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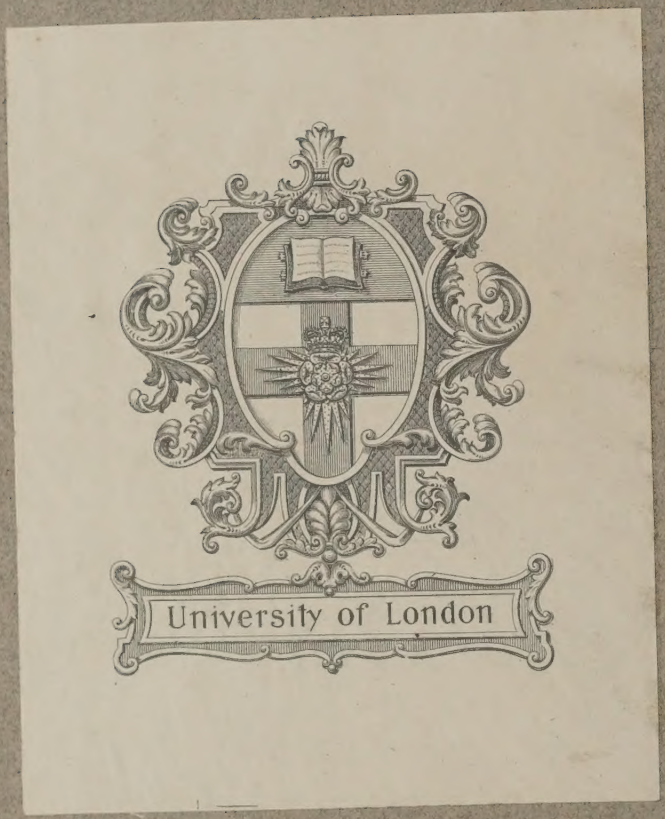
University of London

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—*(11.)*—

JUDICIAL STATISTICS;
VACCINATION; TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

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TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

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JUDICIAL STATISTICS (ENGLAND AND WALES):

[2246.] Returns for the Year 1856, compiled by Order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, comprising—1. Police and Constabulary. 2. Criminal Proceedings. 3. Prisons - - - - - - - - - p. 1

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JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(Part 1.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS.

1856.

46

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(Part I.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1856,

Compiled by Order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department,

COMPRISING

1. *Police and Constabulary.*—(Forms of) Statements of the Police Establishments and Expenses, of the Number of Offences committed and Offenders apprehended: Also, Statements of the Number of Inquests held by Coroners.
2. *Criminal Proceedings.*—Number of Persons committed for Trial at the Assizes and Sessions, with the Result of the Proceedings and the Costs of Prosecution.
3. *Prisons.*—State of the Prisons, Number of Prisoners, Establishments, and Expenses, with Returns of Reformatory Schools and Criminal Lunatics.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY REPORT.

Statistics of Criminal Justice.

The Home Office *Statistics of Criminal Justice* for the year 1856 have been compiled, so far as was practicable, to comprise the enlarged amount of information which Secretary Sir George Grey has desired shall in future be prepared annually in this Department. The Statistics of *Civil and Commercial Justice* it is proposed shall form Part 2. of the Home Office Judicial Statistics, to be undertaken so soon as time has been afforded to complete and perfect the first portion of the work.

Plan of Arrangement.

The Statistics of Criminal Justice comprise under three separate heads, but with conformity of arrangement, *Police*, *Criminal Proceedings*, *and Prisons*. By combining in one Report this information, which, so far as it has been heretofore collected, has been prepared by distinct officers and printed separately, much useless and cumbersome repetition will be avoided, and the matter will be rendered more readily accessible, both by its more simple and uniform arrangement, and by its collection and annual publication in one comprehensive Record.

The principle of arrangement adopted has been, that the three separate heads shall form one document, and that under each such facts shall be included, among others, as more peculiarly appertain to it. Thus, under the head *Police* will be found such particulars as can be obtained relative to the crimes committed, the numerous petty offences punished summarily, and the antecedents and previous habits and character of the offenders. The head *Criminal Procedure* will be chiefly confined to an accurate definition of the offences, result of trial, and punishments of those charged with indictable crimes; and the *Prisons* portion will contain more full information as to the ages of prisoners, their state of instruction, number of previous convictions, and such other particulars as the gaol officers have the best means of ascertaining; but in no case has an attempt been made to obtain information not properly within the knowledge of the officers making the Returns, and upon which reliance may not be placed.

POLICE.

Police Statistics.

The Police Statistics, which form the first division, will be compiled from the statements to be made annually to the Secretary of State for the information of Parliament, under the provisions of the Constabulary Act, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69. The first of these Statements will be made, pursuant to that Statute, for the year ending the 29th September 1857; but as this portion of the work is necessary to a correct understanding of the whole scope of the Statistics of Criminal Justice, when

Police.

completed pursuant to Sir George Grey's directions, I have prefixed to the Returns of this year the skeleton forms (No. 1, 2, 3, and 4,) which have been circulated under the above Act, in order to show the amount of the information to be given under this head for succeeding years, and the comprehensiveness of the whole of which this portion will form an essential part.

Information it is proposed they shall comprise (pp. 3—6.)

The Police Returns will comprise for each separate Police District, whether for a County, Division, or Borough, or a union of such Jurisdictions—

1. The Police Establishment, showing the different classes of officers, the costs of the establishment, and the proportion paid from the public revenues:

2. The crimes committed, so far as is known to the police, and the number of persons apprehended, distinguishing the nature of the crimes and the months in which they were committed:

3. The Offenders for Trial, being the result of the police proceedings against the persons apprehended, with such information as may be obtained as to their previous habits and character:

4. The offenders punished on summary proceedings, the nature of the offences with which they were charged, the issue of the proceedings against them, with similar information as to the classes to which they belong.

This portion of the Report will therefore supply information which has long been desired relating to crimes committed, as distinguished from crimes proceeded against, but which, though its great importance was recognized, could not be ascertained in the absence of any general system of police. It will also show the offences of the persons proceeded against summarily, which, from the extension from time to time of the jurisdiction of justices to cases of serious misdemeanor and to felonies, have become of great importance, yet will be now for the first time collected for the information of Parliament.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Coroners' Returns are included as a branch of the Police Statistics. The authority of this ancient officer, to inquire in all cases of violent death, or death attended by circumstances of suspicion, and his power to commit for trial, render his proceedings so far analogous in such cases to those of the Justices, that the Returns of Inquests have been classed with the Police.

The Coroners of Boroughs having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions are required, by the Municipal Corporations Act of 5 & 6 Wm. 4., to make a yearly Return of the Inquests held by them touching the death of any person; and the Coroners of Counties and Liberties and the Coroners of the Cities of London and Westminster have promptly complied with the request of the Secretary of State, and made similar Returns of their Inquests. The Returns, therefore, comprise the whole of England and Wales, and are the only portion of the Police Statistics which there existed the means of collecting for the year 1856.

Explanation of the Returns.

In the arrangement of these Returns where more than one coroner is appointed for the same county and the county has not been divided into separate districts under the statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 92., the returns of the different coroners have not been given in detail, as they would not represent any known and defined districts. Uniformity has not in these first returns been attained in the classification of the period of life of those upon whom the inquests were held, particularly with regard to the term "Infant." The acceptation has generally been according to the usual interpretation of the criminal law, seven years of age and under; but in some cases it has been applied only to babes unweaned; children are calculated at from seven to sixteen years of age.

The Coroners' Returns of the Inquests held in the year 1856 give these results, which, I believe, have not heretofore been collected, for England and Wales:—

Number and Nature of the Inquests. (pp. 7—11.)

Finding of the Jury.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
Murder	114	91	205	0·9
Manslaughter	230	41	271	1·2
Justifiable homicide	6	—	6	—
Suicide or self-murder	919	395	1,314	5·9
Accidental death	7,455	2,261	9,716	43·8
Injuries, causes unknown	273	151	424	1·9
Found dead	2,025	1,158	3,183	14·3
Natural death	4,260	2,842	7,102	32·0
TOTAL	15,282	6,939	22,221	100·

Of this very large number of cases only 476 were of a class that would necessarily be the subject of a criminal prosecution; but in the open verdicts "Found dead" and "Injuries, causes unknown," no less than 3607 cases remain subject to suspicion as to the real cause of death. The verdicts appear to support the necessity for such extensive inquiries by coroners, as the issue in no more than one in three of the cases (32·0 per cent.) was a verdict of "Natural death." The returns show the localities in which the inquests were held; and it will be found that the great proportion was in the mining districts, the large towns, and on the sea coasts.

The Inquests were held on persons at the following periods of life:—

Period of Life.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
Infants	2,229	1,891	4,120	18·5
Children	2,594	1,281	3,875	17·5
Adults	8,588	2,659	11,247	50·6
Aged and infirm	1,652	1,023	2,675	12·0
Not ascertained	219	85	304	1·4
TOTAL	15,282	6,939	22,221	100·0

Expenses of the Inquests.

The charges incurred for these Inquests are paid from the county and borough rates. They include the coroners' fees and mileage for long distances travelled, the expenses of witnesses, medical fees for evidence, post mortem examinations, and chemical analysis, constables' allowances, and payments for hire of rooms in which the inquests are held. The total amount of these charges for the year 1856 was 68,439*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, averaging 3*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* for each case, except that in some few instances the inquest may have been on more than one body at the same time.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Proceedings.

The Criminal Proceedings form the second division of the Statistics, and comprise the matter hitherto included in the "Criminal Tables" compiled annually in this department and presented to Parliament, with some alterations in the forms to adapt this to the other portions of the work. The Statistics of Criminal Procedure are prepared from Returns made by the officers of the Courts of Assize, Quarter Sessions, and other criminal courts, and they are necessarily confined to matters which are of legal record; but I have added the sex of the persons charged with each description of offence, and also the expenses of the prosecutions, which have been obtained from Her Majesty's Treasury, that this branch of the Statistics may be placed on a level with the other portions. With these explanations, I proceed to make the usual Analysis of the Commitments and Proceedings for the year 1856.

Commitments for Trial, 1856.

The Commitments for Trial in the last year show an unprecedented decrease, especially when the decrease in the previous year is considered. This must be largely,

Criminal Proceedings.

but not wholly attributed to the extended powers of Justices to deal summarily in cases of larceny under the Criminal Justice Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 126., which has been in operation over the whole of the year. This would refer, however, only to the lesser offences of stealing, while it might have been feared, on the other hand, that the almost total abandonment of transportation, and the return of large numbers temporarily removed from England by the War, would lead to the increase of the offences of violence in a greater ratio than proves to be the case. On this latter point, the state of the commitments bears a very gratifying comparison with that at the close of the War in 1815, when the total of the commitments was immediately doubled, and the offences of the gravest description bore their full proportion in this sudden increase.

Their large decrease.

Referring, in the first instance, to the aggregate commitments, it is shown that they decreased 6,535 persons or 25·1 per cent. in 1856, following the large decrease of 3,387 persons or 11·5 per cent. in 1855, the decrease in the two years amounting to 9,922 persons or 33·8 per cent.; but its extent is most apparent when compared with the higher range the commitments have maintained during the last twenty years:—

Comparison of the last 20 years.

1837	23,612	1847	28,833
1838	23,094	1848	30,349
1839	24,443	1849	27,816
1840	27,187	1850	26,813
1841	27,760	1851	27,960
	126,096		141,771
1842	31,309	1852	27,510
1843	29,591	1853	27,057
1844	26,542	1854	29,359
1845	24,303	1855	25,972
1846	25,107	1856	19,437
	136,852		129,335

Amount of the decrease in different counties.

That this large decrease of the Commitments for Trial must be referred to one general cause, not to any local causes, is established by the fact of its having extended to every county. It has been very slight in Cheshire, and much below the average in the adjoining county of Salop. In Lancashire it has not exceeded 6·1 per cent.; in Middlesex, 13·4 per cent.; and it has not been so marked in Yorkshire and Warwickshire, probably owing to the fact that in these populous counties sessions are held more frequently, and that there would not be the same inducement to Justices to proceed summarily as in the agricultural districts, where longer periods intervene between the sessions, and where in every instance the decrease is the most apparent.

Decrease or increase of the different offences.

With regard to the nature of the offences, a different result is shown; the operation of the Criminal Justice Act, to which the decrease is chiefly attributable, affecting only the cases of simple theft. In *Class* 1, *the offences against the person*, the total of the commitments stands without much variation, an increase, but of less than 1·0 per cent., having arisen, chiefly on murder and attempts to murder, assault, and inflicting bodily harm, assaults on peace officers, and common assaults. In rape and attempts to ravish, the numbers are nearly stationary. Stabbing and wounding and the unnatural offences show the chief decrease. In *Class* 2, *the offences against property committed with violence*, the most marked increase appears; it amounts to 23·7 per cent., and has arisen upon burglary, house-breaking, and shop-breaking. In highway robbery of the different classes, under which the garotte offences would be comprised, the commitments remain without much change. In the 3*d Class*, comprising *the offences against property without violence*, the great decrease has arisen. It has reached 33·7 per cent. Upon simple larceny it is no less than 43·6 per cent.; larceny by servants, 44·7 per cent. The decrease also extends, though in a very diminished ratio, to larceny from the person, larceny of fixtures, embezzlement, receiving stolen goods, and sheep-stealing. Cattle-stealing, horse-stealing, and frauds have increased. In *Class* 4, *malicious offences against property*, there is shown a decrease of 24·0 per cent., which includes every offence in the class. In *Class* 5, *forgery and offences against the currency*, there is also a decrease, but of barely 2·0

per cent. It is, however, satisfactory to remark, that the law seems to have reached the actual coiners, an unusual number having been convicted. Of the *miscellaneous offences* in *Class* 6, not included in the above classes, there is shown a decrease of 10·0 per cent., which is most marked in perjury. The offences against the game laws, and riot and breaches of the peace, have increased.

Commitments for each class of offences, 1856—1847.

The commitments under each of the six classes of crimes in the last ten years were :—

Year.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Total.
1856 -	1,919	2,258	13,670	180	893	517	19,437
1855 -	1,903	1,728	20,619	237	911	574	25,972
1854 -	1,849	1,770	23,917	243	963	617	29,359
1853 -	2,100	1,696	21,545	219	850	647	27,057
1852 -	2,241	1,975	21,309	271	899	815	27,510
Total -	10,012	9,427	101,060	1,150	4,516	3,170	129,335
1851 -	2,218	2,060	21,906	305	808	663	27,960
1850 -	1,886	2,014	21,253	236	680	744	26,813
1849 -	1,846	2,076	22,053	293	676	872	27,816
1848 -	2,234	2,172	23,910	191	684	1,158	30,349
1847 -	2,023	1,732	23,571	186	525	796	28,833
Total -	10,207	10,054	112,693	1,211	3,373	4,233	141,771

Courts before which the Trials took place.

The commitments in 1856 were for trial at the following Courts and Sessions. They furnish another proof of the operation of the Criminal Justice Act in the great decrease of the trials at assizes and sessions. Comparing with the previous year, the numbers were 23·6 per cent. less at the county sessions, 15·9 per cent. at the Middlesex Sessions, 44·3 per cent. at the Borough Sessions, 16·1 per cent. at the Assize Court, and 12·4 per cent. at the Central Criminal Court.

County Quarter Sessions Courts:		
Epiphany Sessions and adjournments	2,857	
Easter Sessions and adjournments	1,861	
Midsummer Sessions and adjournments	2,132	
Michaelmas Sessions and adjournments	2,843	
		9,693
Middlesex County Sessions of the Peace:		
January, February, and March Sessions	510	
April, May, and June Sessions	493	
July, August, and September Sessions	493	
October, November, and December Sessions	512	
		2,008
Borough Quarter Sessions Courts:		
January, February, and March Sessions	754	
April, May, and June Sessions	667	
July, August, and September Sessions	616	
October, November, and December Sessions	852	
		2,889
Circuit Assize Courts:		
Lent Assizes	1,722	
Summer Assizes	1,210	
Winter Assizes	855	
		3,787
Central Criminal Court:		
January, February, and March Sessions	287	
April, May, and June Sessions	256	
July, August, and September Sessions	248	
October, November, and December Sessions	269	
		1,060
Total		19,437

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Result of the proceedings, 1856.

The result of the proceedings in the foregoing Courts upon the commitments in the year 1856 was :—

Not prosecuted, and admitted evidence	102	
No bills found against	822	
Not guilty on trial	3,748	
Acquitted and discharged	———	4,672
Acquitted on the ground of insanity	21	
Found insane	10	
Detained as insane	———	31
Sentenced to death	69	
„ transportation	273	
„ penal servitude	2,158	
„ imprisonment	12,107	
„ whipping, fine, &c.	127	
Convicted	———	14,734
Total committed		19,437

Proportion acquitted.

The above numbers acquitted give a proportion of 24·0 per cent. In the preceding year the proportion was 22·9; and in 1854, an unusually low proportion, 21·4 only. This recent increase in the proportion of the acquittals may be referred to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act, which by removing from the assizes and sessions those offences only which were of a simple nature and admitted of a ready proof increased the proportion on the remaining offences.

Nature of the Sentences passed.

The sentences passed last year show very marked variations upon the previous years, with which a comparison is made in the following Table. The capital sentences last year considerably increased, while on the other hand those sentenced to transportation are 15·5 per cent. less; but the more severe terms of penal servitude and also of imprisonment increased in a much greater degree. In the terms of imprisonment for six months and under, the effect of the Criminal Justice Act is very apparent, the numbers having fallen at once from 13,447 to 7,800 or 42 per cent. Under the Reformatory Schools Act (the operation of which I propose to trace more fully in a separate Table), 222 sentences have been passed. It is also worthy of note, how steadily the numbers under the head "Whipping, Fine, Discharge on Sureties," have diminished, the sentences being chiefly whipping.

Sentences, 1856—1847.

SENTENCES.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.
Death	69	50	49	55	60	70	49	66	60	51
Transportation:—										
For Life	57	48	29	38	43	124	84	60	67	46
Above 15 years	35	55	35	38	31	38	39	31	28	30
15 years and above 10 years	181	220	246	190	229	217	281	255	291	230
10 years „ 7 years	—	—	—	565	797	895	805	933	843	769
7 years	—	—	—	1,033	1,435	1,562	1,369	1,565	2,022	1,731
Penal Servitude:—										
For Life	2	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 years and above 6 years	131	93	100	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 years „ 4 years	469	406	408	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	1,556	1,542	1,598	372	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imprisonment:—										
Above 3 years	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years and above 2 years	22	15	6	12	3	4	4	—	6	4
2 years „ 1 year	955	749	664	700	565	591	551	548	513	455
1 year „ 6 months	3,108	3,114	3,208	3,034	3,081	3,120	2,770	2,485	2,648	2,355
6 months „ 3 months	4,143	5,455								
3 months „ 1 month	2,532	5,027	16,509	14,384	14,792	14,703	14,277	14,728	16,008	15,498
1 month and under	1,125	2,965								
Detained in Reformatory Schools	222	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whipping, Fine, Discharge on Sureties	127	160	192	203	268	255	308	330	414	373
Total Convicted	14,734	19,971	23,047	20,756	21,304	21,579	20,537	21,001	22,900	21,542

The sentences of death in the foregoing table were passed for the following offences. With the exception of the unnatural offences, they refer solely to murder or other felonies where the lives of persons were endangered by acts of great violence or atrocity.

Offences.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.
Murder - - - -	31	11	11	17	16	16	11	19	23	19
Attempts to murder, attended by dangerous bodily injuries -	10	10	7	8	11	6	8	12	6	4
Sodomy - - - -	11	20	15	9	14	18	14	18	18	14
Burglary, with violence to persons	13	2	4	6	13	15	5	10	7	5
Robbery, attended with wounds -	2	5	7	14	5	13	10	3	3	9
Arson of dwelling-houses, persons being therein - -	2	2	5	1	2	2	1	4	3	—
Total - -	69	50	49	55	61	70	49	66	60	51

Executions, 1856.

The executions in the cases of those convicted last year were nearly double the usual average. They include three foreigners convicted of a crime committed on the high seas, which can in nowise be deemed a part of the crime of this country, though tried here. A fourth convict executed was also a foreigner; so that four of the sixteen persons executed were foreigners. In the previous year two of the seven persons executed were foreigners.

Cheshire.—William Jackson, aged 35. Murder of his two children, to relieve himself of the charge of them.

Cornwall.—William Nevan, aged 44. Murder by a soldier of his sergeant, from revengeful motives.

Dorset.—Elizabeth Martha Brown, aged 44. Murder of her husband, from jealousy and his ill-treatment of her.

Kent.—Dedea Redanies, aged 26. Murder, from jealousy, of a young female to whom he was attached, and also of her sister.

Leicestershire.—John Fowkes, aged 45. Murder of his nephew, supposed arising out of family quarrels relative to property.

Ditto. William Brown, aged 33. Murder of an aged man and his grandson, with intent to rob.

Middlesex.—William Bousfield, aged 29. Murder of his wife and three children.

Ditto. Joseph Jenkins alias Robert Marley, aged 39. Murder and robbery in a shop.

Southampton.—Thomas Jones, aged 46. Murder of the assistant surgeon of a convict hulk in which he was undergoing sentence.

Ditto. Guiseppe Lagava, aged 20; Giovanni Bartelano, aged 18: Matteo Pettrick, aged 21. Murder of two officers of a vessel on the high seas, and piracy.

Staffordshire.—William Palmer, aged 31. Murder by poison, to obtain property; also charged with the murder of his wife and his brother. Tried at the Central Criminal Court on removal by order of the Court of Queen's Bench under Stat. 19 Vict. c. 16.

Sussex.—John Murdock, aged 20. Murder of the keeper of a prison in which he was confined to effect his escape.

Yorkshire.—William Dove, aged 28. Murder of his wife by poison.

Ditto. John Hannah, aged 22. Murder, from jealousy, of a female with whom he had cohabited.

Counties in which the Executions took place, 1856–1847.

A comparison is made in the following Table of the counties in which the Executions took place in the last ten years.

Counties.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.	1847.
Bucks	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Chester	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cornwall	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Devon	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dorset	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Durham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Essex	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Gloucester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lancaster	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—
Leicester	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Middlesex	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
Monmouth	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Norfolk	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Northampton	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Oxford	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salop	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Southampton	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stafford	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Surrey	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
Sussex	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Warwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Wilts	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Worcester	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
York	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	1
Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	7	5	8	9	10	6	15	12	8

Commuted Punishments.

The remainder of the capital sentences in the year 1856 were commuted to the under-mentioned secondary punishments, which are shown in connexion with the offences for which the sentences were passed. The case of one prisoner convicted of murder stands respited for the decision of the Judges.

Offences.	Transportation.			Penal Servitude.			Imprisonment.	Total.
	Life.	Above 15 yrs.	15 & 14 years.	Life.	15 years.	6 and 4 years.		
Murder	11	1	—	2	—	—	—	14
Attempts to murder, attended by dangerous bodily injuries	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	10
Sodomy	3	—	2	—	2	4	—	11
Burglary, with violence to persons	3	5	3	—	—	1	1	13
Robbery, attended by wounds	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Arson of dwelling-houses, persons being therein	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total	27	7	5	2	2	7	2	52

State of the Female Commitments.

The increased proportion which the females committed bear to the males has been remarked during several years. Twenty years since, this proportion was under 20 in

the 100, it has gradually risen to *above* 30 in the 100. In the last five years the proportion has been—In 1852, 25·7; 1853, 29·5; 1854, 29·2; 1855, when it reached the maximum, 30·6, and in 1856, 26·0.

The sudden decrease in the proportion of females last year must unquestionably be referred to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act, the provisions of which relate particularly to the two offences, simple larceny and larceny by servants, in which the female commitments so largely predominate; and there is no ground to assume that in other and more serious offences female commitments have fallen off. In 1839, when the females were last shown in the Tables in relation with the commitments, they bore the following proportion to the males, and a comparison with the similar commitments last year is very unfavourable:—

Comparison of 1839 and 1856.

	1839:		1856:
Offences against the person	11·2	females to 100 males	18·1
Violent offences against property	6·2	„ „	8·2
Simple offences against property	26·9	„ „	30·8
Malicious offences against property	10·5	„ „	13·3
Forgery, coining, and uttering	32·5	„ „	29·8
Offences not included in the above classes	10·6	„ „	22·5

Crimes of Violence by Females.

The female has naturally less capacity than the male to commit crimes of violence; and for burglary, house-breaking and robbery, and also horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, crimes which entail the most severe of the secondary punishments, the female bears a much lower proportion than in the total of the commitments; on the other hand, in crimes of the gravest kind, where the worst passions have been aroused, the criminal records bear painful evidence of the amount of female crime. Last year, of 82 persons charged with murder, 42 were females; of 41 charged with attempts to murder, 11 were females; of 282 charged with stabbing, wounding, administering poison, &c. 45 were females. In arson again, where revenge is the prominent motive, of 107 persons charged, 21 were females (Table p. 67.)

Sentences upon Females.

These statements would lead to the same conclusion, as is shown to be the fact, that the females bear a larger proportion to those sentenced to death than to the most severe of the secondary punishments. I find that in the last ten years, of 96 persons executed, 13 have been females. Of those sentenced to death, transportation, or penal servitude last year, the numbers of the two sexes were:—

	Males.	Females.
Sentenced to death	61	8
Sentenced to transportation:—		
Life	55	2
Above 15 years	35	—
15 and 14 years	173	8
Sentenced to penal servitude:—		
Life	2	—
10 years and above 6 years	125	6
6 years and above 4 years	452	17
4 years	1,334	222

Criminal Appeals.

Reserved Crown Cases.—The criminal proceedings are incomplete without a statement of the business of the court erected by Statute 11 & 12 Vict. c. 78., to hear and determine difficult questions of law arising in criminal trials referred to it by courts of Gaol Delivery and Quarter Sessions. The following abstract shows the number and nature of such cases in the year 1856, with the judgment of the court, the authority of which is restricted to reserved cases certified for its decision. *Appeals* in criminal cases, whether on matters of law or fact, as well as simply on the

Criminal Proceedings.

plea of mercy, are made by petition to the Queen, and determined by the Secretary of State.

Number of Appeals.

Offences.	Number of Cases.			Total.	Judgment.		
	Assizes.	Central Criminal Court.	Quarter Sessions.		Affirmed.	Quashed.	No Judgment.
Murder	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Administering Poison to procure abortion	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Bigamy	3	—	—	3	2	1	—
Larceny in a dwelling-house	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Larceny by servant	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Larceny	—	—	3	3	2	1	—
Stealing a Post Office Letter	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Stealing a Post Office Order	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Embezzlement	1	1	1	3	3	—	—
Fraud	—	—	4	4	2	2	—
Forging and uttering a diploma	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Uttering a forged note	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Bankrupt mutilating his trade books	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Maliciously firing a stack	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Night poaching in company	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Perjury	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Conspiracy	1	—	1	2	2	—	—
Indecently removing a corpse	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Nuisance	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
	13	5	11	29	21	7	1

Expenses of prosecutions. (pp. 74–6.)

It remains to add the *costs of the prosecutions* and criminal proceedings, which I append as a part of the new statistics. These expenses comprise payments to prosecutors and witnesses, fees to counsel and to the clerks of the peace, court fees, and certain charges incurred before commitment in detection and apprehension. These expenses were paid from the county and borough funds up to 1835, when one moiety was first made payable from the public revenues, and in 1846 the whole of the charge was made payable and has since been defrayed from this source. The expenses of convictions under the Juvenile Offenders Act and the Criminal Justice Act are also repaid to the counties and boroughs, as these convictions supersede the trials by jury at assizes and sessions, the costs of which had been defrayed from the public revenues. The following are the total sums paid for the year 1856.

Summary convictions.

Number of cases, and the costs.

Courts.	Number of cases.	Total costs.			Average per case.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Circuit Assize Courts	3,247	57,106	10	4	17	11	9
Central Criminal Court	1,370	7,057	2	3	5	3	0
County Quarter Sessions Courts	7,543	75,954	13	1	10	1	4
Middlesex County Sessions of the Peace	2,020	4,431	4	6	2	3	10
Borough Quarter Sessions Courts	3,374	28,697	1	7	8	10	1
Total on Indictment	17,554	173,246	11	9	9	17	4
Criminal Justice Act	11,272	19,611	9	7	1	14	9
Juvenile Offenders Act	2,031	2,054	3	4	1	0	2
Total on Summary Proceedings	13,303	21,665	12	11	1	12	6
Total of the whole	30,857	194,912	4	8			

Criminal Proceedings.

These different averages of cost do not admit of comparison. At the assizes the most serious cases are tried, involving the greatest difficulty of investigation and proof, and large expenses are of necessity frequently incurred in a single case. In the past year there were several expensive prosecutions for murder. In Durham one case cost 428*l.*; in Lincolnshire two cases respectively 114*l.* and 112*l.*; in Northumberland one case 180*l.*; in Staffordshire, the notorious Rugely poisoning case, 3,504*l.*; and in Yorkshire, the scarcely less important prosecution of Dove for poisoning, 1,176*l.*

Different nature of the prosecutions.

The costs of the prosecutions also depend upon the distances to be travelled (which are least in the boroughs), the rates of pay to witnesses depending upon the class of population and other local circumstances; and it will be seen (Table, p. 74–6.) that the costs vary considerably. The least expensive trials are at the Westminster sessions: average 43*s.* 10*d.* each case; Bristol City sessions 96*s.* 9*d.*; next, the Central Criminal Court, where the commission is a gaol delivery, and the cases for trial are of the same class as those at the assizes, 103*s.*; Birmingham Borough Sessions, 120*s.* 10*d.*

Minimum averages.

But it must be borne in mind that these costs are the limited fixed allowances made to prosecutors and witnesses under approved scales, and in the majority of the cases proceeded against are far from representing the expenses which persons are out of pocket, who are compelled under their recognizances to prosecute. In thirty-eight cases last year, the prosecution was conducted by the Crown solicitors, by the direction of the Secretary of State, to prevent a failure of justice in cases of public importance or notoriety, either from collusion or the inability or absence of persons proper to be charged with the prosecution. These thirty-eight cases cost above what is termed the county allowance referred to in the foregoing averages, 5,199*l.* This sum includes the charge of 4,028*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* for the prosecution of the Rugeley poisoning case, making the total cost of that prosecution 7,532*l.* These prosecutions are from their nature exceptional, but the Crown in these cases stands in the place of the individual prosecutor, and they afford some exemplification of the expenses which fall upon him over and above the allowances he receives.

Charges thrown upon individuals.

Crown prosecutions.

There is one class of cases, coining and uttering counterfeit coin, always prosecuted by the Crown solicitors, the offence being against the State. Of these cases, 522 were prosecuted last year at a cost of 7,433*l.*, averaging 14*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per case, which includes the whole expense.

Mint prosecutions.

PRISONS.

Prisons' Returns.

The Prisons' Returns form the third portion of the Criminal Statistics, and the information which they contain is, subject to a more systematic and condensed arrangement, substantially the same as has heretofore been prepared for the information of Parliament, by the Home Inspector of Prisons, care being taken to disturb as little as was possible the comparison with the previous Returns, which comprise a series of twenty years, ending with the year 1854. To prevent a break in this chain of facts by a lapse for the year 1855, I have worked out some of the principal results for that year, so as to complete the comparative statements in this abstract.

County and borough prisons. (pp. 77–79.)

To the above Returns the corresponding information with respect to the Government prisons is now added, and such particulars as could be ascertained with regard to convicts on letters-of-license (tickets-of-leave), juvenile offenders committed to reformatories, and criminal and dangerous lunatics undergoing confinement in lunatic asylums.

Government prisons, letters of license, reformatories, criminal lunatics.

The Returns for County and Borough Prisons show,—1. The number and classes of the persons committed in the year, and the number of their known previous com-

Scope of the returns.

Prisons.

Nature of the commitments.

mitments; 2. Their age, sex, and birthplace; 3. Their state of instruction and previous occupation; and 4. The mode in which they have been disposed of. With regard to the prisons the returns include,—5. Their capacity and condition, as evidenced by cases of sickness, and punishments for prison offences. 6. The costs respectively of maintaining the prison fabric, the establishment of officers, and the prisoners; and—7. The funds from which these charges are defrayed.

The commitments in the year 1856 were as follows. They prove to what a great extent offences are now punished on summary proceedings, the proportion showing that those committed for trial are less than one-fourth of those summarily convicted.

Commitments.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
For trial at assizes and sessions -	15,212	4,066	19,278	14·5
On summary conviction - -	53,777	23,935	77,712	58·7
For want of sureties - -	2,005	789	2,794	2·1
On remand and discharged - -	10,020	3,932	13,942	10·5
For debt and on civil process -	10,765	641	11,406	8·6
Under the Mutiny Act - -	7,557	—	7,557	5·6
Total - - -	99,336	33,363	132,689	100·0

Comparison, 1856—1847.

These commitments I have given beneath in comparison with those of the previous nine years:—

Year.	For trial.	Summary convictions.	Want of sureties.	Remanded and discharged.	Debtors and Civil Process.	Mutiny Act.	Total.
1856: Males - -	15,212	53,777	2,005	10,020	10,765	7,557	99,336
Females - -	4,066	23,935	789	3,932	641	—	33,363
Total - -	19,278	77,712	2,794	13,952	11,406	7,557	132,699
1855: Males - -	20,994	50,935	1,956	8,455	10,700	3,929	96,969
Females - -	6,606	19,781	840	4,139	545	—	31,911
Total - -	27,600	70,716	2,796	12,594	11,245	3,929	128,880
1854: Males - -	22,692	51,731	2,285	9,042	9,200	1,777	96,727
Females - -	6,574	19,462	722	3,409	477	—	30,644
Total - -	29,266	71,193	3,007	12,451	9,677	1,777	127,371
1853: Males - -	20,825	50,292	2,592	7,853	8,651	1,175	91,388
Females - -	5,979	17,690	798	2,846	415	—	27,728
Total - -	26,804	67,982	3,390	10,699	9,066	1,175	119,116
1852: Males - -	21,744	55,491	3,028	8,075	8,310	951	97,599
Females - -	5,606	17,196	790	2,756	343	—	26,691
Total - -	27,350	72,687	3,818	10,831	8,653	951	124,290
1851: Males - -	22,342	61,506	3,182	8,368	7,802	923	104,123
Females - -	5,572	17,462	741	2,805	293	—	26,873
Total - -	27,914	78,968	3,923	11,173	8,095	923	130,996
1850: Males - -	21,164	58,266	3,209	7,195	7,502	1,053	98,389
Females - -	5,299	18,228	735	2,339	304	—	26,905
Total - -	26,463	76,494	3,944	9,534	7,806	1,053	125,294

Year.	For trial.	Summary convictions.	Want of sureties.	Remanded and discharged.	Debtors and civil process.	Mutiny Act.	Total.
1849: Males - -	23,271	66,320	2,924	7,439	8,255	1,389	109,598
Females - -	5,481	20,365	1,076	2,543	264	—	29,729
Total - -	28,752	86,685	4,000	9,982	8,519	1,389	139,327
1848: Males - -	24,199	61,406	2,964	7,661	8,474	1,592	106,296
Females - -	5,887	18,549	1,148	2,324	308	—	28,216
Total - -	30,086	79,955	4,112	9,985	8,782	1,592	134,512
1847: Males - -	22,312	47,959	2,298	6,972	4,344	1,536	85,421
Females - -	5,827	16,305	695	2,449	183	—	25,459
Total - -	28,139	64,264	2,993	9,421	4,527	1,536	110,880

State of the commitments.

The total committals in 1856, on a comparison with the previous year, show an increase of 2·9 per cent. But the result is less unfavourable on analyzing the commitments. Of those committed for trial and summarily convicted, which two classes comprise all who can properly be called criminal, the males decreased 2,940 persons, or 4·0 per cent.; while the females increased 1,614 persons, or 6·1 per cent. The small numbers committed for want of sureties continue the same in the two years. Those remanded and discharged, that is, committed only pending the preliminary investigation by justices of charges against them, comprise an increasing number, now amounting to 1 in 14 of the commitments, and in this class of persons upon whom suspicion without proof has alone rested, the increase was 11·5 per cent., probably arising from the action of the increased police establishments. The debtors and those committed on civil process now form 1 in 11·6 of the commitments, and upon them there was a slight increase last year, chiefly females; the numbers having progressively increased to more than twice those previous to the passing of the Small Debts Act of 1846. The commitments under the Mutiny Act have more than doubled in each of the last two years, a result which would follow the large increase of the army and militia during the late war.

The offences, and the result of the trial in the case of the persons committed for trial, will be found in the preceding division of these statistics, "Criminal Procedure." But the numbers will not exactly correspond, as they relate in one case to those actually tried in the year, and in the other to those committed in the year for trial. Further it will be seen that they do not refer to precisely the same period, the year being, in regard to the prisons, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and with regard to the procedure the calendar year; the practice heretofore, which it would be difficult, and on some grounds inexpedient to alter, being continued. The offences and punishments of those summarily punished it is proposed to show in future years under the head "Police," as already described.

Their proportion to the population.

Taking the strictly criminal proportion of the above commitments, that is, those for trial and on summary conviction, they amount to 1 in 180 of the population on the census of 1851. This calculation, however, refers to the number of commitments, and one person may have been committed several times in the year; but taking into account the short periods of detention of the great proportion of the commitments arising from the large numbers committed only on remand, those discharged after each sessions on acquittal, the prompt removal to the Government prisons of those sentenced to long detention, and the short average duration of the imprisonment on the summary convictions, there is proof of the very fluctuating state of the prison population and of the considerable number of offenders at large, by which, under these considerations, a daily average of 17,754 would be maintained within the

Prisons.

prisons. The police returns already referred to will, however, in future years furnish means by which the number of offenders and of those habitually violating the laws may be estimated.

Relative criminality of different counties.

These commitments nevertheless form a scale of the relative criminality of the different counties, so far as can be shown by its detection and punishment. The proportion has been calculated on the census of 1851, and gives the following results :—

Counties.	No. of Commitments.	Proportion to Population.	Counties.	No. of Commitments.	Proportion to Population.
Middlesex	19,158	1 in 98	York	6,986	1 in 257
Lancaster	17,204	118	Bucks	613	267
Surrey	5,784	118	Sussex	1,252	269
Warwick	2,837	167	Leicester	850	271
Northumberland	1,785	170	Westmoreland	211	276
Stafford	3,527	173	Wilts	911	279
Glamorgan	1,311	176	Dorset	620	297
Durham	2.194	178	Cambridge	594	312
Kent	3,442	179	Suffolk	1,072	314
Chester	2,485	183	Derby	940	315
Southampton	2,171	186	Lincoln	1,137	358
Monmouth	788	197	Norfolk	1,426	380
Herts	823	203	Radnor	64	386
Worcester	1,332	208	Denbigh	230	402
Gloucester	2,121	216	Rutland	57	403
Berks	768	221	Brecon	132	465
Oxford	764	223	Cumberland	417	469
Essex	1,559	236	Montgomery	134	502
Huntingdon	260	246	Pembroke	162	581
Bedford	541	248	Cornwall	568	626
Somerset	1,760	252	Carmarthen	167	662
Northampton	835	254	Flint	102	668
Devon	2,226	255	Anglesey	79	725
Nottingham	1,060	255	Carnarvon	118	744
Hereford	449	257	Cardigan	74	956
Salop	890	257	Merioneth	21	1,849

Recommitments, (Table, p. 79–81.)

Of those committed in the year 1856, 23,448 males and 13,156 females are returned as having been previously committed; that is, one in every 3·6 is known to have been a previous offender, and this is doubtless very much below the actual proportion. The numbers recommitted up to six times (the seventh commitment) have been ascertained, and they are remarkable as proving that the proportion of females increases with each recommittal, till in the greatest number of commitments the females exceed the males by 57 per cent. This large proportion of females probably arises from the greater difficulty the female has in changing her place of dwelling, by which her antecedents are better known, and also from the greater difficulty of retrieving her character. Of those committed in the year 1856, the numbers previously committed were:

Predominance of females.

Previous Commitments.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
Once	11,536	4,288	15,824	43·2
Twice	4,667	2,029	6,696	18·3
Thrice	2,360	1,358	3,718	10·2
Four times	1,785	1,207	2,992	8·2
Five times	1,057	1,060	2,117	5·8
Six and more times	2,043	3,214	5,257	14·3
Total	23,448	13,156	36,604	100·0

Comparison of the recommittals, 1856—47.

These numbers refer to every known previous committal; but in the preceding years the recommittals were limited to those which take place to the same prison. The

following comparative Table proves by the almost stationary numbers, which have followed the extension of the calculation to all previous commitments (not restricting them to one prison), how little means exist of knowing the career of offenders.

Years.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times and above.	Total.
Number of previous Committals to *any* Prison.							
1856	15,824	6,696	3,718	2,992	2,117	5,257	36,604
Number of previous Committals to *the same* Prison.							
				(Four or more).			
1855	14,596	6,342	3,387	9,368	—	—	35,693
1854	15,342	6,735	3,589	9,684	—	—	35,350
1853	14,421	6,695	3,563	8,886	—	—	33,565
1852	15,427	6,596	3,620	8,953	—	—	34,596
1851	16,827	7,276	3,793	8,924	—	—	36,820
1850	16,463	7,319	4,003	9,639	—	—	37,424
1849	18,157	7,792	3,945	9,932	—	—	39,826
1848	16,759	7,204	3,749	9,513	—	—	37,225
1847	14,417	6,419	3,347	8,742	—	—	32,925

Ages of those committed (p. 82–4).

I have reluctantly altered the scale of ages which had been previously used in the prison reports, but it appeared important to adopt sixteen years as one of the steps in the scale, though the comparison with previous years was thereby interrupted, as offenders under that age are now constituted a separate class by the provisions of the Juvenile Offenders Acts and the Reformatory Schools Acts. The following are the ages of those committed (excepting debtors and military prisoners) in the year 1856:

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
Under 12 years	1,674	316	1,990	1·8
12 years and under 16	10,134	1,857	11,991	10·5
16 years and under 21	17,655	7,213	24,868	21·9
21 years and under 30	22,725	10,675	33,400	29·4
30 years and under 40	14,437	6,536	20,973	18·4
40 years and under 50	7,721	3,622	11,343	9·9
50 years and under 60	3,919	1,600	5,519	4·9
Above 60 years	2,029	703	2,732	2·4
Age not ascertained	720	200	920	0·8
Total	81,014	32,722	113,736	100·0

Juvenile offenders.

It is an important fact, that no less than 11,808 males and 2,173 females were committed to prison and subjected to prison discipline who were under sixteen years of age, 1,990 of whom were, indeed, children under twelve years of age. Those detained in reformatory schools, which are as yet only a new institution, will be shown in a subsequent table; but of the above numbers under sixteen years of age, which are nearly one-eighth of the whole numbers committed, it appears by the returns that only 272 males and twenty-five females have been removed to reformatory schools. It scarcely needed these figures to prove that youth is the great season of crime, but it would not have been readily admitted that the commitments number nearly as many persons under twenty-one years as in the whole period of life,—thirty years of age and upwards.

The proportions were:

Under 21 years of age - - - 34·2 per cent.
21 years and under 30 years - - 29·4 „
30 years and above - - - - 36·4 „

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Comparison of the ages. 1856–47.

From the alteration necessarily made with respect to the ages, the comparison with former years can only be made at the following periods of life. It proves, with some occasional fluctuations, a continual tendency to the increase of the number of youthful offenders:

Year.	Under 12 years of age.	12 and under 21 years.	21 and under 30 years.	30 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.	Ages not ascertained.	Total.
1856: Males	1,674	27,789	22,725	26,077	2,029	720	81,014
Females	316	9,070	10,675	11,758	703	200	32,722
Total	1,990	36,859	33,400	37,835	2,732	920	113,736
1855: Males	1,401	23,759	22,747	23,870	1,859	8,704	82,340
Females	229	7,585	9,513	9,241	559	4,239	31,366
Total	1,630	31,344	32,260	33,111	2,418	12,943	113,706
1854: Males	1,512	25,758	22,744	24,469	1,820	9,447	85,750
Females	251	7,553	9,181	9,085	573	3,524	30,167
Total	1,763	33,311	31,925	33,554	2,393	12,971	115,917
1853: Males	1,253	24,998	23,789	22,031	1,601	7,871	81,543
Females	243	6,820	8,525	8,377	513	2,854	27,332
Total	1,496	31,818	32,314	30,408	2,114	10,725	108,875
1852: Males	1,121	27,729	26,470	23,144	1,785	8,089	88,338
Females	193	6,278	8,365	8,287	468	2,757	26,348
Total	1,314	34,007	34,835	31,431	2,253	10,846	114,686
1851: Males	1,181	29,449	29,048	25,519	1,818	8,383	95,398
Females	206	7,121	8,374	7,556	516	2,807	26,580
Total	1,387	36,570	37,422	33,075	2,334	11,190	121,978
1850: Males	1,107	27,618	27,954	23,930	1,713	7,512	89,834
Females	166	6,992	8,704	7,765	549	2,425	26,601
Total	1,273	34,610	36,658	31,695	2,262	9,937	116,435
1849: Males	1,255	31,534	31,685	26,051	1,915	7,514	99,954
Females	176	8,440	9,249	8,448	607	2,545	29,465
Total	1,431	39,974	40,934	34,499	2,522	10,059	129,419
1848: Males	1,332	31,856	28,921	24,610	1,812	7,699	96,230
Females	215	8,025	9,249	7,501	592	2,326	27,908
Total	1,547	39,881	38,170	32,111	2,404	10,025	124,138
1847: Males	1,107	27,409	22,987	19,499	1,530	7,009	79,541
Females	167	7,157	8,240	6,747	512	2,453	25,276
Total	1,274	34,566	31,227	26,246	2,042	9,462	104,817

Birthplace of those committed (Table, pp. 82–4).

The *birthplace* of those committed is given (excluding debtors and military prisoners), but being asked for the first time the records of several of the prisons

did not afford the required information. This will account for the large numbers "not ascertained."

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
England - - -	52,927	21, 56	74,183	65·2
Wales - - - -	1,723	882	2,605	2·2
Scotland - - -	1,086	720	1,806	1·6
Ireland - - - -	7,997	5,687	13,684	12·0
Colonies and East Indies - -	324	77	401	0·4
Foreign Countries - -	1,168	113	1,281	1·2
Not ascertained - - -	15,789	3,987	19,776	17·4
	81,014	32,722	113,736	100·0

State of instruction (pp. 85–7).

The state of instruction of those committed (excepting the debtors and military prisoners) was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
Neither read nor write - -	25,519	12,167	37,686	33·1
Read, or read and write imperfectly	44,160	17,093	61,253	53·8
Read and write well - - -	5,108	1,000	6,108	5·4
Superior instruction - - -	277	41	318	0·3
Instruction not ascertained - -	5,950	2,421	8,371	7·4

These large numbers may be taken to represent fairly the criminal classes in this country, and the first impression they produce, is, how little progress education has made among them. Only one in twenty (5·4 per cent.) is able to read and write well; only three in one thousand have received instruction superior to this ordinary attainment; while one third (33·1 per cent.) are entirely uninstructed. The greater proportion (53·8 per cent.) are indeed able to read, or to read and write imperfectly; but these figures prove conclusively that education as a moral agent is entirely wanting in the class from which offenders spring.

Comparison, 1856—47.

The comparison of the state of instruction in the previous years, which follows, shows an increase of those who have received the greatest amount of instruction, probably owing to the spread of education. But it is difficult to account for the fluctuations in the numbers which appear under these heads:

Year.	Neither read nor write.	Read, or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Total.
1856: Males - -	25,519	44,160	5,108	277	5,950	81,014
Females -	12,167	17,093	1,000	41	2,421	32,722
Total -	37,686	61,253	6,108	318	8,371	113,736
1855: Males - -	25,182	44,942	3,209	273	8,734	82,340
Females -	11,428	15,281	374	24	4,259	31,366
Total -	36,610	60,223	3,583	297	12,993	113,706
1854: Males - -	27,515	44,902	3,531	213	9,589	85,750
Females -	11,659	14,413	506	13	3,576	30,167
Total -	39,174	59,315	4,037	226	13,165	115,917
1853: Males - -	24,462	45,176	3,693	146	8,066	81,543
Females -	10,171	13,749	465	21	2,926	27,332
Total -	34,633	58,925	4,158	167	10,992	108,875

Prisons.

Year.	Neither read nor write.	Read, or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Total.
1852: Males - -	27,458	48,161	4,077	237	8,089	88,338
Females -	10,228	13,196	457	26	2,757	26,348
Total -	37,686	61,357	4,534	263	10,846	114,686
1851: Males - -	28,673	52,786	4,333	236	9,370	95,398
Females -	11,160	12,732	576	14	2,098	26,580
Total -	39,833	65,518	4,909	250	11,468	121,978
1850: Males - -	27,462	50,140	4,564	246	7,442	89,834
Females -	10,856	12,829	494	15	2,407	26,601
Total -	38,318	62,969	5,058	261	9,829	116,435
1849: Males - -	31,065	55,877	4,971	237	7,804	99,954
Females -	12,324	13,956	558	6	2,621	29,465
Total -	43,389	69,833	5,529	243	10,425	129,419
1848: Males - -	28,369	54,178	5,504	207	7,972	96,230
Females -	10,877	13,992	578	8	2,453	27,908
Total -	39,246	68,170	6,082	215	10,425	124,138
1847: Males - -	22,576	44,918	4,628	182	7,237	79,541
Females -	9,435	12,808	497	6	2,530	25,276
Total -	32,011	57,726	5,125	188	9,767	104,817

Occupations of those committed. (pp. 85—7.)

I have attempted under a few heads some classification of the occupations of the persons committed, the object being to separate the neglected and untaught from those who have been trained to some skilled mode of obtaining their livelihood, and those again who have attained a position above the mechanic. The following are the results:

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per Cent.
No occupation - - - -	5,978	14,133	20,111	17·7
Domestic servants - -	41	3,034	3,775	3·3
Labourers, charwomen, needlewomen	32,502	7,425	39,927	35·2
Factory workers - - -	3,598	1,679	5,277	4·7
Mechanics and skilled workers -	18,715	576	19,291	17·0
Foremen and overlookers of labour	128	7	135	0·1
Shopmen, shopwomen, clerks, &c. -	1,084	52	1,136	0·9
Shopkeepers and dealers - -	1,756	1,030	2,786	2·5
Professional employments - -	349	56	405	0·3
Sailors, mariners, soldiers - -	4,193	—	4,193	3·7
Occupations not ascertained - -	11,970	4,730	16,700	14·6

The same rule will, from these figures, be found to hold good, whether the training has been in the school or the workshop. The untaught, untrained, and unskilled to labour form the great mass of the criminal population; above one half (52·9 per cent.) of those committed, of whom a very large proportion are females, have no occupation, or are classed under the common category of labourers, charwomen and needlewomen. Of mechanics and skilled workers, including factory workers, the proportion is 21·7 per cent.; and of foremen, overlookers of labour, shopmen, shopkeepers, and those professionally employed, that is, all above the artisan class, the proportion is only 3·8 per cent.

The Returns of the County and Borough Prisons give the following results as to the disposal during the year of those persons who were convicted at the Assizes and Sessions; but it must be borne in mind that the numbers refer to this class of convicted prisoners only:—

Disposal of convicted prisoners (pp. 88–90).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Executed	9	1	10
Removed to undergo Sentence:			
To the Government Prisons	1,879	227	2,106
To Prisons under Government contracts	369	3	372
To other Prisons	4,014	1,583	5,597
To Reformatory Schools	272	25	297
Removed:			
To Lunatic Asylums	41	14	55
For Trial on other charges	64	4	68
Discharged:			
On Pardon or Commutation of Sentence	110	21	131
On Ticket-of-Leave	1	17	18
On termination of Sentence	10,931	3,282	14,213
Died	86	18	104
Committed Suicide	6	1	7
Escaped	6	2	8

State of the prisons—capacity (pp. 91–93).

The succeeding Table refers to the state and condition of the prisons with regard to capacity, health, and prison punishments, and relates to the total number of persons committed. In capacity the prisons are shown to be fully equal to the present average of the commitments; viz.—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Prisoners constructed to contain	21,689	4,758	26,447
Greatest number of Prisoners at one time	17,438	4,597	22,035
Daily average number during the year	14,000	3,754	17,754

But in a few instances which I have extracted, the daily average number of prisoners exceeds, in some very considerably, the numbers which the prisons are stated to have been constructed to contain; thus—

	Prisoners constructed to contain.	Daily average of Prisoners.
Westminster County House of Correction	348	907
Swansea County House of Correction	98	133
Newcastle-on-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction	124	184
Manchester City Gaol	435	547
Salford County House of Correction	534	585
Birmingham Borough Gaol	330	359
Wandsworth County House of Correction	708	723

Cases of sickness (pp. 91–93).

The health of the prisoners is described under the same definitions as have been adopted in former Returns. The numbers were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths	159	36	195
Infirmary Cases	2,997	1,136	4,133
Slight Indisposition	30,249	10,990	41,239
Insanity	103	35	138
Total	35,508	12,197	45,705
Greatest number of sick at one time	1,828	421	2,249

Calculating the greatest number of sick at one time upon the daily average number of prisoners, it appears that in this extreme case the sick were nearly 1 in 8 of the prison population; but excluding the cases of slight indisposition, and founding the calculation upon the infirmary cases, which form the true test of sickness, it is shown that during the year 1 in 32·1 of the prisoners was treated in the infirmary for sickness. Those who died in prison amount to 1 in 680, and those who were found to be insane to 1 in 961.

Prisons.

Comparison, 1856—1847.

The principal facts shown by the annexed comparison with the previous years are a decrease of the more serious cases of sickness and of the number of deaths, with an increase in the number of insane:

Year.	Greatest number sick at one time.	Deaths.	Infirmary Cases.	Slight Indisposition.	Insanity.	Total number of Cases.
1856: Males	1,828	159	2,997	30,249	103	33,508
Females	421	36	1,136	10,990	35	12,197
Total	2,249	195	4,133	41,239	138	45,705
1855: Males	1,551	195	3,391	25,905	84	29,575
Females	406	33	1,254	10,151	21	11,459
Total	1,957	228	4,645	36,056	105	41,034
1854: Males	1,528	163	3,669	28,132	80	32,044
Females	441	47	1,140	10,161	36	11,384
Total	1,969	210	4,809	38,293	116	43,428
1853: Males	1,610	188	3,566	25,344	105	29,203
Females	433	28	1,113	8,683	27	9,851
Total	2,043	216	4,679	34,027	132	39,054
1852: Males	1,369	149	3,245	25,739	86	29,219
Females	431	32	1,143	8,137	22	9,334
Total	1,800	181	4,388	33,876	108	38,553
1851: Males	1,897	140	3,546	27,573	79	31,338
Females	391	21	1,166	8,799	22	10,008
Total	2,288	161	4,712	36,372	101	41,346
1850: Males	1,518	170	4,067	27,061	91	31,389
Females	437	30	1,316	7,626	28	9,000
Total	1,955	200	5,383	34,687	119	40,389
1849: Males	2,030	287	5,632	35,335	50	41,304
Females	480	54	1,737	9,364	18	11,173
Total	2,510	341	7,369	44,699	68	52,477
1848: Males	1,662	235	4,820	32,635	64	37,754
Females	447	32	1,411	8,378	25	9,846
Total	2,109	267	6,231	41,013	89	47,600
1847: Males	1,672	207	4,820	34,898	81	40,006
Females	413	34	1,430	9,405	22	10,891
Total	2,085	241	6,250	44,303	103	50,897

Prison punishments (pp. 91–3).

The punishments inflicted for offences against the prison rules and regulations are continued under the same definitions as have been used heretofore; they consist almost exclusively of stoppage of diet or seclusion in a solitary or dark cell; corporal punishment either by whipping or the use of irons or handcuffs has been resorted to only in the proportion of 1 to 501 commitments. The punishments were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whipping	216	—	216
Irons or Handcuffs	42	7	49
Solitary or dark cells	12,171	2,084	14,255
Stoppage of diet	39,569	7,343	46,912
Other punishments	2,768	301	3,069
Total	54,766	9,735	64,501

The punishments, on a comparison with the previous years, are of decreased severity, except with respect to whipping, which has slightly increased in the last two years.

Comparison, 1856—1847.

Year.	Whipping.	Irons or Handcuffs.	Solitary or Dark Cells.	Stoppage of Diet.	Other Punishments.	Total Punishments.
1856: Males - -	216	42	12,171	39,569	2,768	54,766
Females -	—	7	2,084	7,343	301	9,735
Total -	216	49	14,255	46,912	3,069	64,501
1855: Males -	189	49	14,276	36,925	1,918	53,357
Females -	—	8	2,240	5,741	255	8,244
Total -	189	57	16,516	42,666	2,173	61,601
1854: Males - -	148	59	12,972	38,916	2,280	54,375
Females -	—	22	1,642	5,396	365	7,425
Total -	148	81	14,614	44,312	2,645	61,800
1853: Males - -	173	75	12,499	31,389	13,491	57,627
Females	—	15	1,945	5,277	374	7,611
Total -	173	90	14,444	36,666	13,865	65,238
1852: Males - -	280	99	16,857	45,138	1,864	64,238
Females -	—	30	2,468	4,292	177	6,967
Total -	280	129	19,325	49,430	2,041	71,205
1851: Males - -	185	123	16,589	40,496	1,968	59,361
Females -	—	20	2,461	4,774	186	7,441
Total -	185	143	19,050	45,270	2,154	66,802
1850: Males - -	166	131	15,238	43,529	1,207	60,271
Females -	—	80	2,317	6,620	157	9,174
Total -	166	211	17,555	50,149	1,364	69,445
1849: Males - -	181	138	17,511	48,987	1,482	68,299
Females -	—	55	2,513	8,360	227	11,155
Total -	181	193	20,024	57,347	1,709	79,454
1848: Males - -	121	163	17,544	44,576	1,906	64,310
Females -	—	105	3,152	9,118	187	12,562
Total -	121	268	20,696	53,694	2,093	76,872
1847: Males - -	162	119	15,782	42,366	1,863	60,292
Females -	—	68	2,665	7,893	206	10,832
Total -	162	187	18,447	50,259	2,069	71,124

Prison establishments (pp. 94–6).

The prison establishments comprise the following numbers of officers of each class; calculated upon the daily average of the prisoners, the establishments amount to 1 officer for every 7·5 prisoners :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Governors and Deputy Governors - -	190	—	190
Chaplains - - - - -	148	—	148
Surgeons - - - - -	152	—	152
Clerks - - - - -	74	—	74
Upper warders - - - -	280	171	451
Under warders - - - -	708	213	921
Other subordinate officers - - -	364	52	416
Total - - - -	1,916	436	2,352

Prisons.

Prison expenses (pp. 94–6).

The expenses are shown only under three general heads. I purposed to have given them with greater detail; but the returns were not so far uniformly classed that they could in this first statement be prepared with sufficient accuracy. The object has been to state separately the expenses relating to the building; to the establishment of officers and servants, and to the prisoners.

	Total Costs.			Annual Charge per Prisoner.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Buildings, Repairs, Furniture - -	146,698	9	9	8	5	3
Officers Salaries, Allowances, Pensions	185,734	2	7	10	9	2¾
Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c. -	183,484	7	10	10	6	8¼
Total - - - - -	515,917	0	2	29	1	2

Comparative costs, 1856—1847.

The costs depend largely upon the prices of food, fuel, and clothing; but notwithstanding the fluctuations in prices, and in the number of the commitments, the expenses of prisons have been constantly increasing. The total expenses of last year compared with the previous nine years have been:—

Years.	Total Cost per Annum.			Average Cost per Annum.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1856	515,917	0	2	29	1	2	17,754
1855	513,613	4	10	28	10	0	18,020
1854	508,964	15	5	28	2	1	18,108
1853	450,416	11	2	26	19	8	16,691
1852	435,162	8	7	24	15	1	17,579
1851	428,836	5	7	22	5	6	19,249
1850	408,320	9	7	23	19	8	17,025
1849	433,701	15	10	23	14	3	18,288
1848	462,936	15	6	27	16	10	16,627
1847	480,269	11	4	29	14	1	14,021

Funds from which costs defrayed (pp. 97–9).

I append a statement of the funds charged with the expenses for the year 1856. The payments from the public revenues are to defray the charges (formerly borne by the counties and boroughs) for the diet, clothing, bedding, and fuel of prisoners undergoing punishment on conviction for felony or misdemeanor. The payments for convicts under contract in county and borough prisons is made pursuant to arrangements for the accommodation which they afford as auxiliary to the Government prisons. The profits of prisoners' labour are actual receipts, not the estimated value of work:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Prison Receipts—						
Profit of prisoners' labour - - -	21,302	10	10			
Vagrants' money applied to maintenance -	129	16	7			
Other small contingent receipts - -	3,194	12	6			
				24,626	19	11
Local Rates and Funds—						
Of counties - - - - - -	269,290	14	11			
Of boroughs - - - - -	111,069	8	11			
				380,360	3	10
Public Revenues—						
Proportion of the charge for convicted prisoners - - - - - -	88,255	18	3			
Payment for convicts under contracts in local prisons - - - - -	13,631	19	7			
Removal of convicted prisoners - -	4,092	2	7			
Customs—for Revenue prisoners - -	911	13	1			
Army—for military prisoners - -	4,038	2	11			
				110,929	16	5
				£ 515,917	0	2

Government prisons (pp. 100–1).

The Government prisons are used for the reception of prisoners sentenced to long terms of punishment whom it had been the practice to transport to a penal colony, or

to detain on board the hulks, the use of which is now almost immediately to cease. It is obvious, therefore, that the worst, most refractory, and dangerous classes are confined in the Government prisons, including, with few exceptions, all those now sentenced to the most severe of the secondary punishments or upon whom the capital sentence has been commuted. An exception must, however, be made of the boys imprisoned at Parkhurst, and of the females in the newly-established refuge at Fulham, two establishments at which the discipline is rather of a reformatory than a penal character.

Class of prisoners confined.

Prisoners are not sent to the Government prisons upon original commitments, but upon removal after conviction under the Secretary of State's order from county or borough prisons in the returns of which they have previously appeared. The returns show the following state of the prisons in the year ended the 29th September 1856 :—

State of the prisons, 1856.

Prisons.	Number at the Commencement of the Year.		Received during the Year.		Removed and disposed of during the Year.		Remaining in Custody.		Daily Average.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentonville -	520	—	822	—	787	—	555	—	461	—
Milbank -	916	178	2,235	308	2,341	298	810	188	763	164
Portland -	1,517	—	1,380	—	1,384	—	1,513	—	1,451	—
Dartmoor -	976	—	583	—	635	—	924	—	952	—
Portsmouth -	1,020	—	904	—	920	—	1,004	—	981	—
Chatham -	—	—	96	—	—	—	96	—	96	—
Brixton -	—	641	—	298	—	347	—	592	—	597
Hulks -	1,357	—	778	—	1,295	—	840	—	1,190	—
Parkhurst -	464	—	189	—	224	—	429	—	431	—
Fulham -	—	—	—	56	—	6	—	50	—	44
Total -	6,770	819	6,987	662	7,586	651	6,171	830	6,325	805

Of the prisoners disposed of, 2728 males and 289 females were discharged during the year; 498 males were transported to Western Australia; and 722 males were removed to the military stations at Gibraltar and Bermuda, to be employed on the public works; but these latter prisoners are brought home to be discharged at the end of their terms of labour. The number removed and disposed of in the year is thus stated:—

Disposal of the prisoners. (p. 100.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Removed to the colonies ; viz. :			
Western Australia - - - -	498	—	498
Bermuda - - - - -	346	—	346
Gibraltar - - - - -	376	—	376
Removals from one Government prison to another -	3,487	355	3,842
County goals - - - -	14	1	15
Schools or reformatories - - -	7	1	8
Lunatic asylums - - -	18	1	19
Discharged in the year ; viz. :			
On termination of sentence - -	20	—	20
On tickets-of-leave - - -	2,627	265	2,892
On commutation of sentence - -	7	—	7
On pardon - - - -	74	14	88
Died - - - - - -	99	14	113
Committed suicide - - - -	2	—	2
Escaped - - - - -	11	—	11
Total - - - -	7,586	651	8,237

The cases of sickness are numerous. The greatest number at one time amounts to 1 in 5·3 upon the daily average number of prisoners. The total cases of sickness, including "slight indisposition," average six to every prisoner in the course of the year.

Cases of sickness. (p. 100.)

The number of infirmary cases average 1 in every 2·4 prisoners. The total return of the cases of sickness in the year was :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Infirmary cases	5,968	357	6,325
Slight indisposition	76,100	14,473	90,573
Insanity	41	2	43
Total	82,109	14,832	96,941
Greatest number at one time	1,172	161	1,333

Comparison of the cases in the different prisons.

Calculating upon the infirmary cases, the true test of sickness, the relative state of the Government prisons is shown to have been :—Dartmoor, where the more ailing are usually sent, these cases were equal to the whole number of prisoners ; Portland 66 per cent. ; the Hulks 51 per cent. ; Parkhurst, 37 per cent. ; Milbank, 24 per cent. ; Portsmouth 16 per cent. ; Fulham 5 per cent., and Pentonville, for which prison healthy prisoners are usually selected, 2·6 per cent. The returns which show this great difference in the state of health are all made under precisely the same terms, and so are the returns for the county and borough prisons, in which the average of the infirmary cases is 1 in 32·1 only, as opposed to 1 in 2·4 in the Government prisons ; but it is at once apparent that the long periods of imprisonment in these prisons, as compared with the very short average detention in the county and borough prisons, must tell very differently on the prisoners, and lead to numerous and repeated ailments.

Prison punishments (p. 100).

The punishments for offences within the prison in the year are stated to have been as follows. They are in the proportion of 1 in 2·1 ; the infliction of corporal punishment by whipping or irons being in the proportion of 1 in 125 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whipping and irons	121	—	121
Solitary or dark cells	3,238	412	3,650
Stoppage of diet	1,629	477	2,106
Other punishments	1,100	55	1,155
Total	6,088	944	7,032

Establishment of officers and servants (p. 100).

The officers and servants are returned under the following classes. They are in the proportion of nearly 1 to 7·0 to the daily average of prisoners, a proportion only slightly above that of the county and borough prisons, though the class of prisoners, and the modes of employing them, would have accounted for a greater difference :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Governors, deputy governors, and masters of hospital.	17	4	21
Chaplains and assistant chaplains	16	—	16
Schoolmasters, Scripture readers, and schoolmistresses	44	11	55
Medical officers and assistant surgeons	14	—	14
Clerks	49	—	49
Stewards and manufacturers	11	—	11
Foremen of works and agricultural bailiffs	9	—	9
Wardens and matrons	610	63	673
Servants, mechanics, and labourers	112	6	118
Civil guards	55	—	55
Total	937	84	1,021

Costs of the prisons (p. 101).

The costs in the Government prisons are, for the purposes of comparison, classed, as nearly as the circumstances permitted, in the corresponding terms used for the County and Borough prisons, but the charges for new buildings do not appear to be included. In making any comparison between these two classes of establishments, it should, how-

ever, be remembered that the lengthened periods of detention in the Government prisons, the laborious and exposed nature of the work upon which large classes of the prisoners are employed, as well as the small proportion of females, are all elements which must increase the costs.

The annual cost per prisoner in the Government prisons, excluding the female prison at Brixton, where the charge does not exceed 26*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, varies, from 27*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* at Portsmouth, to 36*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* at Milbank, and averages 31*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The yearly average in the County and Borough prisons is 29*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per prisoner. The profits of the prisoners' labour are however an element in the costs. In the County and Borough prisons the actual receipts for earnings in the year average 23*s.* 11*d.* per prisoner, in the Government prisons 34*s.* 3*d.* But in addition to the actual payments into the Exchequer, upon which this average is founded, the Surveyor-general of prisons estimates the value of the work done in the year by the convicts for the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments at Portland 35,000*l.*, Portsmouth 27,000*l.*, Woolwich 17,000*l.*, and including these sums the average profits of the prisoners' labour are raised to 12*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* each per annum.

The charges under the same heads as were used in the County and Borough prisons were as follows; the yearly average under each head per prisoner being, buildings 4*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, officers 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, prisoners 13*l.* 19*s.*; differing in these details much more than on the total from the County and Borough prisons.

Prisons.	Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.			Officers' Salaries, Wages, and Allowances.			Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pentonville	2,985	8	11	6,561	13	3	5,021	18	0	14,569	0	2
Milbank	7,330	18	10	15,491	2	1	10,712	4	0	33,534	4	11
Portland	5,265	8	2	17,800	2	9	23,525	19	0	46,591	9	11
Dartmoor	5,628	18	1	12,488	9	3	16,033	11	5	34,150	18	9
Portsmouth	2,529	16	7	11,116	2	3	13,395	10	5	27,041	9	3
Brixton	3,817	17	9	4,865	18	2	6,995	15	1	15,679	11	0
Hulks	4,613	2	7	14,839	5	8	18,881	14	4	38,334	2	7
Parkhurst	2,923	8	7	6,482	9	2	4,736	11	3	14,142	9	0
Fulham	359	2	11	733	13	0	131	7	4	1,224	3	3
Total	35,454	2	5	90,378	15	7	99,434	10	10	225,267	8	10

In addition to this expenditure 18,085*l.* was paid in gratuities to 2,710 prisoners on their discharge, averaging 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* each.

Tickets of Leave.

The prisoners discharged on *tickets of leave* were almost exclusively from the class confined in the Government prisons. From these prisons 2,897 persons were discharged, from the county and borough prisons 18, making the total number released on tickets-of-leave in the year 2,915. The substitution of the new sentence of penal servitude, and the extreme limitation of transportation, necessitate the discharge of a large number of persons in this country who would formerly have been removed to the penal colonies. This change left a large number of convicts in the Government prisons who had undergone the regulated portions of their sentences in solitary confinement and on the public works, and were entitled to look forward to their discharge on tickets of leave on removal to a penal colony. To keep faith with them the system was adopted in this country; and its effect has been the anticipation of the periods of discharge under the restrictions and conditions of the letter of licence, instead of unconditionally when the sentences have run out. This is obvious from the returns, which show that 20 persons only were discharged last year from the Government prisons whose sentences had expired, while 2897 were discharged on tickets of leave.

Prisons.

Offences and sentences of those discharged.

The subjoined table gives such particulars as could be obtained with respect to those liberated in the year 1856:—

Offences of which convicted.	Total Liberated.			Original Sentence.						Portion of Sentence undergone in Prison.						
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Death.	Trans. for life.	Trans. above 15 years.	Trans. 10 years & under 15.	Trans. 7 years & under 10.	Penal Servitude.	1 year and under.	2 years and above 1.	3 years and above 2.	5 years and above 3.	7 years and above 5.	10 years and above 7.	Not stated.
Murder, attempts to murder, wounding, rape, and other offences against the person -	205	1	206	4	5	26	102	68	1	—	—	3	156	38	9	—
Burglary, housebreaking, robbery, and other violent offences against the person - - -	596	27	623	—	—	42	262	316	3	1	1	26	516	69	7	3
Thefts and offences against property without violence - -	1,567	225	1,792	—	1	17	395	1,359	20	1	11	111	1,554	114	1	—
Arson and malicious offences against property - -	51	1	52	—	—	9	29	13	1	—	1	—	36	13	2	—
Forgery and offences against the currency - - -	89	11	100	—	—	5	28	67	—	—	—	8	81	9	1	1
Other offences not included in the above - - - -	125	17	142	1	2	2	23	107	2	—	—	31	101	9	1	—
Total - -	2,633	282	2,915	5	8	101	844	1,930	27	2	13	179	2,444	252	21	4

Report by the Police.

There are no means of tracing the career of these prisoners when liberated; but the Commissioner of Police made a detailed report upon those known to his officers who were at large in the metropolitan police district on the 30th December 1856. This report stated the names of 126 ticket-of-leave holders, where and when they were tried, their offences and sentences, with remarks as to their means and way of supporting themselves. They had, with nine exceptions only, been tried within the police district, and were no doubt nearly all London thieves. The Commissioner of Police made a second report upon what was known of each of these individuals on the 17th February 1857; and it appeared that in the seven weeks which had intervened—

4—had been convicted of offences committed while at large.
5—were convicted and known to be in prison.
15—were living with thieves and prostitutes.
1—was not employed, but not known to have associated with bad characters.
1—had entered a workhouse.
42—had changed their dwelling-places and were lost sight of by the police.
58—were believed to be gaining their living honestly.

Reformatory Schools. (p. 102.)

Laws relating to juvenile offenders.

The attention of the legislature has been largely directed to the treatment and reformation of young offenders. In 1847, by statute 10 & 11 Vict. c. 82., in order "to avoid the evils of long imprisonment previously to trial," two justices were empowered to adjudicate in the cases of offenders apparently under the age of fourteen years charged with simple larceny, and to award a punishment not exceeding three calendar months' imprisonment, or a penalty not exceeding 3*l*., or in the case of a male to adjudge that he shall be privately whipped either instead of or in addition to such imprisonment, or in case the justices should not deem it expedient to inflict any punishment they are empowered to dismiss the person charged, either on finding sureties for good behaviour, or without such sureties; further, it was provided that no conviction under the Act should be attended with any forfeiture. Three years later, by statute 13 & 14 Vict. c. 37., these provisions were extended to offenders not apparently exceeding the age of sixteen years, but the power to order whipping was confined to those not exceeding fourteen years.

Their mode of detention and treatment.

These lenient enactments were followed in 1854 by another statute (17 & 18 Vict. c. 86., amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 109,) regulating the treatment of youthful offenders, and empowering courts and justices before whom they are convicted of any offence punishable by law either on indictment or on summary conviction to direct, in

addition to the sentence passed, that they shall be sent on its termination to a reformatory school which has been certified by the Secretary of State, after a report of an inspector of prisons, for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years; and provides for the payment of the costs of their maintenance by Her Majesty's treasury, and for the recovery, where practicable, of these charges from the parents or step-parents of the offenders.

Expenses of their detention.

Numbers committed.

The Table at page 102 contains such information as I have been able to collect respecting this new class of commitments. Up to the date of the returns, 30th September 1856, twenty-nine schools had been certified by the Secretary of State. The commitments to these schools were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the year 1856 - -	455	79	534
„ 1855 - -	174	2	176
„ 1854 - -	21	2	23

Offences and sentences.

The offences for which the commitments in 1856 took place are shown in the Table above referred to. Four fifths of them appear to have been for simple thefts; 160 persons were committed on trial before criminal courts, and 374 on summary commitments by justices. The sentences were—

	Total.
Previous imprisonment—	
14 days - - - - - -	220
1 month and above 14 days - - -	185
2 months and above 1 month - - -	80
above 2 months - - - - -	49
	534
Subsequent detention in reformatory—	
2 years - - - - - -	169
3 years and above 2 years - - -	124
4 years and above 3 years - - - -	41
5 years and above 4 years - - -	200
	534

Numbers discharged and removed.

Of the disposal of those committed in 1856 the following particulars were given:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged on order from the Secretary of State -	19	1	20
Discharged on completion of their term of detention	13	1	14
Absconded and not retaken - - -	24	—	24
Committed to prison for refractory conduct - -	14	1	15
Removed to other certified reformatory schools -	48	1	49
Died - - - - - - -	1	—	1

Ages of those committed.

The ages of these prisoners, the law limiting those committed to reformatories to sixteen years, were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 years and under - - - -	20	6	26
11 years and above 10 - - - -	34	11	45
12 years and above 11 - - - -	53	13	66
13 years and above 12 - - - -	92	19	111
14 years and above 13 - - - -	107	15	122
15 years and above 14 - - - -	80	10	90
Under 16 and above 15 years - - -	71	3	74
Total - - - -	457	77	534

Criminal Lunatics (Table p. 103).

The *Criminal Lunatics* are another class of persons undergoing detention whose numbers have not been shown in previous Criminal Returns.

Terms under which they are detained.

This class of prisoners consists— 1st, of those who are found on trial to have been insane at the time of the commission of the offences with which they were charged, and are consequently acquitted on account of such insanity, and thereupon ordered by the court to be kept in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure respecting them shall be known; 2nd, of those who on being indicted for any offence are on their arraignment found to be then insane by a jury empannelled for that purpose, and are then subject

Prisons.

to the same order by the court, or who, by statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 54., the Secretary of State may remove to a lunatic asylum on being certified that they have become insane, and thus avoid the necessity of obtaining the verdict of a jury; 3rd, of those sent to a lunatic asylum by orders of justices on their being apprehended under circumstances denoting derangement of mind and a purpose to commit an indictable offence; and also of those, not properly to be classed with criminals, and only an exceptional number, who are found wandering abroad not under proper control, or who may be cruelly treated. There is, further, a class of lunatics who have become insane while undergoing their sentences, and have been removed from prison to a lunatic asylum by the Secretary of State's order.

Number detained.

The total number of persons so detained in lunatic asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses during the year ended the 29th September 1856 was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under detention at commencement of the year	448	117	565
Received during the year	100	21	121
	548	138	686
Discharged or removed; viz.:			
Died	16	4	20
Committed suicide	1	—	1
Escaped	6	—	6
On becoming sane	19	5	24
Removed, sane, for trial or punishment	7	1	8
Removed to other asylums	27	3	30
	76	13	89
Remaining under detention	472	125	597

Offences and periods of confinement.

The offences of the above number of lunatics and insane persons who were under confinement on the 29th September 1856, and the time during which they have been under detention, is shown in the following Table. A very large proportion were charged with the most serious crimes, and average very lengthened periods of confinement:—

Offences.	Number of Persons.			Terms under which detained.					Period of Detention.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Found Insane by Jury.	Acquitted Insane.	Insane, certified or committed by Justices.	Dangerous Lunatics, committed by Justices.	Detained under Order of Secretary of State.	One Year and under.	Two Years and above One.	Three Years and above Two.	Five Years and above Three.	Ten Years and above Five	Fifteen Years and above Ten.	Twenty Years and above Fifteen.	Above Twenty Years.
Murder	73	34	107	80	18	7	1	1	14	7	11	17	26	14	8	10
Attempts to murder, maim, &c.	63	6	69	46	12	7	3	1	12	7	8	9	11	8	7	7
Concealing birth, and infanticide	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rape	8	—	8	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	—
Unnatural offences	8	—	8	2	—	1	—	5	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	1
High treason	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Seditious language	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Assaults	27	6	33	5	6	9	6	7	6	5	4	7	3	4	4	—
Indecent exposure of the person	5	—	5	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Burglary and housebreaking	29	—	29	2	—	4	—	23	7	2	4	8	5	1	1	1
Robbery on the highway, &c.	9	2	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	1	3	4	1	—	—
Sheep stealing	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse-stealing	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny—by servants, from person, &c.	121	50	171	18	13	57	2	81	50	26	14	31	35	11	4	—
Fraud and embezzlement	2	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Receiving	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson and malicious burning	24	2	26	11	1	3	1	10	5	2	5	4	3	5	1	1
Other malicious offences	5	4	9	2	—	3	—	4	3	—	1	2	1	2	—	—
Forgery	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Breach of the peace	22	6	28	—	—	24	—	4	8	4	4	5	5	1	1	—
Vagrancy	17	3	20	—	—	15	—	5	7	1	4	2	3	2	1	—
For want of sureties	16	2	18	—	—	12	—	6	3	3	6	3	2	1	—	—
Other offences	31	6	37	1	2	15	—	19	12	3	2	9	7	3	1	—
	472	125	597	179	53	167	13	185	135	64	67	109	114	57	31	20

The charge for this class of prisoners for the year was £18,793 15*s.* 0*d.* And this expense was defrayed from the following sources :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
County, borough, and parish rates - - - -	10,899	15	2
Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - - -	6,270	14	3
Private funds of the lunatics and their friends - - -	1,623	5	7

The large charges shown (Table p. 103) in the cases of individual lunatics were in each case defrayed by orders made on the property of the lunatic or by his friends ; thus, in the case of a lunatic detained for murder, £445 14*s.* yearly by his trustees ; in the case of another detained for attempting to murder, £385 12*s.* yearly is paid by his family.

Secretary Sir George Grey's directions with respect to these statistics were received at the commencement of September last, and it was essential that the forms for procuring the information now given should be prepared and circulated before the Michaelmas Sessions then immediately ensuing, that the work should not be postponed for another year. Due time, which was hardly afforded in the first instance for a full consideration of all the details, will now be given to the careful revision of these forms, that such alterations and improvements may be made as appear necessary to the completeness of the future work. The police portion which will be added for the year 1857, can then only be partially given, as the police establishments of several large districts are only now approaching completion, and it is by their agency alone that the Returns can be obtained.

SAMUEL REDGRAVE,
Criminal Registrar.

Secretary of State's Office,
Whitehall, 30 *April* 1857.

POLICE—ENGLAND AND WALES.

(*Forms of*) Abstracts of Statements of the Number of Offences reported to the Police; of the Number of Persons apprehended, the Nature of the Charges against them, and the Result of the Proceedings, made to the Secretary of State, pursuant to Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69., for the Year ending the 29th September 185__; with similar Abstracts made at the Request of the Secretary of State relating to the Police of the City of London, and to the Police of the Metropolis:

ALSO,

Abstracts of Returns of all Inquests touching the Cause of Death of any Person in the Year ended the 31st December 1856, made pursuant to Statute 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76., by Coroners of Boroughs having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions, and of similar Returns made by the Coroners of Counties and Liberties, at the Request of the Secretary of State.

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2. Crimes committed (so far as is known to the Police), and Number of Persons apprehended - 4

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4. Offences determined summarily. Result of the Proceedings against the Persons whose Cases were determined summarily, and the Classes to which such Persons belong - - - 6

5. Number of Inquests touching the Cause of Death of any Person, and the Total Amount of the Costs, including Fees, Allowances, and Expenses - - - - - - 7–11

ENGLAND AND WALES.

(Form 1.) POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS AND CHARGES, with the Proportion payable by Her Majesty's Treasury, in the Year ended the 29th September 1855.

Population, Census 1851.	County, Division, District, or Borough.	Police Establishments.						Total Charges.															
		Chief Constable or Head Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Pay.			Clothing.			Station House.			Other Expenses.			Total.			Payable by Her Majesty's Treasury.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
	Total . . .																						

(Form 2.) CRIMES COMMITTED (so far as is known to the Police), and NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED in the Year ended 29th September 185 __.

Nature of Crimes.	Number of Crimes Committed.												Number of Persons Apprehended.											
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Tot
Murder																										
Attempts to Murder																										
Shooting at, Wounding, Stabbing, &c., to do bodily harm																										
Manslaughter																										
Attempts to procure Miscarriage																										
Concealing the Births of Infants																										
Sodomy																										
—— Attempts to commit, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																										
Rape																										
—— Assaults, with intent to ravish and abuse																										
Bigamy																										
Child Stealing																										
Assault and inflicting bodily harm																										
Assaults on Peace Officers																										
Assaults, common																										
Sacrilege																										
Burglary and Housebreaking																										
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.																										
Attempts to break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.																										
Robbery on the Highway																										
Attempts to rob on the Highway, and demanding Money by menaces																										
Threatening by Letter, with a view to extort Money																										
Horse-stealing																										
Sheep-stealing																										
Cattle-stealing																										
Larceny to the value of £5 in Dwelling-houses																										
Larceny from the Person																										
Larceny by Servants																										
Larceny on Rivers, Canals, Wharfs, &c.																										
Larceny, simple																										
Stealing Fixtures, Shrubs growing, &c.																										
Attempts to Steal																										
Embezzlement																										
Larcenies by Servants in the Post Office																										
Receiving Stolen Goods																										
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud																										
Forging and uttering forged Instruments																										
Having in possession Forged Bank of England Notes																										
Coining, and having Implements for Coining in possession																										
Uttering, putting off, and having in possession Counterfeit Coin																										
Arson and other Wilful Burning																										
Maliciously Killing and Maiming Cattle																										
Felonious Riot and demolishing Buildings, &c.																										
Destroying Goods in Process of Manufacture																										
Destroying Trees, Shrubs, &c., growing																										
Sending Letters Threatening to Burn Houses, &c.																										
Riot, Breach of the Peace, &c.																										
Keeping Disorderly Houses																										
Indecently Exposing the Person																										
Offences against the Game Laws																										
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation																										
Perjury																										
Other Felonies, viz.:—																										
Other Misdemeanors, viz.:—																										
Total																										

(Table 3.) OFFENCES FOR TRIAL. Result of the Police Proceedings against the Persons who were Committed or Bailed for Trial, or Discharged by the Justices, in the Year ending the 29th September 185__; and the Classes to which such Persons belong.

Offences triable by Jury.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons Proceeded Against.												Class of Persons Proceeded Against.													
		Total.			Discharged.		Bailed.		Bailed for Trial.		Committed for Sureties.		Committed for Trial.		Known Thieves.		Prostitutes.	Vagrants and Tramps.		Suspicious Characters.		No known Occupation.		Previous good Character.		Character unknown.	
		M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder																											
Attempts to Murder																											
Shooting at, Wounding, Stabbing, &c., to do bodily harm																											
Manslaughter																											
Attempt to procure Miscarriage																											
Concealing the Births of Infants																											
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Coining, and having Implements for Coining in possession																											
Uttering, putting off, and having in possession Counterfeit Coin																											
Arson and other Wilful Burning																											
Maliciously Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
Felonious Riot and demolishing Buildings, &c.																											
Destroying Goods, &c., in Process of Manufacture																											
Destroying Trees, Shrubs, &c.																											
Sending Letters Threatening to Burn Houses, &c.																											
Riot, Breach of the Peace, &c.																											
Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
Indecently Exposing the Person																											
Offences against the Game Laws																											
Being at large under sentence of Transportation																											
Perjury																											
Other Felonies, viz.:—																											
Other Misdemeanors, viz.:—																											
Total																											

(Form 4.) OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY. RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS against the PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DETERMINED SUMMARILY BY THE JUSTICES, in the Year ending 29th September 185__; and the Classes to which such Persons belong.

OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY JUSTICES.	No. of Cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS. Total. Males	Fem.	M. & F.	Discharged. M.	F.	Convicted. M.	F.	NUMBER COMMITTED. Above 6 months.	6 months and above 3.	3 months and above 2.	2 months and above 1.	1 month and above 14 days.	14 days and under.	To Reformatory Schools.	Fined.	Whipped.	Other Punishments.	CLASS OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST. Known Thieves. M.	F.	Prostitutes. F.	Vagrants and Tramps. M.	F.	Suspicious Characters. M.	F.	No known Occupation. M.	F.	Previous bad Character. M.	F.	Character unknown. M.	F.
Assaults, Aggravated, on Women and Children																															
—— on Peace Officers, Resisting, Obstructing, &c.																															
—— Common																															
Bastardy Orders, disobeying																															
Cruelty to Animals																															
Drunkenness, and Drunk and Disorderly																															
Game Acts, Offences against, viz.:—																															
Night Poaching and destroying Game																															
Trespassing in day-time in pursuit of Game																															
Illegally selling or buying Game																															
Licensed Victuallers' and Beer Acts, Offences against, viz.:—																															
By Beershop Keepers																															
By Licensed Victuallers																															
Other Offences																															
Lord's Day Act, Offences against																															
Local Acts, Offences against																															
Maliciously destroying Fences, Walls, Gates, &c.																															
—— Fruit and Vegetable Productions																															
—— Trees, Shrubs, &c.																															
Other Malicious and Wilful Damage, and Trespass																															
Mutiny Acts, Offences against, viz.:—																															
Army Act																															
Navy Act																															
Militia Act																															
Mercantile Marine Act, Offences against																															
Nuisances, and Offences against Health, viz.:—																															
Public Health Act																															
Smoke Act																															
Sewers Acts																															
Common Lodging Houses Acts																															
Selling and exposing for sale unsound Food																															
Other Sanitary Offences																															
Pawnbroker's Act, Offences against, viz.:—																															
By Pawnbrokers																															
By Persons unlawfully pledging or disposing																															
Other Offences																															
Police Acts, Offences against, viz.:—																															
Unlawfully possessing Goods																															
Offences punishable as Misdemeanors																															
Constables neglecting their Duty																															
Other Offences (not falling under the foregoing heads)																															
Poor Law Acts, Offences against, viz.:—																															
Deserting or Neglecting to support Family																															
Disorderly Conduct in Workhouse																															
Damaging Workhouse Clothing, Bedding, &c.																															
Revenue Laws, Offences against, viz.:—																															
Customs Acts																															
Excise Acts																															
Post Office Acts																															
Stamp Acts																															
Servants, Apprentices, or Masters, Offences relating to																															
Stealing, or Attempts to Steal, viz.:—																															
Larceny, by offenders under 16 years																															
Larceny, under value of 5s., and on pleading Guilty																															
Larceny, or Larceny from the Person, attempting to commit																															
Dogs, Birds, or Beasts, &c.																															
Fruit or Vegetable Productions																															
Fences, Wood, &c.																															
Trees, Shrubs, &c.																															
Vagrant Act, Offences against, viz.:—																															
Prostitutes																															
Beggars																															
Having no visible Means of Subsistence, &c.																															
Having Implements for Housebreaking, &c.																															
Found in enclosed Premises for unlawful purpose																															
Frequenting Places of Public Resort, &c. to commit Felony																															
Incorrigible Rogues																															
Other Offences																															
Ways Acts, Offences against, viz.:—																															
Stage and Hackney Carriages Acts																															
Highway Act																															
Turnpike Acts																															
Waterman's Act																															
Railway Acts																															
Other Offences, viz.:—																															
Total																															

N.B.—Proceedings of a Civil character, for nonpayment of Rates, &c., are not included in this Return.

NUMBER OF INQUESTS touching the CAUSE OF DEATH of any Person held in the Year **1856**, and the TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE COSTS, including Fees, Allowances, and Expenses.

County, Borough, or other Jurisdiction.	Number of Inquests.								Total.		Finding of the Jury.														Total Costs.		
	Infants.		Children.		Adults.		Aged and Infirm.				Murder.		Manslaughter.		Justifiable Homicide		Self-murder or Suicide.		Accidental Death.		Injuries, Causes unknown.		Found dead,		Natural Death and Still-born.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
Bedfordshire	12	8	8	13	21	6	11	9	52	36	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	18	9	.	.	5	1	25	25	376	2	11
Honor of Ampthill	9	8	2	1	13	7	1	2	25	18	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	8	4	.	.	3	.	14	12	136	3	2
Bedford Borough	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	1	2	4	4	60	12	0
Berkshire:																													
Abingdon District	1	1	6	2	14	9	.	.	21	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	5	1	.	2	3	4	3	112	18	3
Newbury District	3	2	8	3	13	6	4	.	28	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	3	.	6	1	10	9	122	15	1
Reading District	9	6	9	5	13	9	12	7	43	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	4	.	.	6	5	21	18	320	3	10
Wantage District	7	1	5	3	18	5	.	.	30	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	3	.	14	7	176	6	7
Abingdon Borough	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	15	19	4
Newbury Borough	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	4
Reading Borough	.	2	3	2	5	4	5	3	13	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	1	1	.	7	90	7	0
New Windsor Borough	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	24	0	6
Buckinghamshire:																													
Winslow District	3	3	2	3	6	4	4	6	15	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	11	14	108	11	4
Aylesbury District	8	12	10	3	16	5	3	5	37	25	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	19	3	2	4	.	.	14	15	242	5	9
Beaconsfield District	4	3	6	6	26	13	11	6	47	28	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	1	21	5	.	2	1	.	18	18	273	10	0
Newport Pagnell District	4	3	6	3	8	4	5	2	23	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	2	.	1	2	.	8	9	122	17	6
Buckingham Borough	2	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	29	17	10
Cambridgeshire	9	6	14	9	30	10	.	4	53	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	6	.	.	1	.	28	23	203	7	5
Isle of Ely Liberty	3	2	3	2	3	4	6	1	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	5	.	.	.	.	6	3	88	16	7
Cambridge Borough	2	.	5	2	6	6	3	1	16	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	7	7	99	7	8
Cheshire:																													
Stockport District	4	7	8	4	24	10	2	2	38	23	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	1	.	11	4	9	15	107	12	8
Knutsford District	27	21	17	18	59	15	43	24	146	78	1	.	3	.	.	.	10	2	65	23	19	10	16	18	32	25	756	7	8
Chester District	9	4	20	28	130	44	5	2	164	78	2	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	71	35	.	.	40	16	44	25	855	2	6
Manor of Halton District	1	3	3	3	26	4	6	2	36	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	5	.	.	3	.	11	6	93	9	6
Chester City	4	1	5	6	14	1	1	.	24	8	1	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	12	5	.	.	3	2	3	.	93	9	6
Cornwall:																													
Launceston District	2	2	10	2	9	2	4	2	25	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	4	.	.	3	1	7	3	119	19	0
Bodmin District	3	2	5	1	41	20	1	6	50	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	7	.	.	11	10	16	12	270	6	0
Liskeard District	6	1	2	3	28	3	9	6	45	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	23	3	1	.	2	.	16	9	199	3	2
Truro District	10	8	15	2	52	13	2	3	79	26	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	44	1	.	.	12	10	21	13	387	19	9
Western District	6	6	29	8	39	9	9	8	83	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	51	10	.	.	9	7	22	14	376	5	7
Falmouth Borough	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	11	12	8
Helston Borough	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	6	2
Penzance Borough	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	6	17	0
Saltash Borough	.	.	1	.	11	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	18	14	2
Cumberland:																													
Eastern District	5	.	8	6	41	13	2	2	56	21	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	30	13	.	.	13	3	4	4	276	3	4
Western District	3	4	1	2	29	7	8	4	41	17	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	22	6	6	3	1	2	6	3	199	9	2
Egremont, Lordship of	4	1	5	.	14	3	6	.	29	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	7	1	6	3	89	18	6
Millom	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	9	10
Derbyshire:																													
Morleston and Litchurch and Part of Wirksworth	9	9	9	2	35	13	4	2	57	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	6	.	.	3	2	19	18	331	0	10
Repton and Gresley Hundred	1	3	1	5	9	2	1	3	12	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	6	.	.	3	.	2	7	104	14	8
Appletree Hundred	1	3	7	1	6	4	7	1	21	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	12	4	125	7	5
Scarsdale Hundred	11	6	7	5	52	11	5	2	75	24	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	43	8	.	.	3	5	23	10	394	11	9
High and Low Peak Hundred	4	4	10	6	21	11	7	2	42	23	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	4	18	10	.	.	9	3	11	6	284	10	4
Derby Borough	5	6	9	2	19	10	11	6	44	24	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	20	8	.	.	.	.	20	13	244	11	8
Devonshire:																													
Honiton District	8	6	13	.	16	9	8	5	45	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	22	5	.	.	7	7	12	7	168	9	8
Crediton District	.	1	18	5	32	3	1	1	51	10	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	27	3	.	.	11	2	8	2	240	17	4
Barnstaple District	1	4	11	3	40	7	.	.	52	14	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	26	5	.	.	8	.	12	7	201	0	7
Okehampton District	3	3	4	.	42	.	2	1	51	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	2	.	.	3	1	37	.	153	10	10
Stoke Damerel District	11	2	4	1	18	6	.	.	33	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	23	7	2	1	6	1	.	.	123	14	8
Totnes District	1	.	.	.	63	26	.	.	64	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	23	2	.	.	11	7	24	15	217	1	0
Barnstaple Borough	1	.	2	.	6	.	.	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	25	16	8
Bideford Borough	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	5	6
Clifton Dartmouth Hardness Borough	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	16	19	9
Exeter Borough	.	2	5	3	8	7	5	1	18	13	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	7	6	.	.	.	.	8	4	64	15	8
Okehampton Borough	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—		
Plymouth Borough	11	3	2	2	26	2	1	4	40	11	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	19	8	.	.	10	2	4	1	108	19	4
Plympton Earle Borough	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—		
Tiverton Borough	2	1	2	.	7	.	.	2	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	28	12	1
Devonport Borough	.	4	1	3	14	8	.	.	15	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	8	2	.	3	4	.	1	92	6	11
South Molton Borough	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	12	4
Dorsetshire:																													
Dorchester District	1	.	6	11	13	2	11	1	31	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	24	13	.	.	1	.	1	1	86	7	4
Shaftesbury District	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	27	3	3
Bridport District	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	4	.	19	17	6
Blandford and Wimborne District	.	.	3	1	4	.	3	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	36	10	2
Beaminster and Beaminster District	3	2	3	.	17	6	1	.	24	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	14	1	.	1	4	.	4	4	97	15	7
Bere Regis and Cogdean Hundred	.	.	1	1	2	.	3	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	18	5	11
Cranborne Hundred	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	3	0
Sherborne and Yetminster Hundred	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—		
Gillingham Liberty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—		
Wareham and Isle of Purbeck	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	0	9
Corfe Castle	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2
Poole Borough	2	1	.	.	9	2	1	1	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	42	18	1

NUMBER OF INQUESTS touching the CAUSE OF DEATH of any Person held in the Year **1856**, and the TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE COSTS, including FEES, ALLOWANCES and EXPENSES—*continued.*

COUNTY, BOROUGH, OR OTHER JURISDICTION.	NUMBER OF INQUESTS.								TOTAL.		FINDING OF THE JURY.																Total Costs.
	Infants.		Children.		Adults.		Aged and Infirm.				Murder.		Manslaughter.		Justifiable Homicide.		Self-murder or Suicide.		Accidental Death.		Injuries, Causes unknown.		Found dead.		Natural Death and still-born.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.
DURHAM:																											
Chester Ward	18	11	38	11	141	17	5	6	202	45	4	3	.	1	.	.	6	4	150	29	6	2	17	3	19	3	723 4 0
Darlington Ward	7	8	10	9	55	24	.	.	72	41	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	44	16	.	.	2	2	21	21	278 4 10
Easington Ward	8	7	41	11	85	8	12	2	146	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	116	18	2	.	14	1	9	7	438 10 6
Stockton Ward	5	5	8	2	48	13	.	.	61	20	1	1	2	.	.	.	3	1	41	4	.	.	7	6	7	8	252 1 5
ESSEX:																											
Western Division	5	3	26	11	94	23	3	2	128	39	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	4	63	13	.	.	22	1	36	21	627 0 7
Eastern Division	14	10	20	6	20	12	6	3	60	31	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	20	7	1	.	15	5	21	18	299 9 0
Writtle and Wroxwell Division	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 8 8
Thorp Kirby and Walton Division	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Havering Liberty	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11 9 0
Colchester Borough	5	5	4	3	10	5	1	1	20	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	6	.	.	1	1	11	7	74 7 1
Maldon Borough	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	7 16 4
Saffron Walden Borough	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	9 8 2
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:																											
Upper Division	7	9	8	5	43	18	8	4	66	36	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	27	6	.	.	10	5	21	23	350 19 9
Lower Division	8	11	18	5	42	11	5	12	73	39	1	1	1	1	.	.	4	2	31	13	1	2	2	.	33	20	403 17 4
Stroud Division	9	19	10	7	31	8	4	8	54	42	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	29	20	.	2	6	6	15	14	265 0 0
Forest Division	1	3	4	.	16	6	.	.	21	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	3	.	.	1	.	2	5	85 2 5
Bristol City	23	32	33	8	91	34	26	16	173	90	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	1	97	23	1	.	14	14	50	52	602 8 4
Gloucester City	3	.	4	2	14	7	.	2	21	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	2	2	5	6	95 6 0
Tewkesbury, Borough	.	1	4	.	3	1	1	.	8	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	28 8 10
HEREFORDSHIRE:																											
Hereford District	4	10	13	10	40	14	6	3	63	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	20	12	.	.	20	16	18	6	311 16 1
Leominster District	3	2	6	2	14	9	1	.	24	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	3	.	.	3	.	8	9	141 11 9
Hereford City	.	.	1	1	10	6	1	1	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	4	3	46 13 6
HERTFORDSHIRE:																											
Hertford District	1	1	8	5	11	4	15	6	35	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	14	4	.	.	1	.	18	10	245 11 5
St. Alban's District	1	1	4	2	20	4	6	3	31	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	2	.	.	2	.	15	8	121 10 1
Hemel Hempstead District	.	.	6	1	17	3	.	.	23	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	1	.	13	3	102 5 1
Hitchin District	1	1	3	1	8	6	.	.	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	7	5	61 3 4
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:																											
Hurstingstone District	.	.	1	.	9	.	4	3	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	66 6 1
Leightonstone District	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	24 7 5
Foseland District	2	.	.	.	3	5	5	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	2	2	5	1	56 1 10
Norman Cross District	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	25 17 2
Ramsey Liberty	1	.	1	1	1	.	3	1	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	36 0 9
KENT: (Five Divisions)	29	22	50	19	189	52	12	5	280	98	3	2	2	1	.	.	34	12	135	28	2	.	59	21	45	34	1,138 4 6
Canterbury City	.	1	8	2	14	6	.	.	22	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	9	.	1	.	1	.	10	5	105 19 2
Deal Borough	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15 10 0
Dover Borough	4	1	6	1	19	1	7	1	36	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	5	2	22	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	120 8 5
Faversham Borough	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10 3 8
Folkestone Borough	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	29 9 8
Fordwich Borough	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 3 10
Hythe Borough	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9 0 0
Maidstone Borough	.	.	1	1	4	3	.	2	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	32 11 4
New Romney Borough	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3 9 2
Sandwich Borough	1	1	2	1	11	2	3	1	17	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	7	2	125 19 2
Rochester City	1	2	1	1	9	2	1	1	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	4	4	53 10 2
Tenterden Borough	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Gravesend Borough	.	1	5	.	18	5	.	.	23	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	7	2	9	2	74 15 8
LANCASHIRE:																											
Furness Liberty	1	2	2	1	19	5	.	.	22	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	10	3	1	.	1	.	8	4	59 19 3
Lonsdale, North and South of the Sand District	1	2	3	1	28	6	6	.	38	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	21	4	.	.	6	1	5	2	99 18 4
Amounderness and Leyland District	6	18	15	5	49	9	8	3	78	35	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	4	50	28	3	.	11	2	7	.	262 7 3
Walton-le-Dale Manor	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 11 11
Blackburn District	27	28	14	8	47	13	16	4	104	53	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	70	28	7	3	16	12	1	3	324 18 2
Manchester District	98	79	38	12	207	48	45	21	388	160	2	4	2	1	.	.	50	16	204	54	.	.	52	33	78	52	1,160 12 9
Part of Salford Hundred	46	41	20	7	106	24	32	18	204	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	6	108	39	.	.	16	6	62	39	604 1 0
West Derby Hundred	28	26	41	26	134	17	16	15	219	84	1	2	2	.	.	.	9	5	143	45	.	.	23	6	41	26	670 10 6
Prescot Liberty	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	12 1 0
Hale Manor	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 3 11
Liverpool Borough	48	39	68	44	281	86	42	28	439	217	6	9	16	1	.	.	18	3	233	80	25	13	68	68	73	43	1,307 16 1
Wigan Borough	9	2	.	1	21	3	2	3	32	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	.	.	2	2	4	5	122 10 10
Manchester City	48	45	91	43	154	68	24	23	317	179	4	.	4	6	.	.	13	7	171	79	24	4	35	30	66	53	960 10 1
Bolton Borough	2	8	13	9	37	12	1	.	53	29	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	3	29	11	.	.	5	10	14	4	130 11 8
LEICESTERSHIRE:																											
Leicester District	5	6	26	13	45	28	7	2	83	49	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	32	17	.	.	17	11	23	18	487 0 0
Melton Mowbray District	.	2	5	.	10	3	3	.	18	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	6	4	83 16 10
Leicester Borough	10	8	7	7	25	9	10	12	52	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	24	10	.	.	12	13	13	10	267 0 0
LINCOLNSHIRE:																											
Louth District	8	3	3	4	22	5	4	2	37	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	17	7	.	1	1	.	17	6	174 12 5
Kesteven and part of Lindsey District	7	5	4	3	21	4	3	4	35	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	18	5	1	.	6	6	8	4	158 0 8
Caistor District	7	5	6	2	15	6	11	6	39	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	22	8	.	.	3	.	9	11	210 11 1
Lindsey District	13	10	5	1	16	8	2	3	36	22	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	15	8	.	.	4	.	14	10	193 17 2
Spalding District	27	15	3	1	6	.	38	16	74	32	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	37	12	.	.	2	.	29	17	396 10 0
Grantham District	3	2	4	2	13	5	1	.	21	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	3	.	.	1	.	5	3	134 9 6
Grantham Borough	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 14 0
Lincoln City	.	6	.	3	18	5	.	2	18	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	11	5	.	.	3	2	2	4	65 7 10
Stamford Borough	1	2	1	.	1	.	2	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	32 19 3
	6	7	18	17	15	11	12	8	51	43	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	26	22	.	.	.	.	20	19	373 4 8

NUMBER OF INQUESTS touching the CAUSE OF DEATH of any Person held in the Year **1856**, and the TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE COSTS, including Fees, Allowances, and Expenses—*continued*.

County, Borough, or other Jurisdiction.	Number of Inquests.										Finding of the Jury.															
	Infants.		Children.		Adults.		Aged and Infirm.		Total.		Murder.		Manslaughter.		Justifiable Homicide.		Self-Murder or Suicide.		Accidental Death.		Injuries, Causes unknown.		Found dead.		Natural Death and Still-born.		Total Costs.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.
Middlesex:																											
Eastern Division	95	91	70	72	441	167	18	20	624	350	2	1	2	.	.	.	14	23	168	60	56	30	254	146	128	90	3,200 11 7
Western Division	290	229	61	22	306	177	90	94	747	522	13	13	1	2	.	.	64	23	158	75	.	.	213	195	298	214	4,762 8 0
Duchy of Lancaster	1	.	2	1	7	8	1	2	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	1	.	.	1	2	5	6	81 10 8
City of London and Borough of Southwark	66	35	36	6	168	48	40	21	310	110	.	.	2	1	.	.	22	13	193	49	18	11	8	3	67	33	1,439 13 0
Tower of London Liberty	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	2	1	28 1 6
Westminster City and Liberty	20	29	36	23	190	40	16	10	172	102	4	7	.	.	.	.	31	8	80	28	11	10	10	12	46	46	800 14 10
Verge of the Royal Palace	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	--
Monmouthshire:	3	4	29	15	82	12	9	6	123	37	1	.	3	.	.	.	5	1	71	11	1	.	11	10	31	15	511 14 7
Chepstow Union	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	21 5 6
Norfolk:																											
Norwich District	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	33	12	.	.	6	4	39	24	433 2 9
Lynn District	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 18 10
Duchy of Lancaster Liberty	12	16	6	2	33	12	4	6	55	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	6	.	2	12	9	20	19	305 9 1
Duke of Norfolk's Liberty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	11	1	.	.	1	.	12	6	125 5 6
Clackclose Liberty within the Hundred	.	1	6	4	3	.	5	4	14	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	5	.	.	2	.	2	4	62 0 1
Clackclose Half Hundred	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	15 17 5
Great Yarmouth Borough	.	.	.	.	12	5	5	2	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	4	2	9	2	60 19 0
King's Lynn Borough	.	2	4	2	8	2	.	.	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	.	.	.	1	2	.	49 3 0
Norwich City	2	2	10	8	20	4	12	9	44	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	19	9	.	.	1	.	20	9	148 12 6
Thetford Borough	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9 14 7
Northamptonshire:																											
Midland District	3	3	12	5	36	17	2	2	53	27	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	18	6	.	.	1	1	29	19	343 18 10
Brackley District	8	3	1	2	14	11	2	.	25	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	4	.	.	2	.	14	12	145 12 1
Eastern District	5	3	4	1	26	22	.	3	35	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	17	8	1	1	2	.	12	18	268 7 9
Peterborough City and Liberty	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	31 8 2
Northampton Borough	1	3	3	3	13	4	4	1	21	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	8	5	106 6 4
Northumberland:																											
Northern District	2	.	3	2	23	7	1	1	29	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	16	5	.	.	3	.	6	2	148 0 3
Southern District	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	30	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	74	12	.	.	14	2	19	11	403 5 10
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough	15	7	19	2	48	13	10	6	92	28	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	56	1	.	.	11	.	19	9	285 10 6
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough	.	1	2	1	2	2	2	.	6	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	26 3 6
Nottinghamshire	23	16	29	13	47	18	20	16	119	63	3	3	1	1	.	.	11	5	53	26	1	1	16	8	34	19	609 2 1
Nottingham Borough	19	26	1	3	23	7	11	5	54	41	.	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	18	15	.	.	.	5	31	18	195 12 3
Newark Borough	1	1	.	1	3	.	1	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	3	.	23 5 4
Oxfordshire:																											
Northern District	11	9	3	.	18	8	1	1	33	18	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	13	7	.	.	2	2	15	8	167 3 11
Central District	2	4	4	6	14	10	5	3	25	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	12	5	.	.	1	2	10	15	133 2 0
Western District	4	5	5	1	11	11	3	1	23	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	2	.	.	3	.	14	15	151 18 5
Southern District	5	1	1	1	19	9	1	1	26	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	1	.	19	8	126 0 11
Woodstock District	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Henley-on-Thames District	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8 2 4
Banbury Borough	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	26 10 4
Oxford City	2	2	5	1	12	5	2	3	21	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	16	9	83 10 4
Rutlandshire	.	2	3	1	6	3	3	1	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	1	.	.	.	1	5	8	91 7 8
Shropshire:																											
Oswestry and Pimhill District	.	1	.	2	13	2	2	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	3	.	.	.	1	2	1	45 7 7
Bradford North District	2	.	6	3	5	4	5	1	18	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	4	.	.	4	.	3	3	75 5 1
Ford District	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	18 13 10
Stottesden District	1	.	.	1	3	.	1	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	20 4 2
Bridgnorth District	.	2	1	1	25	3	1	.	27	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	3	.	.	6	.	8	3	111 0 4
Wellington District	4	4	11	7	23	2	3	4	41	17	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	18	6	10	8	1	.	10	1	161 6 1
Bishops Castle District	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5 15 4
Ludlow Liberty	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 12 10
Bridgnorth Borough	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	12 12 0
Shrewsbury Borough	2	.	.	.	26	4	.	.	28	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	1	.	10	2	72 17 10
Oswestry Borough	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	7 12 6
Wenlock Borough	.	2	.	.	24	4	.	.	24	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	15	.	.	.	3	2	2	4	55 17 2
Ludlow Borough	.	1	.	1	6	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	28 15 10
Somersetshire:																											
Northern District	15	19	24	13	43	24	33	15	115	71	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	1	54	21	.	3	2	5	51	40	665 3 6
North Eastern District	5	10	23	10	59	20	11	6	98	46	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	43	13	3	2	13	1	36	28	448 17 9
Western District	8	10	20	13	51	18	20	13	99	54	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	52	15	.	.	4	3	35	34	529 19 5
Bath City	6	4	7	4	16	15	2	2	31	25	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	12	11	.	1	1	.	17	11	151 2 0
Bridgwater Borough	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	12 14 2
Southampton	40	27	36	11	111	35	21	16	208	89	1	.	1	.	.	.	13	5	78	20	.	.	36	16	79	48	1,[illegible] 1 4
Fawley Hundred	2	1	.	2	2	.	.	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	10 13 7
Christchurch Hundred	.	.	2	1	7	1	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	7 7
Isle of Wight Division	5	1	5	4	18	4	14	5	42	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	5	.	.	2	.	1	1	2 1
Portsmouth Borough	1	3	16	10	58	34	.	.	75	47	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	1	15	3	.	.	13	8	39	34	307 8 1
Winchester City	2	2	.	3	7	.	1	2	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	1	2	5	1	60 17 6
Southampton Borough	4	2	7	5	30	.	2	1	43	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 . 4 4
Isle of Wight	2	1	3	.	3	.	1	2	9	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	. . 5 0

NUMBER OF INQUESTS touching the CAUSE OF DEATH of any Person held in the Year **1856**, and the TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE COSTS, including FEES, ALLOWANCE and EXPENSES—*continued*.

COUNTY, BOROUGH, OR OTHER JURISDICTION.	NUMBER OF INQUESTS.								TOTAL.		FINDING OF THE JURY.																Total Costs.
	Infants.		Children.		Adults.		Aged and Infirm.				Murder.		Manslaughter.		Justifiable Homicide		Self-murder or Suicide.		Accidental Death.		Injuries, Causes unknown.		Found dead.		Natural Death and Still-born.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.
STAFFORDSHIRE:																											
Hanley District	24	22	12	2	86	9	16	5	138	83	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	.	97	18	.	.	4	1	28	18	343 0 10
Uttoxeter District	2	1	2	.	21	4	5	2	30	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	2	1	.	8	3	8	1	97 11 2
Stafford District	3	7	7	7	17	7	9	4	36	25	1	1	2	.	.	.	5	.	13	11	.	2	7	5	8	6	448 17 10
Westbromwich District	9	8	48	26	114	12	5	1	176	47	2	2	3	1	.	.	4	2	129	25	2	1	10	6	26	10	524 14 6
Wolverhampton District	22	16	46	34	153	20	15	3	236	73	1	.	5	.	.	.	5	2	140	32	6	1	45	15	34	23	699 4 5
Burton-upon-Trent District	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	—
Lichfield City	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 7 4
Walsall Borough	2	6	14	4	17	6	3	2	36	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	22	5	1	.	2	2	9	11	124 15 2
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	1	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	25 13 10
SUFFOLK:																											
Beccles and Ipswich District	2	6	1	.	26	14	7	2	36	22	.	1	2	.	.	.	5	2	11	8	.	.	7	8	11	3	232 2 1
Ipswich and Beccles District	6	2	5	3	17	7	7	3	35	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	6	.	.	3	1	12	8	215 2 7
Duke of Norfolk's Liberty	1	.	1	1	5	.	.	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	36 7 9
St. Etheldred's Liberty	8	6	9	1	16	3	6	2	39	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	17	11	170 14 0
Bury St. Edmund's Liberty	10	5	4	6	27	5	9	10	50	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	25	6	.	.	2	2	17	17	330 1 4
Bury St. Edmund's Borough	.	.	2	2	5	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	31 15 6
Ipswich Borough	3	4	.	1	14	6	1	.	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	3	.	.	1	2	9	6	100 8 7
Orford Borough	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Sudbury Borough	1	2	1	.	1	.	2	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	27 7 10
SURREY:																											
Eastern Division	87	68	91	40	166	79	53	49	397	236	3	2	1	1	.	.	34	24	144	52	1	.	34	23	180	134	2,257 10 3
Western Division	6	9	12	3	23	7	6	3	47	22	.	1	.	1	.	.	4	1	24	8	.	.	7	4	12	7	277 1 6
Duchy of Lancaster	3	1	2	.	.	4	2	3	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	66 10 0
Southwark Borough	66	35	36	6	168	48	40	21	310	110	.	.	2	1	.	.	22	13	193	49	18	11	8	3	67	33	1,439 13 0
Guildford Borough	.	.	.	.	6	4	1	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	35 19 10
SUSSEX:																											
Eastern Division	18	10	6	4	42	10	13	4	79	28	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	32	3	.	.	4	2	39	21	364 3 9
Western Division	2	4	6	4	24	6	8	4	40	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	19	5	2	2	7	6	9	1	233 4 11
The Rape of Hastings	1	4	1	2	15	3	7	2	24	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	9	4	.	.	7	5	5	1	126 18 8
Robertsbridge Hundred	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	18 19 2
Bosham Hundred	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 4 8
Chichester City	1	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	20 11 8
Hastings Borough	1	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	33 1 2
Seaford Town and Port	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 0 0
Winchelsea Borough	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10 5 0
Brighton Borough	4	12	.	.	24	5	3	3	31	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	11	4	1	.	.	.	14	15	167 15 8
Rye Borough	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	15 18 8
WARWICKSHIRE:																											
Southern Division	2	4	5	6	16	6	4	1	27	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	9	7	.	.	3	4	12	4	235 10 10
Northern Division	10	6	14	3	40	14	3	1	67	24	.	1	2	.	.	.	4	1	37	10	.	.	4	2	20	10	423 3 8
Central Division	2	5	10	2	18	8	13	3	43	18	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	24	6	.	.	.	1	15	8	360 9 0
Sutton Coldfield Manor and Lordship	1	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	29 9 7
Warwick Borough	1	4	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	30 0 4
Birmingham Borough	52	41	67	58	126	65	15	12	260	176	2	1	.	.	.	.	15	8	142	89	.	.	5	3	96	75	1,110 6 6
WESTMORLAND:																											
East and West Wards	.	1	3	1	8	3	1	.	12	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	2	.	.	3	1	2	.	42 6 3
Kendal and Lonsdale Wards	.	2	4	1	24	4	2	.	30	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	15	2	1	.	9	3	.	.	93 13 4
Ogglebird Manor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
WILTSHIRE	26	22	46	16	86	41	51	33	209	112	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	79	32	1	3	34	24	84	49	1,087 14 9
Corsham Liberty	2	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	26 6 10
Devizes Borough	2	1	2	.	3	.	.	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	3	1	30 18 10
New Sarum City	1	.	2	1	9	2	1	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	48 7 8
WORCESTER:																											
Northern District	9	8	24	18	42	15	5	4	80	45	1	1	5	2	.	.	3	.	47	18	.	.	7	8	17	16	573 3 11
Middle District	2	3	14	8	17	10	6	5	39	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	22	6	1	.	4	1	11	16	280 18 8
Southern District	4	3	3	4	23	13	.	.	30	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	5	.	.	2	1	11	14	249 10 2
Dudley District	6	1	9	8	48	4	6	2	69	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	57	10	.	.	4	2	7	3	229 10 2
Worcester City	.	2	4	5	14	3	5	2	23	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	7	.	.	3	2	6	3	110 14 4
YORKSHIRE	43	28	52	30	118	33	76	23	289	119	1	2	1	1	1	.	13	6	116	34	.	2	66	18	91	56	1,553 18 10
Wapentake and Liberty of Bowland	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 11 7
Pontefract Honor	128	70	143	57	429	135	92	35	792	297	4	2	6	.	.	.	41	12	390	106	5	4	107	55	239	118	3,227 10 2
Laughbaugh Liberty	6	6	16	5	31	10	8	4	61	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	34	7	2	.	3	2	20	15	334 9 6
Whitby Strand Liberty	4	2	3	2	12	3	2	3	21	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	4	.	.	1	.	8	4	85 9 8
Holderness Wapentake	.	.	2	2	5	2	5	.	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	3	.	.	1	.	4	.	52 12 11
Howdenshire Wapentake	3	1	2	2	4	2	.	1	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	2	2	2	52 16 4
St. Peter's Liberty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Scarborough Borough	4	1	2	.	7	4	2	4	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	9	7	55 5 0
Doncaster Borough	2	1	2	.	7	5	2	1	13	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	.	.	1	2	4	6	49 18 4
York City	5	9	3	2	20	7	6	7	34	25	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	12	1	.	.	2	2	17	19	147 10 10
Leeds Borough	27	17	40	6	69	21	12	6	148	50	1	2	2	.	1	.	5	1	83	17	3	1	26	19	27	10	452 11 6
Ripon Liberty	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	17 15 8
Kingston-on-Hull Borough	19	21	8	2	40	9	3	4	70	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	42	19	8	3	5	5	11	6	301 12 4
Richmond Borough	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	9 10 8
Pontefract Borough					3				3										2				1				8 9 6

NUMBER OF INQUESTS touching the CAUSE OF DEATH of any Person held in the Year **1856**, and the TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE COSTS, including FEES, ALLOWANCES, and EXPENSES—*concluded*.

COUNTY, BOROUGH, OR OTHER JURISDICTION.	NUMBER OF INQUESTS.								TOTAL.		FINDING OF THE JURY.																Total Costs.
	Infants.		Children.		Adults.		Aged and Infirm.				Murder.		Man-slaughter.		Justifiable Homicide		Self-Murder or Suicide.		Accidental Death.		Injuries Causes unknown.		Found dead.		Natural Death and		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.
ANGLESEY	1	3	9	1	21	3	3	4	34	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	26	3	.	.	1	.	7	7	132 2 8
BRECONSHIRE	.	4	3	2	26	5	2	1	31	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	22	3	.	.	3	5	4	4	159 17 11
Crickhowel Liberty	.	.	3	4	23	2	.	.	26	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	21	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	109 19 4
CARDIGANSHIRE:																											
Lampeter District	.	1	3	3	3	6	1	.	7	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	2	2	2	2	43 12 11
Aberystwyth District	.	.	5	2	4	3	5	3	14	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	4	5	55 15 0
Cardigan District	2	.	1	.	4	2	1	3	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	3	3	2	1	32 13 3
CARMARTHENSHIRE:																											
Kidwelly District	3	6	5	.	19	2	.	.	27	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	8	1	4	2	138 11 6
Eastern District	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	23 19 7
Western District	4	2	4	.	4	3	1	1	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	4	.	.	3	.	2	2	64 8 0
Carmarthen Borough	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	15 16 10
CARNARVONSHIRE:																											
Northern Division	4	3	9	3	27	4	2	4	42	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	26	6	.	.	7	.	6	7	159 18 5
Western Division	2	2	6	4	18	4	2	.	28	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	.	.	5	4	3	1	113 13 7
DENBIGHSHIRE:																											
Wrexham Division	3	2	7	8	48	10	3	1	61	21	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	45	8	.	.	8	4	7	8	198 10 4
Holt Division	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1 16 2
Denbigh Division	4	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	2	3	5	1	47 6 8
FLINTSHIRE	2	1	4	4	35	8	.	.	41	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	6	.	.	1	1	12	6	157 13 11
GLAMORGANSHIRE:																											
Eastern Division	6	2	20	4	56	7	7	4	89	17	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	53	9	.	.	19	1	15	5	258 5 4
Northern Division	23	20	60	7	198	9	9	5	290	41	.	.	115	.	.	.	3	1	135	17	1	.	.	.	36	23	718 19 0
Western Division	.	.	20	2	30	5	2	1	52	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	4	.	.	5	1	11	3	163 19 7
Gower Liberty	1	2	18	7	36	5	8	5	63	19	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	38	7	.	.	8	3	16	7	252 10 8
Ogmore Lordship	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
MERIONETHSHIRE:																											
Dolgelly Division	4	3	3	.	23	2	.	.	30	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	3	1	.	4	.	4	2	152 18 5
Bala Division	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	18 17 2
MONTGOMERYSHIRE:																											
Montgomery District	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	5 16 1
Welshpool District	7	2	4	1	12	1	3	3	26	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	.	.	7	2	7	4	85 14 3
Machynlleth District	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	18 4 8
Newtown District	4	7	4	.	14	5	2	3	24	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	9	3	.	.	3	2	11	9	114 13 6
PEMBROKESHIRE:																											
Upper District	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	23 6 2
Lower District	.	.	.	.	37	11	.	.	37	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	.	.	8	3	3	1	1 7
Haverfordwest Borough	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	21 7 6
RADNORSHIRE	5	2	2	4	4	1	3	1	14	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	2	3	1	.	1	70 1 11
Radnor Borough	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	11 13 1
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES	2229	1891	2594	1281	8588	2659	1652	1023	15282	6939	114	91	230	41	6	.	919	395	7455	2261	273	151	2025	1158	4260	2812	[illegible] 14 3

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS — ENGLAND AND WALES.

NUMBER of PERSONS committed for Trial or Bailed for Appearance at the Assizes and Sessions in each County in the Year 1856, the Offences with which they were charged, and the Result of the Proceedings, showing the Acquitted and Discharged, and the Sentences of those convicted; made out by Order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department from the Criminal Registers kept in his Office:

ALSO,

A STATEMENT of the Costs of the Prosecutions and Criminal Proceedings in each County, Liberty, and Borough having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions.

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Total Number and *Sex* of the Persons Committed or Bailed for Trial charged with each Description of Offences, and the Result of the Proceedings 67

Counties in which the different descriptions of Offences were committed with which the Persons Committed or Bailed for Trial were charged 68–69

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COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Deaths.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 5 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	6
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults (Common)	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	12	2	14	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	2	4	.	.	.	12
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Burglary, attended with Violence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing	6	.	6	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	15	.	15	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	12
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	8	.	8	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny, from the Person	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, by Servants	13	1	14	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	2	.	.	.	8
Larceny, Simple	46	7	53	.	1	14	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	2	15	7	8	.	.	38
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	4
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	7	2	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	.	7
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 3.	87	13	100	1	6	23	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	3	12	26	10	10	1	1	70
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Person-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Escape, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	6	1	7	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	122	16	138	1	7	30	38	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	3	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

COUNTY OF BERKS.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED, or BAILED, for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.			
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	1	2	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 1.	15	3	18	.	1	5	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	2	1	.	.	12
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	3	1	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	12	2	14	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	13
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	19	4	23	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	9	5	1	.	.	.	19
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, from the Person	6	12	18	.	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	5	5	.	.	.	13
Larceny, by Servants	14	4	18	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	1	2	1	.	12
Larceny, Simple	52	11	63	.	2	11	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	.	.	.	.	11	10	13	2	2	.	50
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	7	3	10	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	1	7
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 3.	92	32	124	.	4	26	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	.	.	3	14	26	28	5	3	1	.	94
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	5	1	6	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	8	1	9	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	6
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 5.	6	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	9
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	4	.	4	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	5	1	6	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	145	44	189	.	9	38	47	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	4	15	.	.	6	34	34	31	7	4	2	.	142

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under	Detained during pleasure	Whipped, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties.	Sentence Respited and Pardon	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																												
Murder	1	1	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	7	.	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Manslaughter	1	2	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	12	6	18	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	5	.	1	3	.	.	.	12
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																												
Sacrilege	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	7	.	7	.	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	21	2	23	.	2	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	13
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																												
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep Stealing	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny, by Servants	22	.	22	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	2	5	1	.	.	16
Larceny, Simple	69	5	74	.	4	16	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	1	12	11	17	7	.	.	.	54
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	6	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	4
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	.	8	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	7	.	7	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 3.	129	5	134	.	4	35	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	.	.	3	22	21	24	14	1	.	.	95
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	4	.	4	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	5	.	5	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	11	1	12	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	10
TOTAL of No. 5.	13	2	15	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	12
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																												
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	181	15	196	1	9	53	63	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	10	.	.	9	50	40	30	23	1	.	.	154

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								WHIPPING, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory School.			
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	.	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 1.	15	2	17	.	3	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	4	.	.	.	10
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Housebreaking	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	9
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	1	1	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, by Servants	5	2	7	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4
Larceny, Simple	59	8	67	1	4	17	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	4	9	6	13	4	1	.	45
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Stealing & rec[d] Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	3	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	6
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	4
TOTAL of No. 3.	85	15	100	1	4	27	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	.	.	5	17	10	19	5	1	.	68
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 5.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	2	2	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	116	20	136	1	7	35	43	1	.	2	.	.	5	.	1	2	8	.	.	6	20	17	25	5	1	.	92

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.			Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																									
Murder	3	1	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	10	.	10	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Manslaughter	7	.	7	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	4
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	3
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	6	.	6	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	.	7	1	1	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	1	.	9
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	17	.	17	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	1	.	.	12
Assaults (Common)	12	.	12	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	1	.	11
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	.	.	1	9
TOTAL of No. 1.	82	7	89	1	4	25	30	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	7	22	13	4	1	58
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																									
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	19	.	19	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	3	1	.	1	13
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Housebreaking	31	1	32	.	.	6	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	2	5	3	2	2	2	24
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	6	.	6	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	11	.	11	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	9
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	71	1	72	.	1	15	16	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	2	12	.	.	8	10	8	3	3	37
No. 3.—*Offences against Property without Violence.*																									
Cattle Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3
Horse Stealing	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	6
Sheep Stealing	7	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	6
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	10
Larceny, from the Person	45	28	73	1	6	20	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	7	15	14	2	.	46
Larceny, by Servants	46	26	72	.	6	11	17	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	2	4	28	5	11	1	55
Larceny, Simple	288	110	398	1	16	77	94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	14	.	.	5	31	89	91	53	15	384
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	12	.	12	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	1	1	9
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	6	1	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	6
Embezzlement, &c.	17	.	17	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	2	.	.	13
Stealing & rec. Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	22	9	31	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	7	4	3	.	1	21
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	35	7	42	.	2	7	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	9	10	6	1	32
TOTAL of No. 3.	498	183	681	2	35	128	165	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	8	32	.	.	14	66	159	144	75	50	510
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																									
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	4
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																									
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	12	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	3	1	.	.	14
TOTAL of No. 5.	14	3	17	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	3	1	2	.	16
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																									
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	1	2	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malicious Letters	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	4	2	6	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4
GRAND TOTAL	674	196	870	3	41	171	215	1	1	5	1	.	5	.	5	11	13	.	.	34	92	192	152	84	25	2	633

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of whom those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.			
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																												
Murder	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	4	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	4
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Assaults (Common)	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
TOTAL of No. 1.	15	5	20	.	3	3	6	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	1	.	2	.	14
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																												
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Housebreaking	9	1	10	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	9
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	3	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	23	1	24	.	3	4	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	6	3	.	1	.	.	.	17
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																												
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	2	2	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, by Servants	8	4	12	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	8
Larceny, Simple	58	17	75	.	4	18	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	8	27	10	3	.	.	.	53
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	5
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 3.	84	25	109	.	5	27	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	12	38	15	6	.	.	.	77
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession ditto	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																												
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5
GRAND TOTAL.	127	36	163	.	11	34	45	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	4	7	.	.	2	25	48	16	8	.	2	.	118

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory, School	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and [illegible]	Total Convicted.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																												
Murder																												
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries		1	1			1	1																					
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																												
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1		1														1											1
Manslaughter																												
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																												
Concealing the Births of Infants		2	2																	1			1					2
Sodomy																												
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors																												
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years																												
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2		2																	1	1							2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1		1																	1								1
Abduction																												
Bigamy	1	1	2																			1		1				2
Child Stealing																												
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	2		2																		1			1				2
Assaults (Common)	3		3																			2		1				3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty																												
TOTAL of No. 1.	10	4	14			1	1										1			3	2	3		4			13
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																												
Sacrilege																												
Burglary	2	1	3																		1		1	1				3
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	2		2							2																		2
Housebreaking	4	2	6													2					1	3						6
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																												
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1		1			1	1																					
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																												
Robbery																												
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.																												
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																												
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																												
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1		1																				1					1
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																												
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
Piracy																												
TOTAL of No. 2.	10	3	13			1	1			2						2					2	3	2	1				12
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																												
Cattle Stealing																												
Horse Stealing																												
Sheep Stealing																												
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																												
Larceny, from the Person	1	3	4			2	2															2						2
Larceny, by Servants	1	1	2			1	1														1							1
Larceny, Simple	27	4	31			6	6								1	1	1			1	6	6	7	2				24
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																												
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																												
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																												
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																												
Embezzlement, &c.																												
Stealing & rec[illegible] Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1		1			1	1																					
Receiving Stolen Goods																												
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	1	1	2													1					1							1
	7	2	9			3	3														1	3	2					6
TOTAL of No. 3.	38	11	49			13	13								1	2	1			1	9	11	9	2				33
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																												
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.																												
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																												
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																												
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																												
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																												
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																												
Killing and Maiming Cattle																												
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
Other Malicious Offences																												
TOTAL of No. 4.																												
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																												
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																												
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																												
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																												
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																												
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto																												
TOTAL of No. 5.																												
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																												
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																												
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																												
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																												
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																												
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																												
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																												
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation																												
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																												
Perjury and subornation of Perjury																												
Riot, Sedition, &c.																												
[illegible] Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	11		11			7	7																1	3				4
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																												
Keeping Disorderly Houses																												
[illegible] the Person																												
[illegible] not provided in the above Denominations																												
Misdemeanors, [illegible]																												
TOTAL of No. 6.	11		11			7	7																1	3				4
GRAND TOTAL	69	18	87			22	22			2					1	4	2			4	13	17	12	10				78

COUNTY OF DERBY.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	.	7	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	12	.	12	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	9
Assaults (Common)	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	5
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 1.	30	2	32	1	2	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	4	3	.	.	.	24
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Burglary	12	.	12	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	13
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	7	1	8	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	7
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	9	.	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	7
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	3	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in Company, &c.	9	.	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	42	4	46	1	2	6	9	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	2	16	.	.	1	7	2	2	1	.	.	37
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Horse Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	13	3	16	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	5	.	2	.	.	15
Larceny, by Servants	4	5	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	8
Larceny, Simple	101	17	118	.	4	21	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	.	5	11	23	28	12	2	.	83
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	3	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	9	1	10	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	.	.	8
TOTAL of No. 3.	146	30	176	.	4	30	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	14	.	.	10	22	38	36	16	2	.	142
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 4.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	8
TOTAL of No. 5.	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	8
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	230	38	268	2	8	43	53	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	5	3	31	.	.	11	45	51	42	21	2	.	215

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained for Information's sake.	Whipping only, and Discharged on Sureties.	Sentence suspended and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter	4	1	5	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	4	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Sodomy	4	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	4	.	4	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	5
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	16	1	17	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	10	4	.	.	16
TOTAL of No 1.	42	8	50	.	7	9	16	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	6	15	4	.	1	.	34
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	18	1	19	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Housebreaking	12	2	14	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	10
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by Persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	35	3	38	.	.	8	8	.	.	1	.	1	7	.	.	4	7	.	.	1	4	4	1	.	.	.	30
No. 3.—*Offences against Property without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	5	3	8	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	6
Larceny, from the Person	12	16	28	.	2	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	5	6	5	.	1	.	21
Larceny by Servants	47	14	61	.	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	5	19	16	7	.	.	55
Larceny, Simple	162	84	246	.	16	41	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	26	.	.	3	21	56	52	23	3	.	189
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	10	1	11	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	8
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	11	.	11	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	8
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	17	7	24	.	2	7	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	5	5	1	.	.	15
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	13	9	22	.	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	8	6	.	.	.	17
TOTAL of No. 3.	284	134	418	.	27	68	95	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	7	37	.	.	5	37	97	92	41	4	.	.	323
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hedges, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	2	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	3	7	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4
TOTAL of No. 5.	8	5	13	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	9
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large after Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aiding, concealing, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	3	1	4	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting Special Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently assaulting the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unknown Ditto	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	8	2	10	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	5
GRAND TOTAL	379	153	532	.	36	93	129	.	.	4	.	1	11	.	.	15	45	.	1	11	6	106	115	46	4	1	355

COUNTY OF DORSET.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																											
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Assaults (Common)	6	.	6	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 1.	12	5	17	.	.	6	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	1	.	11
No. 2.—Offences against Property, with Violence.																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	6	3	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	7
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	11	3	14	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	10
No. 3.—Offences against Property, without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2
Larceny, from the Person	1	4	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	4
Larceny, by Servants	12	5	17	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	13
Larceny, Simple	60	13	73	.	3	20	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	10	10	10	12	.	.	.	50
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & rec. Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	13	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	4	5	.	.	.	15
Frauds and attempts to Defraud	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	5
TOTAL of No. 3.	100	26	126	.	5	24	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	.	.	5	14	25	24	13	2	.	.	97
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	2	1	3	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Passing and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above Classes.																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	6	.	6	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	4	.	4	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	11	.	11	.	.	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
GRAND TOTAL	136	35	171	.	7	45	52	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	14	.	.	6	17	28	28	17	2	1	.	115

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	3	1	4	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	6	1	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	6
Manslaughter	6	.	6	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	6	.	6	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	3	.	.	7
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults (Common)	7	1	8	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	6
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	43	7	50	.	5	14	19	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	4	6	7	4	4	.	.	30
No 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	9	.	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	7
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Housebreaking	5	1	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	9	3	12	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	30	4	34	.	.	11	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	6	.	.	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	23
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, from the Person	14	10	24	.	2	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	9	1	.	.	.	14
Larceny, by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Larceny, Simple	84	43	127	1	5	33	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	16	34	23	7	1	.	88
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & rec^{g} Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	11	5	16	1	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	8	.	.	.	.	12
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	23	6	29	.	3	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	8	2	.	.	18
TOTAL of No. 3.	136	64	200	2	12	51	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	.	.	2	23	58	32	10	1	.	135
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	9	3	12	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	10
TOTAL of No. 5.	13	3	16	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	13
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poaching and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rogues at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	4	1	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	3
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Breach of the Peace, and Found-breach	7	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	8
Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors [illegible]	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	12	2	14	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	4	1	.	.	11
GRAND TOTAL	234	80	314	2	18	81	101	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	7	13	.	.	10	46	71	40	15	1	.	194

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.			Acquitted.				Insane, detained.		Convicted and Sentenced.																	
											Transportation.			Penal Servitude.				Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																											
Murder	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	3	1	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Manslaughter	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	8	1	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	1	.	7
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	24	2	26	.	1	9	10	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	1	4	2	.	1	.	16
No. 2.—Offences against Property, with Violence.																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	12	.	12	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	8
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	29	1	30	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	7	8	2	4	.	.	25
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	48	1	49	.	2	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	.	.	1	10	10	4	4	.	.	.	39
No. 3.—Offences against Property, without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	7	.	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	6
Sheep Stealing	5	1	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	5
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny, from the Person	9	1	10	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	7
Larceny, by Servants	39	4	43	.	1	12	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	8	9	7	.	.	.	30
Larceny, Simple	112	17	129	.	4	29	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	4	7	29	32	15	1	.	.	96
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	4
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	5	.	5	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	10	.	10	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	8
Stealing & rec^{d} Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	17	1	18	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	6	2	1	.	.	.	13
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	3	.	.	.	9
TOTAL of No. 3.	223	25	248	.	6	58	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	20	.	.	6	22	53	51	29	1	.	.	184
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	8	.	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	19	5	24	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	4	4	.	.	.	22
TOTAL of No. 5.	22	5	27	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	5	4	.	.	.	25
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above Classes.																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 6.	11	.	11	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	10
GRAND TOTAL	366	33	399	.	10	79	89	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	2	2	31	.	.	16	46	70	67	35	1	1	.	289

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				Insane, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											Transportation.			Penal Servitude.			Imprisonment, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.			
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter	2	2	4	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	12	.	12	.	5	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults (Common)	10	.	10	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	7	.	7	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	4
TOTAL of No 1.	41	6	47	.	10	17	27	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	6	.	2	.	19
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary	12	.	12	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	15	1	16	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	4	.	1	.	.	13
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by Persons armed in company, &c.	12	3	15	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	44	4	48	.	3	12	15	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	2	1	4	.	.	4	7	3	4	1	1	.	.	33
No. 3.—*Offences against Property without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	8	.	8	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	11
Larceny, from the Person	40	16	56	.	2	18	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	17	7	4	2	3	.	.	36
Larceny by Servants	31	14	45	.	3	13	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	14	5	.	4	.	.	29
Larceny, Simple	198	52	250	.	10	53	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	1	6	36	48	53	23	5	.	.	187
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	22	1	23	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	5	5	1	1	1	.	.	16
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	11
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Receiving Stolen Goods	19	5	24	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	6	3	1	1	.	.	17
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	8	8	16	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	3	.	.	.	14
TOTAL of No. 3.	357	96	453	.	17	102	119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	25	.	1	11	79	94	75	30	14	.	.	334
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	4	1	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	4
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	7	1	8	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	5
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	4	2	6	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	16	3	19	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	18
TOTAL of No. 5.	20	5	25	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	21
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vessels, Boats, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	10	.	10	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poaching and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	8
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	5	1	6	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Riot, sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	6	2	8	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Offences, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	23	3	26	.	1	14	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	11
GRAND TOTAL	492	115	607	.	35	148	183	1	.	1	3	1	6	.	4	5	33	.	1	16	101	118	82	39	17	2	.	339

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.			
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	4	2	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	5
No. 2.—Offences against Property, with Violence.																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	11	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	8	.	.	1	.	.	12
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	17	2	19	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	9	3	.	1	.	.	18
No. 3.—Offences against Property, without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	5	3	8	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4
Larceny, by Servants	9	.	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	8
Larceny, Simple	36	12	48	.	7	11	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	3	12	6	.	.	30
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 3.	63	18	81	.	7	20	27	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	8	8	16	9	1	.	54
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	4	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above Classes.																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
GRAND TOTAL.	94	22	114	.	10	25	35	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	14	.	.	5	18	12	18	10	1	.	18

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder																											
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries																											
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1		1		1		1																				
Manslaughter																											
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																											
Concealing the Births of Infants																											
Sodomy																											
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1		1		1		1																				
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1		1													1											1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4		4		1		1													1	1	1					3
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																											
Abduction																											
Bigamy	1		1													1											1
Child Stealing																											
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	4		4		1		1													1	1	1					3
Assaults (Common)																											
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty																											
TOTAL of No. 1.	12		12		4		4									1	1			1	2	2	1				8
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege																											
Burglary	3		3													1	2										3
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons																											
Housebreaking	10		10			1	1													2		2	3		2		9
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	6		6		1	1	2									1				1	1	1					4
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																											
Robbery																											
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.																											
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																											
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																											
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																											
Piracy																											
TOTAL of No. 2.	19		19		1	2	3									2	2			3	1	3	3		2		16
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing																											
Horse Stealing	1		1													1											1
Sheep Stealing	7		7			3	3									1	1				2						4
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																											
Larceny, from the Person	6	4	10		1	3	4									1	1				1	2	1				6
Larceny, by Servants	16	2	18		2	5	7										1					6	2	2			11
Larceny, Simple	55	8	63		3	13	16								2		7			1	3	14	15	5			47
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
Embezzlement, &c.	4		4		1	3	4																				
Stealing & rec Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1		1																	1							1
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	2	11		2	5	7						1								2			1			4
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	5	6	11			4	4															4	3				7
TOTAL of No. 3.	104	22	126		9	36	45						1		2	3	10			2	8	26	21	8				81
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																											
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2		2													2											2
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																											
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
Other Malicious Offences																											
TOTAL of No. 4.	2		2													2											2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																											
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																											
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																											
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	2	7			1	1													1	4	1					6
TOTAL of No. 5.	5	2	7			1	1													1	4	1					6
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																											
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																											
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																											
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																											
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	2		2														1						1				2
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																											
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation																											
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																											
Perjury and subornation of Perjury																											
Libel, Sedition, &c.																											
Affray, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	1		1																						1		1
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																											
Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
Indecently exposing the Person																											
Misdemeanors, not included in the above Denominations																											
Common Misdemeanors, Ditto																											
TOTAL of No. 6.	3		3													1							1		1		3
GRAND TOTAL	145	24	169		14	39	53						1		2	8	14			7	13	46	40	9	2	1		116

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	8	.	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	6
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in Company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	4	1	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	4
Larceny, by Servants	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Larceny, Simple	13	1	14	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	6
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 3.	23	3	26	.	5	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	5	5	.	.	.	15
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	33	4	37	.	5	8	13	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	5	5	6	.	.	.	24

COUNTY OF KENT.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE; detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 10 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory until	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon	Total Convicted
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter	10	.	10	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	3	.	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	4	.	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	.	3	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Assaults (Common)	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	13	1	14	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	6	.	.	5	.	.	14
TOTAL of No. 1.	60	5	65	.	5	15	20	2	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	4	6	12	.	6	.	.	42
No. 2.—Offences against Property, with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	27	2	29	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	8	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21
Housebreaking	27	.	27	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	8	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	11	.	11	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	77	2	79	.	.	24	24	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	10	8	.	.	2	16	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	55
No. 3.—Offences against Property without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	7	.	7	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	14	3	17	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Larceny, from the Person	27	17	44	.	3	10	13	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	9	10	5	1	.	.	.	.	31
Larceny, by Servants	48	7	55	.	2	10	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	11	18	7	4	.	.	.	.	43
Larceny, Simple	218	43	261	.	12	47	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	18	.	1	7	41	49	58	23	1	.	.	.	202
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	13	.	13	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	12
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	13	.	13	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	10
Stealing & rec. Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	30	7	37	.	1	10	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	10	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	26
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	37	5	42	1	2	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	4	11	8	3	.	.	.	.	31
TOTAL of No. 3.	413	82	495	1	22	92	115	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	7	31	.	1	14	86	114	87	33	1	.	.	.	380
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	3	5	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rioting, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 4.	9	3	12	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	7
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	5
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	27	2	29	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
TOTAL of No. 5.	32	2	34	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	10	17	.	2	.	.	.	.	33
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above Classes.																												
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	7	.	7	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Perjury, and subornation of Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	4	5	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	2	.	.	8
Indecently assaulting the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors Ditto	8	2	10	1	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
TOTAL of No. 6.	21	7	28	1	3	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	4	.	.	2	.	.	17
GRAND TOTAL	612	101	713	3	30	144	176	2	1	3	1	.	5	.	6	19	10	.	1	29	121	150	104	56	.	8	.	.	500

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.			IMPRISONMENT, with in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory School.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	3	3	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	3	1	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	74	35	109	4	3	21	28	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	13	40	18	4	.	1	.	80
Manslaughter	30	7	37	.	1	17	18	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	19
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	3	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	6	.	6	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	17	.	17	.	.	10	10	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	14	.	14	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	3	.	.	.	.	7
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bigamy	11	4	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	1	2	6	.	.	15
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	63	14	77	1	1	18	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	16	17	12	.	.	.	57
Assaults (Common)	9	2	11	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	4	.	1	.	10
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	23	.	23	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	10	3	.	.	.	22
TOTAL of No. 1.	254	70	324	5	7	76	88	1	.	5	9	1	3	.	.	4	3	.	2	37	79	53	28	9	.	2	.	235
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary	88	12	100	.	1	26	27	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	5	13	24	.	.	13	3	3	1	1	6	.	73
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	149	16	165	.	.	22	22	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	3	9	29	.	1	10	30	42	8	5	2	.	143
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	7	.	7	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	59	6	65	.	.	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	2	7	.	.	3	16	13	2	3	1	.	53
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	2	2	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Robbery	12	2	14	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	10
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	43	5	48	.	1	11	12	.	.	.	4	2	7	.	5	10	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	367	43	410	2	5	77	84	.	.	.	5	6	16	1	14	36	66	.	1	38	52	60	13	9	9	.	326
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3
Horse Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	27	17	44	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	13	16	.	.	1	.	36
Larceny, from the Person	171	167	338	5	24	60	89	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	55	.	.	15	51	89	14	8	3	.	249
Larceny, by Servants	128	51	179	1	2	36	39	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	5	19	76	27	4	2	.	140
Larceny, Simple	671	303	974	3	25	159	187	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	21	87	.	.	36	171	278	139	36	11	4	786
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	17	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	4	.	.	1	4	3	2	.	.	.	18
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	147	3	150	.	1	26	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	16	71	10	1	.	.	123
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	6
Embezzlement, &c.	43	.	43	.	1	12	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	19	5	1	.	.	30
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	113	62	175	2	1	29	32	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	9	.	.	12	34	52	22	8	.	.	143
Frauds and attempts to Defraud	81	18	99	4	.	11	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	16	32	24	4	.	.	84
TOTAL of No. 3.	1418	622	2035	15	54	344	413	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	4	46	191	.	.	74	332	638	243	63	17	4	1621
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	4	1	5	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	7	1	8	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																						1	1	.	.	.	2
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	14	1	15	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	10
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2	4	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	4	2	6	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	53	27	80	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	23	39	6	1	.	.	74
TOTAL of No. 5.	75	34	109	.	1	16	17	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	11	25	41	6	2	.	.	92
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously assisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	12	.	12	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	7
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Riot, Sedition, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	39	1	40	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	19	14	.	4	39
Indecently exposing the Person	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Persons, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	9
Misdemeanors, Ditto	4	.	4	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	64	8	72	1	.	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	2180	778	2958	23	67	528	618	2	.	5	14	7	29	1	19	86	265	.	3	161	496	796	319	97	36	11	.	2483

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.			
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults (Common)	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
TOTAL of No. 1.	21	2	23	.	7	5	12	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	10
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Burglary	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	18	.	18	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	3	1	1	.	3	.	.	16
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny, from the Person	10	4	14	.	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	9
Larceny, by Servants	5	1	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny, Simple	61	13	74	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	.	1	16	23	12	1	1	.	.	.	66
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	3	.	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing & rec[illegible] Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	7	.	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	8	5	13	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	10
TOTAL of No. 3.	105	24	129	.	7	15	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	19	.	.	8	20	37	15	4	1	.	.	.	107
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	2	.	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	8	1	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
TOTAL of No. 5.	11	2	13	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poisoning and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Escaping at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaches of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors in Public Offices	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanor in Office	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Indictable Offences not enumerated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	157	28	185	.	15	27	42	1	.	2	.	.	4	.	2	3	2	.	.	12	31	13	6	5	4	.	.	71

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.														
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Manslaughter	6	.	6	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	3
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults (Common)	7	.	7	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 1.	33	4	37	.	1	7	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	11	4	4	2	.	.	.	29
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	10	1	11	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	9
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	16	1	17	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	13
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	7	.	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Larceny, from the Person	9	4	13	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, by Servants	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	1	.	.	.	11
Larceny, Simple	120	23	143	.	4	23	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	3
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	34	44	12	10	.	.	.	116
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing & rec^{d} Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Receiving Stolen Goods	11	7	18	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	6	1	1	.	.	.	15
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	9	.	9	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	6
TOTAL of No. 3.	165	38	203	.	6	32	38	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	16	.	7	48	58	17	14	.	.	.	165
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	3	1	4	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	1	4	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	6
TOTAL of No. 5.	6	1	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	6
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	2	2	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	8
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgeries, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 6.	11	3	14	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	.	.	.	.	11
GRAND TOTAL	234	48	282	.	8	49	57	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	10	17	.	12	70	68	28	16	.	.	225

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, (or Charge) those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.			IMPRISONMENT, with in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 8 Years.	8 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence remitted and Pardon.	Total Convicted
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	5	7	12	.	.	3	3	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	2	1	3	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cutting, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	20	3	23	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	6	.	1	.	.	20
Manslaughter	9	2	11	.	4	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	3
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	3	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Rape	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	15	.	15	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	2	1	.	12
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	2	.	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	8	1	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	7
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	43	6	49	.	1	7	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	15	11	9	2	1	.	40
Assaults (Common)	45	6	51	3	2	17	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	7	2	.	8	.	29
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	29	1	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	16	9	3	.	.	.	30
TOTAL of No. 1.	189	31	220	3	9	49	61	2	2	7	1	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	11	49	39	23	9	.	9	.	155
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	122	3	125	.	2	18	20	.	1	.	.	1	6	.	1	14	19	.	.	20	35	5	2	.	1	.	.	104
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Housebreaking	61	2	63	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	12	18	.	.	3	14	4	2	.	1	.	.	60
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	18	.	18	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	9	4	1	.	.	.	.	16
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	15	.	15	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	13
Robbery	21	3	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	6	.	.	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	24
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	41	7	48	.	2	12	14	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	5	10	.	.	1	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	34
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 2.	291	15	306	.	6	40	46	.	1	1	2	3	15	.	2	35	53	.	.	35	85	21	5	.	2	.	.	148
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	12	.	12	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	11
Sheep Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Stealing to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	76	32	108	2	4	16	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	18	.	.	4	37	14	3	1	.	.	.	86
Larceny from the Person	240	157	397	2	27	52	81	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	14	62	.	.	29	84	112	10	2	2	.	.	316
Larceny, by Servants	206	41	247	1	6	29	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	.	.	14	71	.	18	9	3	.	.	211
Larceny, Simple	510	193	703	5	14	99	118	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	14	63	.	.	44	113	245	79	16	9	.	.	585
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	25	1	26	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	7	3	2	.	.	.	17
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	128	.	128	.	2	12	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	11	18	52	19	2	2	.	.	114
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	23	3	26	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	5	.	1	2	.	.	20
Embezzlement, &c.	97	1	98	.	.	19	19	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	6	29	29	5	2	.	.	.	78
Stealing Post Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11
Receiving Stolen Goods	61	17	78	.	.	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	8	.	.	5	23	20	2	.	.	.	.	64
Frauds and attempts to Defraud	88	24	112	.	3	29	32	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	24	29	16	5	.	.	.	79
TOTAL of No. 3.	1484	469	1953	10	57	285	352	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	2	50	187	.	.	121	422	597	155	41	20	.	.	1598
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 4.	7	.	7	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	18	1	19	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	57	2	59	.	5	7	12	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	7	8	.	.	3	8	4	1	2	1	1	.	47
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2	2	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	112	41	153	1	4	22	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	13	64	37	6	2	.	.	.	126
TOTAL of No. 5.	190	47	237	1	9	40	50	.	.	.	2	1	5	.	1	11	19	.	.	21	73	41	7	4	1	1	.	187
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fishing and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Escaping at large under Sentence of Transportation	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Subornation of Perjury	6	2	8	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bail Bonds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breach of the Peace and Poundbreach	11	2	13	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9
Assaulting Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	16	19	35	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	27	.	28
Assaults on the Person	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Offences not connected to the above Denominations	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5
Misdemeanors	15	3	18	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	5	2	.	3	.	14
TOTAL of No. 6.	58	28	86	.	5	15	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	5	1	8	2	.	39	.	61
GRAND TOTAL	2216	788	3004	14	87	431	532	2	5	8	5	6	27	.	5	98	300	.	.	194	710	1000	304	68	26	42	.	2354

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder																										
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1		1			1	1																			
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																										
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	4		4		1		1									1							1			
Manslaughter	3	1	4			2	2										1					1					
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																										
Concealing the Births of Infants																										
Sodomy																										
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1		1			1	1																			
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1		1													1										1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1		1																1							1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																										
Abduction																										
Bigamy																										
Child Stealing																										
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm		1	1																			1				1
Assaults (Common)	1		1																			1				1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	6		6																				6			6
TOTAL of No. 1.	18	2	20		1	5	6									2	1		1			3	7			14
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege																										
Burglary	6	1	7									1				1	2				3					7
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons																										
Housebreaking	1	1	2														1			1						2
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																										
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing																										
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																										
Robbery																										
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	4	1	5			4	4																			
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																			1							1
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																										
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																										
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																										
Sending Menacing Letters to extort Money																										
Piracy																										
TOTAL of No. 2.	11	3	14			4	4					1				1	3		2	3						10
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing																										
Horse Stealing	1		1																							
Sheep Stealing	7		7			1	1									1				1						1
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1		1																2	2	1					6
Larceny, from the Person	1	10	11		4	1	5														1					1
Larceny, by Servants	14	4	18		1	5	6													1	2	3				6
Larceny, Simple	59	27	86		9	25	34									1	3		2	2	16	18	8	2		52
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																										
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																										
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																										
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1		1			1	1																			
Embezzlement, &c.	1		1																		1					1
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1		1														1					1	1			1
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	2	4			1	1																			3
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	1	4																1			2	1			4
TOTAL of No. 3.	91	44	135		14	34	48									2	4		5	7	29	27	11	2		87
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																										
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.																										
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1		1																							
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																							1			1
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																										
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																										
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																										
Killing and Maiming Cattle																										
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																										
Other Malicious Offences		1	1																				1			1
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	1	2																				2			2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																										
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																										
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																										
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																										
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																										
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																										
Uttering and having in Possession ditto	4		4			1	1													2			1			3
TOTAL of No. 5.	4		4			1	1													2			1			3
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																										
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																										
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																										
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																										
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																										
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																										
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation																										
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																										
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	1		1																							
Riot, Sedition, &c.																					1					1
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3		3			3	3																			
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																										
Keeping Disorderly Houses																										
Indecently exposing the Person																										
Offences not included in the above Denominations																										
Misdemeanors, Ditto																										
TOTAL of No. 6.	4		4			3	3														1					1
GRAND TOTAL	129	50	179		15	47	62					1				3	8		8	12	30	30	21	2		117

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory School.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	6	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	3
Assaults (Common)	9	1	10	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	4
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	25	4	29	.	5	10	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	3	1	.	1	1	2	.	13
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Burglary	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	13	.	13	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	2	.	.	12
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	4	.	4	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	25	1	26	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	5	1	.	2	.	.	19
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	5	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sheep Stealing	6	.	6	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	11	7	18	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	4	.	.	.	.	12
Larceny, by Servants	12	3	15	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	3	3	.	.	.	12
Larceny, Simple	163	37	200	.	12	49	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	1	3	19	28	36	28	10	.	.	139
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	6	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	4
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3
Stealing & rece Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	6	15	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	11
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	10	1	11	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	.	.	.	8
TOTAL of No. 3.	229	54	283	.	16	70	86	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	20	.	1	4	27	46	49	36	10	.	.	197
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	1	4	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	3	1	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Affray, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	9	2	11	3	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3
GRAND TOTAL	292	63	355	3	23	80	115	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	4	3	25	.	1	10	54	82	89	72	13	2	.	239

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fines and Discharges on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3
Manslaughter	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults (Common)	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 1.	23	3	26	.	2	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	4	2	7	.	1	.	1	18
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	11	.	11	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	9
No. 3.—*Offences against Property without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep Stealing	7	.	7	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	4	2	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny, from the Person	2	2	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny, by Servants	13	3	16	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	5	1	.	.	.	14
Larceny, Simple	77	3	80	.	3	23	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	1	10	15	16	5	.	.	.	54
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	3	.	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing & rece Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	3	7	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	10
TOTAL of No. 3.	125	15	140	.	5	34	39	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	8	.	.	4	25	25	26	5	.	.	101
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 5.	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	4	1	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
GRAND TOTAL	171	20	191	.	8	46	54	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	6	13	.	1	9	31	40	26	6	1	1	137

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Committment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with or without Hard Labour.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 5 Years.	5 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.	Sentence respited or Pardoned.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	3	4	7	1	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Manslaughter	8	.	8	3	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	5
Assaults (Common)	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No 1.	31	6	37	4	1	9	14	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	6	4	2	4	.	.	.	23
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by Persons armed in company, &c.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	18	1	19	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	17
No. 3.—*Offences against Property without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Horse Stealing	6	.	6	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, from the Person	6	11	17	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	12
Larceny by Servants	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, Simple	41	16	57	.	2	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	8	14	15	5	2	.	49
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	8	17	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	15
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	5	4	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	1	.	.	7
TOTAL of No. 3.	79	40	119	.	4	21	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	3	14	32	23	6	2	.	94
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	12	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	5	1	.	.	.	14
TOTAL of No. 5.	13	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	3	5	1	.	.	.	14
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Person-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue and Assaults on Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Threatening the Person	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Persons charged in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Dress	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	3	1	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	144	51	195	4	5	33	42	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	7	16	.	.	13	26	44	30	11	3	.	153

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	1	1	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	5	.	5	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	3	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	9	.	9	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	.	.	7
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3
Assaults (Common)	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	27	4	31	.	1	10	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	6	3	.	1	.	20
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	17	2	19	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	13
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	5	.	5	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in Company, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	36	2	38	.	3	8	11	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	4	.	.	.	10	2	5	.	.	.	.	27
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, from the Person	9	2	11	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny, by Servants	10	.	10	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	6
Larceny, Simple	83	10	93	1	2	15	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	.	.	3	10	13	17	15	1	.	.	75
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Stealing & rec: Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	10	1	11	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	6
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	4
TOTAL of No. 3.	126	15	141	1	2	35	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	16	.	.	4	12	23	23	20	1	.	.	103
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	3	.	3	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 4.	4	.	4	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	7
TOTAL of No. 5.	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	8
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	8	.	8	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Affray, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreakers, Ditto	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	9	.	9	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
GRAND TOTAL	208	23	231	1	8	59	68	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	3	6	21	.	.	7	32	29	35	24	1	1	.	163

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, In some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.			
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	2	3	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Age, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	.	7	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	3
Assaults (Common)	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
TOTAL of No. 1.	20	3	23	.	4	7	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	12
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	5
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	15	2	17	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	2	2	1	.	1	.	14
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep Stealing	7	.	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	6
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	1	2	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, by Servants	15	5	20	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	5	4	3	.	.	16
Larceny, Simple	58	12	70	.	4	14	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	6	4	10	10	14	.	.	52
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Stealing & rec^{g} Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	13	3	16	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	1	.	9
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	5
TOTAL of No. 3.	108	23	131	.	7	27	34	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	12	.	.	7	15	19	18	20	2	.	97
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	6	4	10	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	8
TOTAL of No. 5.	7	4	11	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	9
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poaching and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	7
Escapes, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Common Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences, Etc.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	8
GRAND TOTAL	162	32	194	.	11	41	52	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	11	.	.	12	22	37	29	41	3	3	142

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder																											
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries																											
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.																											
Manslaughter																											
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																											
Concealing the Births of Infants																											
Sodomy																											
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors																											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years																											
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																											
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																											
Abduction																											
Bigamy																											
Child Stealing																											
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm																											
Assaults (Common)																											
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty																											
TOTAL of No. 1.																											
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege																											
Burglary																											
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons																											
Housebreaking	1		1																				1				1
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1		1												1												1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	3		3												1	2											3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																											
Robbery																											
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.																											
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																											
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																											
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																											
Piracy																											
TOTAL of No. 2.	5		5												1	3							1				5
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing																											
Horse Stealing																											
Sheep Stealing																											
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																											
Larceny, from the Person																											
Larceny, by Servants																											
Larceny, Simple	8	1	9			1	1										1				1	2		4			8
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
Embezzlement, &c.	1		1																					1			1
Stealing & rec^{g} Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants																											
Receiving Stolen Goods																											
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud																											
TOTAL of No. 3.	9	1	10			1	1										1				1	2		5			9
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																											
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																											
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
Other Malicious Offences																											
TOTAL of No. 4.																											
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																											
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																											
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																											
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto																											
TOTAL of No. 5.																											
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																											
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																											
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																											
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																											
Persons out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																											
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																											
Persons at large under Sentence of Transportation																											
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																											
Perjury and subornation of Perjury																											
Libel, Sedition, &c.																											
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach																											
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																											
Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
Indecently exposing the Person																											
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations																											
Misdemeanors, Ditto																											
TOTAL of No. 6.																											
GRAND TOTAL	14	1	15			1	1								1	3	1				1	2	1	5			14

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and for which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year	1 Year and above 6 Months	6 Months and above 3 Months	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Imprisonment in Default in Penalty Sola	Whipping, Fine and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																									
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	5	5	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	3
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	4	.	4	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bigamy	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	6
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 1.	20	7	27	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	4	3	7	.	.	19
No. 2.—Offences against Property, with Violence.																									
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	7	1	8	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	7
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in Company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	16	3	19	1	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	14
No. 3.—Offences against Property, without Violence.																									
Cattle Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3
Sheep Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	6	9	15	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	4	.	1	.	.	11
Larceny, by Servants	10	1	11	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	5
Larceny, Simple	106	16	122	.	5	21	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	10	18	30	25	1	.	96
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & recg Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	8	2	10	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	7
TOTAL of No. 3.	6	8	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	3	.	1	.	11
	147	36	183	.	7	35	42	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	15	.	.	1	19	29	42	30	2	1	.	141
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																									
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	5	.	5	.	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	6	.	6	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																									
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
TOTAL of No. 5.	6	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above classes.																									
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Neglect and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 6.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	180	47	227	1	14	48	63	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	40	.	.	4	35	58	87	45	4	2	.	180

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	6	.	6	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 1.	28	1	29	.	8	4	12	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	7	3	1	2	.	.	.	17
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary	15	.	15	1	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	6	.	6	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	3	.	.	15
Housebreaking	16	4	20	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	10	1	11	.	4	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	55	5	60	1	5	18	24	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	4	6	5	.	1	3	6	2	.	2	3	.	.	36
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	11	.	11	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, from the Person	19	6	25	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	5	1	.	.	.	19
Larceny, by Servants	29	12	41	.	2	12	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	9	12	3	.	.	.	27
Larceny, Simple	110	33	143	.	1	28	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	10	.	.	5	21	30	31	8	5	.	.	114
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	13	.	13	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	11
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	7	.	7	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	3	1	4	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	11	3	14	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	9
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	10	6	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	4	1	.	.	16
TOTAL of No. 3.	216	62	278	.	6	59	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	19	.	.	6	32	66	60	17	6	.	.	213
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	9	4	13	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	11
TOTAL of No. 5.	11	4	15	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	12
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	4	.	4	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	4	.	4	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL.	317	72	389	5	20	84	109	.	.	3	2	.	3	.	6	12	24	.	1	10	51	76	62	24	9	.	.	280

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	6	1	7	.	.	2	2	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	11	.	11	.	1	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	6
Manslaughter	2	2	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	5	.	5	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	8	.	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	6
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	4
Assaults (Common)	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	4
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	4
TOTAL of No. 1.	55	5	60	.	1	17	18	3	.	8	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	5	8	5	4	1	.	.	39
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary	24	.	24	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	3	4	.	.	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	23
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	23	3	26	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	6	8	4	.	1	.	.	25
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	5
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2,	57	3	60	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	5	8	.	.	8	11	11	4	.	1	.	.	57
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	3	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	7	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	9	1	10	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	5
Larceny, from the Person	22	13	35	.	4	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	.	.	1	.	9
Larceny, by Servants	24	5	29	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	10	9	1	.	.	25
Larceny, Simple	179	41	220	.	7	49	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	9	7	2	.	.	24
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	7	21	43	59	26	.	.	164
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	10	.	10	2	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	5
Stealing & rec[illegible] Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	11	4	15	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	7	1	.	.	.	12
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	15	9	24	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	10	4	.	.	20
TOTAL of No. 3.	284	73	357	2	16	70	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	.	.	11	40	81	89	33	1	.	.	269
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	12	.	12	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	.	1	.	.	10
TOTAL of No. 5.	16	1	17	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	7	.	1	.	.	.	14
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescuing, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Found-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Res[illegible]	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors Ditto	9	1	10	2	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 6.	19	2	21	2	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	2	.	4	.	15
GRAND TOTAL	436	84	[illegible]	4	17	98	119	3	.	8	.	.	10	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.			
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																										
Murder	1	3	4	.	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	8	.	8	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Manslaughter	13	.	13	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	5
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	6	7	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	5
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	9	.	9	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	.	4	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
Abduction	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Bigamy	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3
Child Stealing	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	13	.	13	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	3	1	.	.	12
Assaults (Common)	13	1	14	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	4	.	13
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	5	3	8	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 1.	77	15	92	.	8	29	37	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	4	8	10	13	5	6	.	.	.	54
No. 2.—Offences against Property, with Violence.																										
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	20	1	21	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	7	.	.	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	17
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	36	1	37	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	.	.	.	9	5	2	1	.	.	32
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	.	2	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	31	2	33	.	1	14	15	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	6	.	.	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	18
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	96	4	100	1	2	27	30	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	6	26	.	.	1	16	12	4	1	.	.	.	70
No. 3.—Offences against Property, without Violence.																										
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	13	.	13	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	10
Sheep Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	3	4	7	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny, from the Person	39	28	67	2	10	19	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	14	7	2	.	.	36
Larceny, by Servants	44	5	49	.	.	17	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	13	9	3	1	.	.	32
Larceny, Simple	176	60	236	.	13	45	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	15	.	.	7	34	60	38	15	1	.	178
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	16	.	16	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	2	1	.	.	12
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	8
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	11	.	11	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	.	8
Stealing & rece Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	24	7	31	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	8	8	7	.	.	.	29
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	21	4	25	2	1	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	6	8	1	.	.	17
TOTAL of No. 3.	364	108	472	4	25	100	129	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	5	31	.	.	13	80	117	68	21	1	.	.	343
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	5	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	12	5	17	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	1	.	.	.	.	16
TOTAL of No. 5.	17	7	24	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	14	2	.	.	.	.	21
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above Classes.																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	11	.	11	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	9
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	1	2	3	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Resisting, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	.	.	8
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	23	3	26	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	13
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]			7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	1	.	[illegible]			[illegible]		11	[illegible]		1	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	.	.	541

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, or which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and with which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge (Sentence not stated).	Sentence remitted and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																												
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	4	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults (Common)	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No 1.	18	2	20	.	3	3	6	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	14
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																												
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	10	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	10
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	9	6	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	4	5	.	.	.	.	15
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by Persons armed in company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	27	6	33	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	3	.	.	5	5	4	5	.	3	.	.	31
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																												
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sheep Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	7	1	8	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny by Servants	10	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	5	4	.	.	.	.	14
Larceny, Simple	115	17	132	.	3	45	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	10	.	.	.	2	10	12	29	13	1	2	.	84
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	7	.	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	6
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	4	10	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	8	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	8
TOTAL of No. 3.	165	30	195	.	4	53	57	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	17	.	.	5	18	25	46	16	3	2	.	138
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	5	.	5	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 5.	8	.	8	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																												
Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and assaulting, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poaching and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Escape from Sentence of Transportation	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescuing, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting and obstructing Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors against the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Petty	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]		[illegible]	3	7	60	70	1	.	3	1	1	7	.	1	7	22	.	.	10	25	33	51	19	4	2	.	179

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	1	2	3	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	6	1	7	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Manslaughter	6	3	9	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	4	.	4	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Abduction	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	4
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	15	2	17	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	4	4	.	.	.	.	15
Assaults (Common)	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	1	.	7
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	8	.	8	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 1.	53	14	67	.	6	18	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	11	11	7	4	.	1	.	41
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	30	.	30	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	9	.	.	1	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	26
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	30	5	35	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	6	9	1	1	1	.	.	33
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	5	2	7	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	8
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	77	9	86	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	10	23	.	.	1	20	13	3	1	1	.	.	78
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Sheep Stealing	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	25	6	31	.	2	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	5	8	4	.	.	.	.	24
Larceny, from the Person	52	26	78	.	1	12	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	.	.	4	16	23	6	1	.	.	.	65
Larceny, by Servants	39	13	52	.	.	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	8	16	12	1	.	.	.	41
Larceny, Simple	170	51	221	.	10	41	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	13	.	.	6	37	45	52	10	1	1	.	170
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	8	.	8	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	25	.	25	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	3	9	6	.	.	.	.	24
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	5
Embezzlement, &c.	28	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	14	6	2	.	.	.	28
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Receiving Stolen Goods	30	9	39	.	.	12	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	9	6	4	3	.	.	.	27
Frauds and attempts to Defraud	25	3	28	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	3	10	3	3	1	.	.	24
TOTAL of No. 3.	417	109	526	.	13	92	105	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	49	.	.	19	86	135	95	20	3	1	.	421
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	3	3	6	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	8	3	11	.	1	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	8
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	3	1	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	7
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	10	5	15	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	35	16	51	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	24	19	1	1	.	.	.	48
TOTAL of No. 5.	55	22	77	.	1	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	9	.	.	7	25	21	1	1	.	.	.	69
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	2	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	3	2	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	10	3	13	1	1	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	4
GRAND TOTAL	620	160	780	1	22	130	153	2	.	1	2	.	7	.	.	25	86	.	.	31	135	182	109	29	4	4	.	525

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Discharged by Proclamation.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																												
Murder	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Manslaughter	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Rape	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults (Common)	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	5
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	5	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No 1.	28	5	33	.	4	8	12	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	4	3	3	.	1	.	21
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																												
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	5
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	19	2	21	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	5	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	20
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by Persons armed in company, &c.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	26	4	30	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	5	7	7	2	.	1	.	.	28
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																												
Cattle Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Horse Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	5	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny, from the Person	8	6	14	.	4	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	6
Larceny by Servants	15	6	21	.	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	3	1	.	.	.	15
Larceny, Simple	80	35	115	.	4	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	6	16	37	26	6	2	2	.	103
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	7	.	7	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	5
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	13	.	13	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	5	.	.	.	.	12
Stealing & rece Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	1	9	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	11	9	20	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	4	2	.	.	.	15
TOTAL of No. 3.	155	57	212	.	16	26	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	15	.	.	11	26	39	43	9	2	2	.	170
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	5	.	5	2	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	9	.	9	2	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	8	1	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	8
TOTAL of No. 5.	8	3	11	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	4	.	.	.	.	10
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																												
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	3	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 6.	10	3	13	3	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	8
GRAND TOTAL	236	72	308	5	21	44	70	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	5	20	.	.	20	49	73	45	14	5	3	.	209

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	4	4	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	5	1	6	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
Manslaughter	3	.	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	8	.	8	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Assaults (Common)	13	1	14	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	4	3	.	.	.	10
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	40	7	47	.	6	11	17	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	12	5	3	.	.	.	27
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Burglary	44	2	46	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	2	4	3	.	3	1	5	.	.	11	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	41
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	26	.	26	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	6	6	2	.	2	1	.	.	22
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	5	.	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	13	3	16	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	7	.	7	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	102	5	107	.	.	18	18	.	.	.	5	4	4	.	7	5	13	.	1	19	14	14	.	2	1	.	.	89
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Horse Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Sheep Stealing	6	.	6	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny, from the Person	59	19	78	.	4	16	20	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	5	8	.	.	4	11	8	6	5	7	.	.	58
Larceny, by Servants	43	6	49	.	1	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	9	12	5	2	1	.	.	39
Larceny, Simple	243	60	303	2	11	50	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	31	.	1	40	54	38	37	22	12	.	.	240
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	25	.	25	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	4	1	3	3	3	.	.	.	22
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	1	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	13	1	14	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	2	.	.	.	10
Stealing & recg Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	13	7	20	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	7	3	2	.	.	.	.	16
Frauds and attempts to Defraud	23	7	30	.	1	8	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	4	5	5	2	1	.	.	21
TOTAL of No. 3.	437	102	539	2	19	98	119	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	14	52	.	1	62	91	76	59	36	21	.	.	420
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2	1	3	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	1	4	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	5	1	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	16	9	25	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	16	2	1	.	.	.	.	23
TOTAL of No. 5.	29	10	39	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	6	18	3	1	.	.	.	.	36
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	3	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	6	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Resisting and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	4
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, Ditto	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	13	4	17	1	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	10
GRAND TOTAL	624	129	753	3	26	138	167	1	2	.	6	4	9	.	11	23	71	.	3	90	126	107	66	44	22	1	.	583

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in Company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	3	.	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Larceny, by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Larceny, Simple	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	4
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 3.	10	.	10	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	1	.	8
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	12	1	13	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Manslaughter	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	6
TOTAL of No. 1.	13	6	19	.	1	7	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	4	.	1	.	11
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	7	.	7	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	6
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	15	.	15	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	11
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep Stealing	11	.	11	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	9	2	11	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	6
Larceny, by Servants	15	2	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	6	3	2	.	.	17
Larceny, Simple	66	17	83	2	4	13	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	18	16	14	9	.	1	64
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	8	1	9	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	8
TOTAL of No. 3.	121	25	146	2	7	25	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	.	.	5	32	32	23	11	.	1	.	112
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	5
TOTAL of No. 5.	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	8
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, viz.—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL.	155	33	188	2	9	35	46	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	.	.	11	38	36	27	16	.	2	.	142

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Fining in &c. Quarter Sessions.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	6	3	9	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Manslaughter	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	•	.	1	1	.	.	3
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	4	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
Sodomy	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	•	.	.	.	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4
Assaults (Common)	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	26	9	35	.	4	10	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	2	5	5	1	.	.	21
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	6	1	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	6
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	15	.	15	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	2	.	.	.	2	1	•	.	•	.	.	11
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	5
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	9	1	10	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	38	2	40	.	1	10	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	7	.	.	1	7	8	.	.	.	.	29
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	13	15	28	.	6	11	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	2	.	1	.	.	11
Larceny, by Servants	19	5	24	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	3	2	10	.	2	.	.	20
Larceny, Simple	154	38	192	1	10	39	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	18	.	.	6	17	43	31	18	4	.	.	142
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	2	1	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	•	.	.	.	5
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	3	1	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Embezzlement, &c.	7	.	7	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5
Stealing & rec. Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	11	3	14	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	7
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	10	6	16	.	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	4	.	.	.	11
TOTAL of No. 3.	229	71	300	1	20	70	91	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	5	24	.	1	11	28	57	52	22	7	.	.	209
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	12	5	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9	2	.	2	.	.	.	17
TOTAL of No. 5.	14	5	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	9	2	.	2	.	.	.	19
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	5	3	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	4	.	6
GRAND TOTAL	314	91	405	1	25	93	119	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	11	32	.	1	20	48	70	58	31	8	1	.	238

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																												
Murder	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	21	.	21	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	11	2	13	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	14
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	8	8	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	2	.	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	6
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	5	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5	.	5	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Abduction	1	1	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	11	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	3	2	1	.	.	.	13
Child Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	19	1	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	7	3	4	.	.	.	20
Assaults (Common)	13	1	14	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	2	.	3	.	11
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	12	1	13	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	4	.	.	.	.	11
TOTAL of No. 1.	106	16	122	2	5	20	27	1	.	3	3	1	2	.	1	2	1	.	1	14	15	23	14	11	.	3	.	94
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																												
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	42	2	44	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	3	7	10	.	.	2	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	4	.	4	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	4	.	.	.	9	11	2	2	1	.	.	41
Housebreaking	44	6	50	.	2	7	9	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	2	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	2	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	52	.	52	.	3	13	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	9	.	.	2	10	8	1	.	.	.	.	7
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	12	3	15	.	6	9	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	31	5	36	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	5	5	.	.	5	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	6	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
TOTAL of No. 2.	205	18	223	.	13	45	58	.	.	2	.	3	11	1	16	16	28	.	1	13	38	27	4	3	2	.	.	
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																												
Cattle Stealing	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	5
Horse Stealing	12	.	12	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	11
Sheep Stealing	12	.	12	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	12
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	16	5	21	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	3	9	2	.	.	.	.	18
Larceny, from the Person	91	78	169	1	18	32	51	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	.	.	4	39	26	14	10	5	.	.	118
Larceny, by Servants	63	16	79	.	1	11	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	11	20	16	10	.	.	.	67
Larceny, Simple	462	165	627	3	16	102	121	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	7	60	.	.	15	92	151	114	48	12	.	.	505
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	26	.	26	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	7	5	3	.	1	.	.	21
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	16	.	16	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	3	.	.	.	.	14
Stealing & rees Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	11	8	.	1	.	.	33
Receiving Stolen Goods	32	11	43	.	3	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	9	17	23	6	1	2	.	61
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	65	9	74	.	2	11	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 3.	804	284	1088	5	41	173	219	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	8	10	103	.	.	33	179	249	185	76	20	2	.	868
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	8	1	9	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	5
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Other Malicious Offences	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 4.	12	1	13	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	8
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	15	4	19	1	.	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	11
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	30	12	42	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	15	9	1	.	.	.	.	40
TOTAL of No. 5.	46	16	62	1	.	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	13	20	10	3	.	.	.	.	52
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																												
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	10	.	10	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	8
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	12	2	14	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	7	10	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	27	9	36	.	5	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	6	2	2	1	.	3	.	24
GRAND TOTAL	1200	344	1544	8	65	258	331	2	.	5	3	6	17	1	25	29	139	.	5	78	260	312	209	111	23	8	.	1211

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder																											
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries																											
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.																											
Manslaughter																											
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																											
Concealing the Births of Infants																											
Sodomy																											
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors																											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years																											
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1		1																	1							1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																											
Abduction																											
Bigamy																											
Child Stealing																											
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm																											
Assaults (Common)		1	1	1			1																				
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty																											
TOTAL of No. 1.	1	1	2	1			1													1							1
No 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege																											
Burglary																											
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons																											
Housebreaking	2		2									2															2
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																											
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																											
Robbery																											
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.																											
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																											
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																											
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																											
Piracy																											
TOTAL of No. 2.	2		2									2															2
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing																											
Horse Stealing																											
Sheep Stealing	4		4			1	1								1					1	1						3
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																											
Larceny, from the Person																											
Larceny, by Servants	1		1																		1						1
Larceny, Simple	11	4	15		1	2	3					2							1		4	1	4				12
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
Embezzlement, &c.																											
Stealing & rec^{g} Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants																											
Receiving Stolen Goods																											
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud																											
TOTAL of No. 3.	16	4	20		1	3	4					2			1			1	1	6	1	4				16
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																											
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																											
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
Other Malicious Offences																											
TOTAL of No. 4.																											
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																											
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																											
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											
[illegible] in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																											
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto																											
TOTAL of No. 5.																											
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
[illegible] Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																											
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																											
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																											
[illegible] Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																											
[illegible] out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																											
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																											
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation																											
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																											
[illegible] and subornation of Perjury																											
Riot, Sedition, &c.																											
Riot [illegible] of the Peace, and Pound-breach																											
[illegible] and refusing to aid Peace Officers																											
[illegible]																											
[illegible]																											
[illegible] and not included in the above Denominations																											
[illegible]																											
TOTAL of No. 6.																											
GRAND TOTAL	19	5	24	1	1	3	5					4			1			1	2	6	1	4				15

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	5	.	5	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	9	.	9	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	4
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	6	2	8	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	7
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, Simple	12	2	14	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	8
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	2	2	4	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 3.	20	5	25	.	5	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	6	1	1	.	.	14
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	3	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	4	.	4	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	40	8	48	.	12	10	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	7	8	4	2	.	.	26

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder																										
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries																										
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																										
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.																										
Manslaughter		1	1			1	1																			
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																										
Concealing the Births of Infants																										
Sodomy																										
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors																										
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years																										
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																										
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																										
Abduction																										
Bigamy																										
Child Stealing																										
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm																										
Assaults (Common)																										
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty																										
TOTAL of No 1.		1	1			1	1																			
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege																										
Burglary																										
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons																										
Housebreaking	5		5			1	1									1						3				4
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																										
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing																										
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																										
Robbery																										
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by Persons armed in company, &c.																										
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																										
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																										
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																										
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																										
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																										
Piracy																										
TOTAL of No. 2.	5		5			1	1									1						3				4
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing																										
Horse Stealing																										
Sheep Stealing																										
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																										
Larceny, from the Person																										
Larceny by Servants																										
Larceny, Simple	6	4	10		1	4	5									1						1	2	1		5
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																										
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																										
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																										
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																										
Embezzlement, &c.																										
Stealing & rec Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants																										
Receiving Stolen Goods																										
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud																										
TOTAL of No. 3.	6	4	10		1	4	5									1						1	2	1		5
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																										
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.																										
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																										
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																										
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																										
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																										
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																										
Killing and Maiming Cattle																										
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																										
Other Malicious Offences																										
TOTAL of No. 4.																										
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																										
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																										
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																										
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																										
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																										
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																										
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto																										
TOTAL of No. 5.																										
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																										
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																										
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																										
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																										
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																										
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																										
Rescue at large under Sentence of Transportation																										
Receiving, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																										
Perjury and subornation of Perjury																										
Riot, Smuggling, &c.																										
Libel, Breach of the Peace, and Perjury-breach																										
Resisting and assaulting Peace Officers																										
Keeping Disorderly Houses																										
Indecently exposing the Person																										
Persons charged with the above Denominations																										
Not distinguished																										
TOTAL of No. 6.																										
GRAND TOTAL	11	5	16		1	6	7									2						4	2	1		6

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.														
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	2	1	3	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	6
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, Simple	8	7	15	.	2	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	7
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing & recg Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds and attempts to Defraud	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 3.	15	8	23	.	3	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	3	.	.	1	.	12
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	2	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felonies not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	24	11	35	.	4	11	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	7	7	3	.	.	1	.	20

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.		PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in Company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, by Servants	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny, Simple	11	4	15	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	1	4	2	1	.	.	14
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & rect Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
TOTAL of No. 3.	17	10	27	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	4	6	4	2	1	.	22
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	2	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	2	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poaching, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Night poaching, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Escape, breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riots, Assaults, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, Breaches of the Peace, and Peace-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Threats against Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arson, Threats, Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences against the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	20	13	33	1	1	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	4	5	7	4	3	1	.	25

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Assaults (Common)	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	9	.	9	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	6
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	5	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	6
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	7	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	8
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, by Servants	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, Simple	14	3	17	.	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	9
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Stealing & rec^s Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	2	1	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 3.	21	7	28	1	6	7	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	5	3	.	.	.	14
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Escape, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	1	1	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	39	9	48	1	7	12	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	3	5	9	5	.	.	28

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	2	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	4	.	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Larceny, from the Person	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Larceny, by Servants	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Larceny, Simple	6	7	13	.	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	7
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & rec^g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 3.	15	11	26	.	5	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	4	3	2	.	.	.	16
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Escaping from large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Seduction, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Resisting and Obstructing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Exposure of Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors Public	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	23	12	35	.	5	9	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	4	3	2	.	.	.	19

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	10	.	10	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	8
Manslaughter	2	.	2	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	3	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	3
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	15	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	4	.	.	.	14
Assaults (Common)	6	2	8	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	4	.	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	47	4	51	.	1	16	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	9	6	3	.	1	.	34
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	9	3	12	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	10
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	5	3	8	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	5
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	4	1	5	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	23	7	30	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	8	2	2	2	.	.	22
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	2	4	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	5
Larceny, from the Person	13	10	23	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	4	6	.	.	.	17
Larceny, by Servants	6	3	9	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	6
Larceny, Simple	76	39	115	1	11	16	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	14	.	.	.	6	12	19	24	9	.	.	87
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	5
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Embezzlement, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	6	11	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	5	2	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	6
TOTAL of No. 3.	121	64	185	1	15	35	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	15	.	.	6	19	35	44	11	.	.	.	134
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	4	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4
TOTAL of No. 5.	5	1	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	5
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	.	2	2	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	6	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	5
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors not included in the above Denominations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	[illegible]	.	.	.	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	222	78	280	1	16	63	80	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	20	.	.	9	44	48	55	17	.	1	.	200

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 4 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder																											
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries																											
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.																											
Manslaughter	2		2		1	1	2																				
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																											
Concealing the Births of Infants																											
Sodomy																											
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors																											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years																											
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																											
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																											
Abduction																											
Bigamy																											
Child Stealing																											
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm																											
Assaults (Common)																											
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty																											
TOTAL of No. 1.	2		2		1	1	2																				
No 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege																											
Burglary	1		1																	1							1
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons																											
Housebreaking																											
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																											
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																											
Robbery																											
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.																											
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																											
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																											
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																											
Piracy																											
TOTAL of No. 2.	1		1																	1							1
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing																											
Horse Stealing																											
Sheep Stealing	1		1			1	1																				
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																											
Larceny, from the Person																											
Larceny, by Servants		1	1																			1					1
Larceny, Simple	3	2	5			3	3																2				2
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1		1																			1					1
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
Embezzlement, &c.																											
Stealing & rec[d] Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants																											
Receiving Stolen Goods																											
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	1		1			1	1																				
TOTAL of No. 3.	6	3	9			5	5															2	2				4
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																											
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																											
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
Other Malicious Offences																											
TOTAL of No. 4.																											
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																											
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																											
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																											
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
Possessing and having in Possession Ditto																											
TOTAL of No. 5.																											
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																											
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																											
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																											
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																											
Unlawfully taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																											
Unlawfully taking Fish in enclosed Water																											
Escape of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation																											
Receiving, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																											
Perjury and subornation of Perjury																											
Bribery, &c.																											
Assaults in the Houses and Precincts of Courts																											
Assaults on Peace Officers																											
Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
Offences against Public Decency																											
Offences not included in the above Denominations																											
Attempts, &c.																											
TOTAL of No. 6.																											
GRAND TOTAL	9	3	12		1	6	7													1			2				3

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year 1856, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools			
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder																										
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries																										
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																										
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.																										
Manslaughter																										
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																										
Concealing the Births of Infants																										
Sodomy																										
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors																										
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1		1																	1						1
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																										
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																										
Abduction																										
Bigamy																										
Child Stealing																										
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	1		1																	1						1
Assaults (Common)	1		1																				1			1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	3		3			3	3																			
TOTAL of No. 1.	6		6			3	3													2			1			3
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege																										
Burglary																										
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons																										
Housebreaking	2		2														1						1			2
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																										
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing																										
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																										
Robbery		1	1																		1					1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.																										
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																										
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																										
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																										
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																										
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																										
Piracy																										
TOTAL of No. 2.	2	1	3														1				1		1			3
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing																										
Horse Stealing	1		1		1		1																			
Sheep Stealing	2		2														1						1			2
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																										
Larceny, from the Person	1	2	3			2	2										1						3			1
Larceny, by Servants	2	1	3																							
Larceny, Simple	24	4	28		1	7	8										1				1	5	7	6		3
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																										20
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																										
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																										
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																										
Embezzlement, &c.																										
Stealing & rec[d] Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	2		2																		1		1			2
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	2		1	1	2																			
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	1	1																				1	1			2
TOTAL of No. 3.	34	9	43		3	10	13										3				2	6	13	6		30
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																										
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	2		2										1				1									2
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																										
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																										
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																										
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																										
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																										
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1		1			1	1																			
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																										
Other Malicious Offences																										
TOTAL of No. 4.	3		3			1	1						1				1									2
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																										
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																										
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes																										
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																										
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																										
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																										
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto		1	1																			1				1
TOTAL of No. 5.		1	1																			1				1
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																										
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																										
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																										
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																										
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																										
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																										
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation																										
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																										
Perjury and subornation of Perjury																										
Riot, Sedition, &c.																										
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach																										
Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers																										
Keeping Disorderly Houses																										
Indecently exposing the Person																										
Offences not included in the above Denominations																										
Misdemeanors, Ditto																										
TOTAL of No. 6.																										
GRAND TOTAL	45	11	56		3	14	17						1				5			2	3	7	15	6			34

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED, or BAILED, for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																	
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodomy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults (Common)	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 1.	5	1	6	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, attended with Violence to Persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	6
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	1	.	.	8
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse Stealing	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep Stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, from the Person	2	1	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny, by Servants	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny, Simple	15	7	22	.	2	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	4	.	.	.	14
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
TOTAL of No. 3.	22	9	31	.	2	10	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	8	4	.	.	.	19
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poor Stealing, and feloniously resisting Beer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prison Breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury and subornation of Perjury	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot, Sedition, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Libel, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Escape, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecently Exposing the Person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
All other Indictable Offences not included in the above Determinations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Summary Convictions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 6.	6	.	6	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4
GRAND TOTAL	43	11	54	.	2	17	19	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	5	10	7	1	.	.	31

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																											
Murder																											
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries																											
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.																											
Manslaughter																											
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women																											
Concealing the Births of Infants		2	2			2	2																				
Sodomy																											
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors																											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years																											
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																											
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																											
Abduction																											
Bigamy																											
Child Stealing																											
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm																											
Assaults (Common)																											
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty																											
TOTAL of No. 1.		2	2			2	2																				
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																											
Sacrilege																											
Burglary																											
Burglary, attended with Violence																											
Housebreaking																											
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																											
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																											
Robbery																											
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.																											
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding																											
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes																											
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																											
Piracy																											
TOTAL of No. 2.																											
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																											
Cattle Stealing	1		1																		1						1
Horse Stealing																											
Sheep Stealing	2		2		1		1														1						1
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses																											
Larceny, from the Person																											
Larceny, by Servants																											
Larceny, Simple	6	3	9			3	3										1				1	3	1				6
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
Embezzlement, &c.																											
Stealing & rec[illegible] Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants																											
Receiving Stolen Goods																											
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud																											
TOTAL of No. 3.	9	3	12		1	3	4										1				3	3	1				8
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																											
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein																											
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture																											
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
Other Malicious Offences																											
TOTAL of No. 4.																											
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*																											
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes																											
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments																											
Having in Possession, &c. forged Instruments																											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining																											
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto																											
TOTAL of No. 5.																											
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																											
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War																											
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers																											
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																											
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers																											
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers																											
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water																											
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation																											
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																											
Perjury and subornation of Perjury																											
Riot, Sedition, &c.																											
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach																											
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																											
Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
Indecently exposing the Person																											
Felonies, not included in the above Denominations																											
Misdemeanors, Ditto																											
TOTAL of No. 6.																											
GRAND TOTAL	9	5	14		1	5	6										1				3	3	1				8

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.															
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in the Prison or Penitentiary.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge by Proclamation.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*																										
Murder	40	42	82	1	8	35	44	4	3	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	24	6	30	.	2	13	15	4	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	6	5	11	.	.	3	3	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	6
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	237	45	282	4	11	77	92	3	1	.	4	4	3	.	2	11	8	.	1	31	71	35	3	4	1	3	186
Manslaughter	157	26	183	3	13	88	104	1	.	.	11	.	7	.	.	1	7	.	.	2	10	8	13	17	.	2	78
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	5	.	5	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Concealing the Births of Infants	5	90	95	.	18	16	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	10	12	18	19	.	.	61
Sodomy	30	.	30	.	12	7	19	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	52	.	52	.	11	14	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	11	4	2	1	.	.	27
Rape and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	113	.	113	.	19	49	68	.	.	.	13	.	6	.	2	9	4	.	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	45
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	120	.	120	2	14	32	48	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	24	12	3	.	.	.	71
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	15	.	15	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	1	.	12
Abduction	4	3	7	2	1	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Bigamy	65	21	86	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	21	14	10	25	.	.	82
Child Stealing	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	4
Assaults, and Inflicting bodily harm	307	25	332	1	13	45	59	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	28	77	85	53	18	1	3	271
Assaults (Common)	237	21	258	4	7	55	66	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	27	47	47	34	.	29	190
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	204	10	214	.	11	28	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	14	36	55	36	27	.	6	175
TOTAL of No. 1.	1624	295	1919	17	142	472	631	18	6	52	28	5	17	.	4	22	26	.	10	147	294	276	191	145	3	44	1,204
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*																										
Sacrilege	14	.	14	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	12
Burglary	590	35	625	3	8	98	109	.	1	.	8	13	41	1	20	58	119	.	.	72	113	43	11	3	13	.	515
Burglary, attended with Violence	25	.	25	.	2	10	12	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Housebreaking	707	72	779	.	9	89	98	.	1	.	1	3	25	.	19	65	113	.	2	41	164	150	57	21	19	.	680
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing	70	2	72	1	7	18	26	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	9	.	.	5	12	13	2	.	.	.	46
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	218	7	225	.	5	38	43	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	9	38	.	.	6	51	38	15	7	5	.	182
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	38	3	41	2	4	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	11	10	5	3	.	.	.	32
Robbery	90	17	107	.	9	36	45	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	8	17	.	.	6	16	8	1	3	.	.	62
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	281	36	317	.	9	98	107	.	.	.	10	8	19	1	17	33	43	.	.	24	29	20	5	.	1	.	210
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	3	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	40	.	40	.	.	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	1	10	5	2	1	1	.	.	25
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	3	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
Piracy	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 2.	2086	172	2258	6	54	409	469	.	2	15	22	25	97	2	64	180	346	.	4	178	405	279	96	60	38	.	1787
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*																										
Cattle Stealing	36	.	36	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	9	6	2	1	.	.	29
Horse Stealing	124	1	125	.	5	22	27	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	6	25	.	.	17	36	3	3	1	.	.	98
Sheep Stealing	194	4	198	1	8	45	54	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	14	40	.	.	15	48	14	4	1	1	.	144
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-house	230	90	320	2	9	43	54	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	30	33	.	.	11	82	81	14	3	2	.	266
Larceny from the Person	999	708	1707	11	140	337	488	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	1	44	195	.	.	65	296	404	110	41	28	.	1219
Larceny by Servants	1050	285	1335	3	41	248	292	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	8	52	.	1	43	202	41	24	8	18	.	644
Larceny, Simple	5546	1709	7255	21	288	1350	1659	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	35	87	567	.	4	252	968	661	139	80	107	11	3924
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	85	3	88	.	.	24	24	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	6	.	.	3	14	18	11	3	.	.	61
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	487	5	492	.	8	72	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	55	.	.	25	69	178	62	12	6	.	412
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	63	7	70	.	4	16	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	18	13	7	4	.	.	44
Embezzlement, &c.	385	2	387	2	8	81	91	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	12	.	.	15	71	132	46	15	.	1	295
Stealing & rect Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	47	2	49	1	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	8	17	.	.	2	4	3	2	1	.	.	42
Receiving Stolen Goods	586	222	808	3	19	181	203	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	18	60	.	.	38	148	198	102	24	4	1	605
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	613	185	798	7	30	135	172	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	22	89	180	205	83	8	4	625
TOTAL of No. 3.	10447	3223	13670	51	561	2567	3179	2	2	.	.	1	44	.	56	229	1095	.	5	511	2048	1332	625	209	174	17	10487
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*																										
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	2	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	86	20	106	.	16	35	51	1	.	.	2	1	8	.	3	7	11	.	.	6	5	2	4	.	5	.	54
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	15	.	15	.	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3	.	.	8
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	4	.	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	4	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Killing and Maiming Cattle	17	.	17	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	5	1	1	.	.	11
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	29	1	30	2	1	12	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	1	6	1	.	15
TOTAL of No. 4.	158	22	180	2	24	59	85	1	.	2	2	1	9	.	3	8	13	.	.	7	14	9	8	12	6	.	94
No. 5.—*Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.*																										
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	38	7	45	.	1	11	12	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	2	7	12	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	33
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	153	16	169	1	7	38	46	.	.	.	2	1	9	.	1	12	23	.	.	18	20	20	7	8	1	1	123
Having in Possession, &c. forged Instruments	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	16	11	27	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	7	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	22
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	6	3	9	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Uttering and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coining and having in Possession Ditto	474	167	641	5	8	54	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	65	281	180	48	11	.	.	574
TOTAL of No. 5.	688	205	893	6	16	114	136	.	.	.	5	2	13	.	4	24	49	.	3	94	305	201	55	19	1	1	757
No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*																										
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Going out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	86	.	86	1	3	21	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	18	.	.	5	14	11	8	2	.	.	61
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Concealing, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	8	1	9	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	6
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	59	23	82	3	2	37	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	6	13	9	3	2	.	2	40
Riot, Sedition, &c.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Public Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	143	6	154	19	9	82	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9	17	10	.	18	103
Assaulting and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	38	47	85	1	3	12	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	9	12	.	.	5	69
Indecently exposing the Person	4	.	4	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Bigamy, and Inveigling in the above Denominations	11	1	12	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	8
Miscellaneous Trials	69	10	79	4	5	18	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	13	10	17	.	.	43
TOTAL of No. 6.	422	93	517	29	25	177	231	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	27	.	.	18	42	50	35	30	.	25	229
GRAND TOTAL	15[illegible]	4012	19[illegible]	1[illegible]	824	3[illegible]	4[illegible]	21	10	69	57	35	181	2	133	469	1[illegible]	.	25	955	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	627	.	14[illegible]

TABLE showing, at one View, the COUNTIES in which the different Description of OFFENCES w

OFFENCES, Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES.	BEDFORD.	BERKS.	BUCKS.	CAMBRIDGE.	CHESTER.	CORNWALL.	CUMBERLAND.	DERBY.	DEVON.	DORSET.	DURHAM.	ESSEX.	GLOUCESTER (including Bristol).	HEREFORD.	HERTFORD.	HUNTINGDON.	KENT.	LANCASTER.	LEICESTER.	LINCOLN.	MIDDLESEX (including London).	MONMOUTH.	NORFOLK.	NORTHAMPTON.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																									
Murder	82	.	3	2	.	4	3	.	.	1	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	3	6	2	1	12	.	1	.
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	30	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	1	1	.	.
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	282	.	1	7	.	10	.	1	1	3	.	7	4	1	.	1	1	2	109	1	5	23	4	4	5
Manslaughter	183	6	1	3	1	7	1	.	2	5	.	6	1	4	.	.	.	10	37	.	6	11	4	.	4
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Concealing the Births of Infants	95	.	1	1	1	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	.	1	2	.	.	2	3	2	3	4	.	2	3
Sodomy	30	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	6	2	2	15	1	1	1
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	113	.	.	.	3	6	1	.	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	1	3	4	17	3	3	2	1	6	3
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	120	1	1	.	4	7	1	2	7	2	2	2	4	2	1	4	.	3	14	3	2	5	1	.	2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	15	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.
Abduction	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy	86	.	.	1	1	9	.	2	.	.	.	7	1	3	.	1	.	1	15	.	1	9	.	.	.
Child Stealing	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults, and inflicting bodily harm	332	2	.	3	1	17	4	2	12	.	2	4	3	12	1	4	2	5	77	1	4	49	1	3	4
Assaults (Common)	258	2	3	.	3	12	1	3	5	5	6	8	9	10	.	.	.	14	11	3	7	51	1	10	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	214	1	6	.	3	9	4	.	2	17	2	1	1	7	.	.	1	14	23	4	3	30	6	.	3
TOTAL of No. 1.	1,919	14	18	18	17	89	20	14	32	50	17	50	26	47	6	12	8	65	324	23	37	220	20	29	26
No. 2.—Offences against Property with Violence.																									
Sacrilege	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Burglary	625	2	4	4	1	19	1	3	12	19	3	9	12	12	12	3	.	29	100	1	.	125	7	2	.
Burglary, attended with Violence	25	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Housebreaking	779	3	14	4	4	32	10	6	8	14	9	6	30	16	3	10	.	27	165	8	11	63	2	13	2
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing	72	6	.	7	1	6	2	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	6	.	5	7	2	1	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, and Stealing	225	3	.	3	1	11	6	1	9	1	.	3	3	.	1	.	.	2	65	2	1	18	.	3	4
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	41	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	15	.	1	.
Robbery	107	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	2	24	.	4	1
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	317	1	4	3	.	1	1	.	9	.	2	12	2	15	2	.	1	11	48	2	1	48	5	.	4
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	40	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	.	5	.	.	.
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Piracy	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
TOTAL of No. 2.	2,258	15	23	23	9	72	24	13	46	38	14	34	49	48	19	19	1	79	410	18	17	306	14	26	11
No. 3.—Offences against Property, without Violence.																									
Cattle Stealing	36	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.
Horse Stealing	125	3	.	2	1	6	.	.	3	1	1	.	7	1	1	1	.	.	3	2	2	12	1	5	2
Sheep Stealing	198	8	1	6	2	7	2	.	2	2	5	.	6	8	4	7	2	7	1	4	7	4	7	6	7
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	320	.	2	1	1	10	1	.	1	8	2	2	3	11	.	.	.	17	44	3	2	108	1	1	6
Larceny, from the Person	1,707	2	18	5	2	73	4	4	16	28	5	24	10	56	8	10	5	44	338	14	13	397	11	18	4
Larceny, by Servants	1,335	14	18	22	7	72	12	2	9	61	17	1	43	45	9	18	3	55	179	6	3	247	18	15	16
Larceny, Simple	7,255	53	63	74	67	398	75	31	118	246	73	127	129	250	48	63	14	261	974	74	143	703	86	200	80
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	88	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	4	18	.	.	26	.	.	.
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	492	4	1	2	.	12	2	.	3	11	2	.	5	23	.	.	.	13	130	3	1	128	.	6	5
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	70	.	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	26	1	2	.
Embezzlement, &c.	387	2	4	6	5	17	4	1	4	11	.	1	10	11	2	4	.	13	43	3	3	98	1	4	3
Stealing and rec Letters stolen from the Post Office by Servants	49	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	14	1	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	808	9	10	8	8	31	6	2	7	24	15	16	18	24	3	11	.	37	175	7	18	78	4	15	7
Frauds, and attemps to Defraud	798	5	5	7	5	42	2	9	10	22	5	29	9	16	4	11	2	42	99	13	9	112	4	11	10
TOTAL of No. 3.	13,670	100	124	134	100	681	109	49	176	418	126	200	248	453	81	126	26	495	2,035	129	203	1,953	135	283	140
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																									
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	106	1	6	4	2	2	.	.	1	2	1	.	6	5	2	2	2	5	5	1	4	2	.	1	3
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	15	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing and Maiming Cattle	17	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Offences	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	3	1	1	1
TOTAL of No. 4.	180	1	9	5	3	5	1	.	4	3	3	.	8	8	4	2	2	12	8	2	4	7	2	4	4
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																									
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	45	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	19	.	.	.
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	169	.	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	6	1	.	.	5	15	2	1	59	.	.	2
Having in Possession, &c. forged Instruments	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	4	.	.	.
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	2	.	.	1
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	641	1	5	12	3	14	3	.	8	7	.	12	24	19	.	7	.	29	80	9	6	153	4	2	2
TOTAL of No. 5.	893	1	9	15	3	17	4	.	8	13	.	16	27	25	2	7	.	34	109	13	7	237	4	2	5
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above Classes.																									
High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	86	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	6	.	4	10	1	2	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	1	3
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	82	2	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	5	3	6	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	8	1	4	1
Riot, Sedition, &c.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rout, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	154	.	4	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	4	8	.	8	.	1	.	7	40	.	8	13	3	3	.
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keeping Disorderly Houses	85	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	35	.	2	.
Indecently exposing the Person	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, not included in the above Denominations	12	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
Misdemeanors, Ditto	79	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	10	4	.	2	18	.	.	1
TOTAL of No. 6.	517	7	6	1	4	6	5	11	2	10	11	14	11	26	2	3	.	28	72	.	14	81	4	11	5
GRAND TOTAL	19,437	138	189	196	136	870	163	87	268	532	171	314	369	607	114	169	37	713	2,958	185	282	2,801	179	355	191

COMMITTED, with which the PERSONS COMMITTED, or BAILED, for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, stood CHARGED.

NOTTINGHAM.	OXFORD.	RUTLAND.	SALOP.	SOMERSET.	SOUTHAMPTON.	STAFFORD.	SUFFOLK.	SURREY.	SUSSEX.	WARWICK.	WESTMORLAND.	WILTS.	WORCESTER.	YORK.	ANGLESEA.	BRECON.	CARDIGAN.	CARMARTHEN.	CARNARVON.	DENBIGH.	FLINT.	GLAMORGAN.	MERIONETH.	MONTGOMERY.	PEMBROKE.	RADNOR.	OFFENCES. Of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Coroner's Inquisition.
																											No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*
2	1	.	1	.	7	4	1	3	1	4	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	Murder.
.	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	2	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries.
1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries.
5	.	.	1	2	11	8	1	7	2	6	.	3	9	21	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	1	.	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.
1	.	.	3	4	4	13	1	9	1	3	.	1	4	13	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	2	2	.	.	.	Manslaughter.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women.
3	3	.	5	1	1	7	1	2	2	.	1	3	4	8	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	Concealing the Births of Infants.
.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sodomy.
2	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors.
.	1	.	4	3	5	9	2	.	3	2	.	1	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years.
3	7	.	2	5	8	4	1	2	2	4	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Abduction.
.	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	4	1	2	.	.	2	13	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	Bigamy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Child Stealing.
9	3	.	6	3	5	13	1	17	5	8	.	.	4	20	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	.	1	.	.	Assault, and inflicting bodily harm.
3	1	.	.	3	5	14	6	8	5	14	.	.	3	14	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	1	1	.	Assaults (Common).
2	3	.	3	6	5	8	1	8	5	1	.	6	.	13	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	1	.	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty.
31	23	.	27	29	60	92	20	67	33	47	1	19	35	122	2	9	1	3	1	9	2	51	2	6	6	2	TOTAL of No. 1.
																											No. 2.—*Offences against Property, with Violence.*
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sacrilege.
6	5	.	8	15	24	21	10	30	5	46	.	7	7	44	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	12	1	.	.	.	Burglary.
.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Burglary, attended with Violence.
19	4	1	7	20	26	37	15	35	21	26	1	6	15	50	2	5	5	5	.	6	1	1	.	2	6	.	Housebreaking.
2	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing.
5	.	3	.	4	.	4	3	5	1	4	1	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences.
2	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	7	.	5	.	.	3	15	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	8	.	1	.	.	Robbery.
4	4	.	1	11	5	33	1	8	2	16	.	1	10	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Piracy.
38	17	5	19	60	60	100	33	86	30	107	2	15	40	223	2	8	5	6	1	8	4	30	1	3	8	.	TOTAL of No. 2.
																											No. 3.—*Offences against Property, without Violence.*
2	.	.	3	1	.	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Cattle Stealing.
2	2	.	3	1	3	13	3	6	4	5	.	3	.	12	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	Horse Stealing.
3	7	.	1	11	7	5	5	2	1	6	.	11	4	12	4	4	.	2	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	2	Sheep Stealing.
2	1	.	.	2	10	7	1	31	5	5	.	1	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses.
11	3	.	15	25	35	67	8	78	14	78	3	11	28	169	.	2	.	.	2	1	2	23	.	3	3	.	Larceny, from the Person.
10	20	.	11	41	29	49	14	52	21	49	1	17	24	79	1	.	.	.	3	4	2	9	1	3	1	.	Larceny, by Servants.
93	70	9	122	143	220	236	132	221	115	303	4	83	192	627	15	14	10	15	15	17	13	115	5	28	22	9	Larceny, Simple.
.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	8	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture.
.	2	.	.	13	2	8	1	25	7	25	.	1	6	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	5	.	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal.
2	4	1	3	7	10	11	7	28	13	14	1	2	7	16	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	Embezzlement, &c.
.	1	.	1	4	1	2	.	3	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	Stealing & recs Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants.
11	16	.	10	14	15	31	10	39	9	20	.	8	14	43	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	11	.	2	1	.	Receiving Stolen Goods.
5	5	.	14	16	24	25	12	28	20	30	.	9	16	74	.	4	.	2	4	3	2	7	1	2	3	.	Frauds, and attempts to Defraud.
141	131	10	183	278	357	472	195	526	212	539	10	146	300	1088	20	25	10	23	27	28	26	185	9	43	31	12	TOTAL of No. 3.
																											No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein.
3	1	.	5	2	5	4	1	6	2	3	.	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Killing and Maiming Cattle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.
1	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Other Malicious Offences.
4	4	.	6	3	5	5	3	11	9	4	.	.	3	13	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	TOTAL of No. 4.
																											No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes.
1	1	.	2	1	5	5	3	7	2	6	.	3	1	19	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	Forging and uttering other forged Instruments.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Having in Possession, &c. forged Instruments.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin.
7	10	.	4	13	12	17	5	51	9	25	.	5	17	42	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	Uttering and having in Possesion Ditto.
8	11	.	6	15	17	24	8	77	11	39	.	8	19	62	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	6	.	1	2	.	TOTAL of No. 5.
																											No. 6.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	High Treason and feloniously compassing to levy War.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers.
8	.	.	.	.	1	11	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons.
.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	3	1	3	.	.	3	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Riot, Sedition, &c.
.	7	.	.	4	.	8	.	.	3	6	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	4	.	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers.
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Keeping Disorderly Houses.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Indecently exposing the Person.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Felonies, not included in the above Denominations.
1	1	.	2	.	10	2	1	5	4	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Misdemeanors, Ditto.
9	9	.	4	4	21	24	3	13	13	17	.	.	3	36	.	4	.	.	1	2	.	8	.	.	6	.	TOTAL of No. 6.
261	233	15	244	389	529	717	292	780	305	753	13	188	405	1544	24	48	16	35	33	48	30	380	12	86	54	14	GRAND TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in the Year **1856**, and the RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS in each COUNTY separately.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.			ACQUITTED.				INSANE, detained.		CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.																		
											TRANSPORTATION.			PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	No Prosecution.	No Bill found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Total Acquitted.	Acquitted as Insane.	Found Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and 14 Years.	Life.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.
Bedford	122	16	138	1	7	30	38	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	3	17	33	15	14	1	2	.	100
Berks	145	44	189	.	9	38	47	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	4	15	.	.	6	34	34	31	7	4	2	.	142
Bucks	181	15	196	1	9	53	63	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	10	.	.	9	36	28	26	18	1	.	.	133
Cambridge	116	20	136	1	7	35	43	1	.	2	.	.	5	.	1	2	8	.	.	6	20	17	25	5	1	.	.	92
Chester	674	196	870	3	41	171	215	1	1	5	1	.	5	.	5	11	45	.	.	34	92	192	152	84	25	2	.	653
Cornwall	127	36	163	.	11	34	45	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	4	7	.	.	2	25	48	16	8	.	2	.	118
Cumberlane	69	18	87	.	.	22	22	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	4	13	17	12	10	.	.	.	65
Derby	230	38	268	2	8	43	53	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	5	3	31	.	.	11	45	51	42	21	2	.	.	215
Devon	379	153	532	.	36	93	129	.	.	4	.	1	11	.	.	13	45	.	1	11	45	112	110	45	4	1	.	403
Dorset	136	35	171	.	7	45	52	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	14	.	.	6	17	28	28	17	2	1	.	119
Durham	234	80	314	2	18	81	101	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	7	15	.	.	10	46	71	42	15	1	.	.	212
Essex	336	33	369	.	10	79	89	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	2	2	34	.	.	16	46	70	67	35	1	1	.	280
Gloucester (excluding Bristol)	492	115	607	.	35	148	183	1	.	1	3	1	6	.	4	5	33	.	1	16	101	113	82	38	17	2	.	423
Hereford	92	22	114	.	10	23	33	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	14	.	.	5	18	12	18	10	1	.	.	81
Hertford	145	24	169	.	14	39	53	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	8	14	.	.	7	15	32	25	9	2	1	.	116
Huntingdon	33	4	37	.	5	8	13	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	5	5	6	.	.	.	.	24
Kent	612	101	713	3	30	143	176	2	1	3	1	.	5	.	6	17	40	.	1	21	121	150	104	56	1	8	.	534
Lancaster	2180	778	2958	23	67	528	618	2	.	5	14	7	29	1	19	86	265	.	3	151	496	796	319	97	26	14	.	2338
Leicester	157	28	185	.	15	27	42	1	.	2	.	.	4	.	2	3	20	.	.	12	31	43	16	5	4	.	.	142
Lincoln	234	48	282	.	8	49	57	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	10	17	.	.	12	70	68	28	16	.	.	.	225
Middlesex (including London)	2216	588	2804	14	87	431	532	2	5	8	5	6	27	.	5	98	263	.	.	192	634	701	198	56	23	49	.	2265
Monmouth	129	50	179	.	15	47	62	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	8	12	30	30	21	2	.	.	117
Norfolk	292	63	355	3	23	89	115	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	4	3	25	.	1	10	34	52	50	42	13	2	.	239
Northampton	171	20	191	.	8	46	54	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	6	13	.	1	9	31	40	26	6	1	1	.	137
Northumberland	144	51	195	4	5	33	42	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	7	16	.	.	13	26	44	30	10	2	.	.	153
Nottingham	208	23	231	1	8	59	68	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	3	6	21	.	.	7	32	29	35	24	1	1	.	163
Oxford	162	32	194	.	11	41	52	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	4	14	.	.	16	22	29	20	27	3	3	.	142
Rutland	14	1	15	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	5	.	.	.	14
Salop	196	47	243	1	14	48	63	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	4	20	.	.	5	22	37	47	39	2	1	.	180
Somerset	317	72	389	5	20	84	109	.	.	3	2	.	3	.	6	12	24	.	1	10	51	76	62	21	9	.	.	280
Southampton	436	84	520	4	17	98	119	3	.	8	.	.	10	.	.	12	25	.	.	26	60	109	101	40	3	4	.	398
Stafford	580	137	717	7	36	162	205	.	1	1	2	.	6	.	8	14	66	.	4	27	123	148	81	30	1	.	.	511
Suffolk	223	39	262	3	7	60	70	.	.	3	.	1	7	.	1	7	22	.	.	10	25	33	51	18	7	7	.	192
Surrey	620	160	780	1	22	130	153	2	.	1	2	.	7	.	.	25	86	.	.	31	145	182	109	29	4	4	.	625
Sussex	236	72	308	5	21	44	70	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	5	20	.	.	20	40	73	55	14	3	3	.	238
Warwick	624	129	753	3	26	138	167	1	2	.	6	4	9	.	11	23	71	.	3	90	126	107	66	44	22	1	.	583
Westmorland	12	1	13	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	10
Wilts	155	33	188	2	9	35	46	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	.	.	11	38	36	27	16	.	2	.	142
Worcester	314	91	405	1	25	93	119	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	11	32	.	1	20	48	70	58	31	8	3	.	286
York	1200	344	1544	8	65	258	331	2	.	5	3	6	17	1	25	29	139	.	5	78	260	312	209	91	23	8	.	1211
Anglesea	19	5	24	1	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	6	1	4	.	.	.	19
Brecon	40	8	48	.	12	10	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	7	8	4	2	.	.	.	26
Cardigan	11	5	16	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	9
Carmarthen	24	11	35	.	4	11	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	7	7	3	.	.	1	.	20
Carnarvon	20	13	33	1	1	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	4	7	4	3	1	.	.	26
Denbigh	39	9	48	1	7	12	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	3	5	9	5	.	.	.	28
Flint	21	12	33	.	5	9	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	5	5	3	.	.	.	19
Glamorgan	202	78	280	1	16	63	80	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	20	.	.	9	44	48	55	17	.	1	.	200
Merioneth	9	3	12	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	5
Montgomery	45	11	56	.	3	14	17	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	2	3	7	15	6	.	.	.	39
Pembroke	43	11	54	.	2	17	19	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	8	10	7	1	.	.	34
Radnor	9	5	14	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	8
TOTAL	15425	4012	19437	102	822	3748	4672	21	10	69	57	35	181	2	131	469	1556	.	22	955	3108	4143	2582	1125	222	127	.	14734

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in each of the last Ten Years (1856 1847), and the Number in each County respectively.

COUNTIES.	1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		Total of Five Years, 1852-56		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		Total of Five Years, 1847 51	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bedford	122	16	189	35	175	36	164	32	168	24	818	143	165	20	142	19	145	17	182	22	157	21	791	99
Berks	145	44	243	50	301	62	298	47	310	43	1297	246	307	58	279	39	306	52	317	43	280	55	1489	247
Bucks	181	15	243	37	248	25	227	27	236	23	1135	127	219	25	226	16	260	27	289	21	293	22	1287	111
Cambridge	116	20	173	52	224	55	239	53	297	40	1049	220	283	40	258	44	275	34	212	32	211	44	1239	194
Chester	674	196	656	226	813	279	756	309	837	236	3736	1246	812	212	716	184	692	169	861	209	674	197	3755	971
Cornwall	127	36	198	54	207	62	173	60	157	59	862	271	171	39	180	46	208	69	204	68	263	78	1026	300
Cumberland	69	18	75	47	104	48	120	40	91	42	459	195	105	48	103	43	123	36	96	34	83	37	510	198
Derby	230	38	277	40	244	42	200	29	233	35	1184	184	210	27	230	25	218	27	239	25	190	24	1087	128
Devon	379	153	486	181	559	279	568	235	536	177	2528	1025	538	164	614	193	669	224	698	226	743	206	3262	1013
Dorset	136	35	204	55	308	60	209	52	183	45	1040	247	210	30	152	38	265	61	234	53	256	51	1117	233
Durham	234	80	323	105	263	89	238	102	290	78	1348	454	276	59	276	82	276	45	262	72	218	61	1308	319
Essex	336	33	469	60	601	73	528	66	519	47	2453	279	574	58	567	64	523	64	614	75	538	65	2816	326
Gloucester (including Bristol)	492	115	729	193	780	189	722	194	806	180	3529	871	809	156	772	148	875	188	854	188	888	204	4198	884
Hereford	92	22	149	43	197	60	203	37	207	44	848	206	190	51	207	45	198	44	218	52	160	52	973	244
Hertford	145	24	290	60	345	42	280	34	272	32	1332	192	256	24	292	23	289	29	318	30	263	28	1418	134
Huntingdon	33	4	60	9	86	20	81	14	91	10	351	57	95	6	80	10	78	15	86	18	77	12	416	61
Kent	612	101	791	208	892	220	778	215	816	205	3889	941	804	159	791	167	780	200	838	182	718	171	3931	879
Lancaster	2180	778	2270	881	2493	961	2265	931	2465	933	11673	4484	2440	1019	2390	950	2471	819	2876	902	2574	882	12751	4572
Leicester	157	28	257	64	286	57	214	37	238	49	1152	235	273	49	259	41	261	38	309	37	286	49	1388	214
Lincoln	234	48	301	75	372	85	368	92	402	98	1677	398	481	91	456	72	438	91	417	87	400	106	2192	447
Middlesex (including London)	2216	588	2456	798	3153	1041	2722	976	2758	860	13305	4263	2981	993	2850	882	2916	945	3633	1223	3999	1176	16379	5219
Monmouth	129	50	245	93	295	129	236	115	279	101	1184	488	265	102	336	97	292	78	234	64	215	67	1342	408
Norfolk	292	63	500	136	592	143	570	127	625	131	2579	600	611	95	616	89	533	100	611	78	608	143	2979	505
Northampton	171	20	229	66	235	59	219	57	261	36	1115	238	217	35	210	38	303	24	269	38	211	32	1210	167
Northumberland	144	51	281	139	247	109	217	69	240	69	1129	437	185	54	200	83	197	64	157	44	139	50	878	295
Nottingham	208	23	352	79	345	56	248	56	317	44	1470	258	292	41	291	34	304	37	331	33	279	64	1497	209
Oxford	162	32	224	52	267	46	268	54	243	29	1164	213	279	42	221	31	269	34	261	35	258	41	1288	183
Rutland	14	1	14	2	17	10	21	3	23	3	89	19	45	5	25	2	31	4	42	10	34	7	177	28
Salop	196	47	205	67	227	59	243	72	264	62	1135	307	296	69	248	59	286	61	240	65	205	62	1275	316
Somerset	317	72	458	127	559	157	526	129	553	134	2413	619	627	139	620	131	726	159	743	145	633	141	3349	718
Southampton	486	84	607	176	574	148	619	161	583	128	2819	697	569	108	566	120	631	120	613	115	600	137	2979	600
Stafford	580	137	810	220	860	277	890	216	883	185	4023	1035	824	189	860	193	820	189	944	176	807	221	4255	968
Suffolk	223	39	327	76	485	93	445	76	521	88	2001	372	556	73	398	74	461	76	438	57	423	82	2276	362
Surrey	620	160	735	249	949	287	836	260	919	266	4059	1222	839	224	793	237	834	275	1018	278	999	316	4483	1330
Sussex	236	72	356	106	433	124	404	113	383	88	1812	503	411	101	397	83	401	101	454	92	439	83	2102	460
Warwick	624	129	706	177	776	180	675	158	707	151	3488	795	726	140	718	162	768	142	1058	199	819	179	4089	822
Westmorland	12	1	26	7	52	7	36	8	44	16	170	39	52	10	62	8	48	9	41	6	29	4	232	37
Wilts	155	33	278	76	329	48	304	55	326	39	1392	251	377	61	339	47	374	78	406	59	416	86	1912	331
Worcester	314	91	521	152	469	126	422	103	457	114	2183	586	495	104	488	109	541	112	565	116	492	128	2591	569
York	1200	344	1516	483	1634	455	1646	443	1625	445	7621	2170	1753	413	1594	321	1675	347	1692	344	1443	351	8157	1776
Anglesea	19	5	21	10	16	11	30	17	18	9	104	52	38	5	31	10	25	8	20	2	30	12	144	37
Brecon	40	8	52	19	36	15	47	15	45	9	220	66	59	7	45	14	48	5	34	8	41	10	227	44
Cardigan	11	5	11	6	8	7	16	8	29	5	75	31	32	13	28	8	25	5	22	3	21	5	128	34
Carmarthen	24	11	32	16	40	7	38	24	37	7	171	65	58	17	42	6	41	12	40	16	42	8	243	59
Carnarvon	20	13	33	26	50	9	33	21	38	19	173	88	46	10	36	7	52	14	48	12	52	8	234	51
Denbigh	39	9	63	15	59	28	71	26	50	12	282	90	57	20	68	23	82	13	91	24	69	23	367	103
Flint	21	12	29	8	33	17	36	9	45	6	164	52	54	9	40	2	48	11	38	7	40	6	213	35
Glamorgan	202	78	298	177	346	189	278	155	292	118	1416	717	268	110	289	106	210	92	276	106	179	88	1222	502
Merioneth	9	3	21	3	20	3	11	5	25	2	86	16	29	2	20	3	11	7	15	3	11	3	86	15
Montgomery	45	11	52	24	63	18	50	16	56	17	266	86	60	13	59	17	57	10	60	17	57	16	293	73
Pembroke	43	11	43	17	41	27	76	19	68	31	271	105	61	27	45	17	39	16	48	6	56	14	248	80
Radnor	9	5	7	5	15	7	15	6	17	1	63	24	17	3	13	.	17	4	24	6	5	2	76	15
TOTAL	15425	4012	19890	6 82	22723	6636	20879	6178	21885	5625	100802	28533	22891	5569	21548	5265	22415	5461	24586	5705	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in each of the last Ten Years **(1856–1847),** and the OFFENCES with which the Persons stood CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	Total of Five Years, 1852-56	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	Total of Five Years, 1847-51
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.												
Murder	82	57	62	79	81	361	74	52	84	76	72	358
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injuries	30	24	14	17	24	109	14	19	29	12	13	87
Attempts to Murder, not attended with bodily injuries	11	15	13	24	21	84	18	30	9	20	10	87
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c. to maim, &c.	282	299	159	188	199	1,127	258	251	233	284	221	1,197
Manslaughter	183	264	231	223	223	1,124	275	192	178	205	234	1,084
Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women	5	5	5	17	9	41	4	3	3	3	3	16
Concealing the Births of Infants	95	108	61	94	103	461	67	66	75	60	65	333
Sodomy	30	51	47	50	50	228	70	63	54	56	42	285
Assaults, to commit Sodomy, & other unnatural Misdemeanors	52	68	60	45	43	268	41	35	45	57	55	233
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of 10 Years	113	128	128	136	138	643	148	137	121	124	97	627
Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	120	88	125	150	177	660	134	122	112	133	131	632
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	15	18	15	4	4	56	7	2	8	9	5	31
Abduction	7	7	4	4	3	25	.	4	.	2	2	8
Bigamy	86	86	83	83	79	417	77	82	83	88	84	414
Child Stealing	4	.	6	5	2	17	2	3	6	3	3	17
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm	332	303	276	362	321	1,594	91	607	567	804	672	3,402
Assaults (Common)	258	192	353	378	434	1,615	661					
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	214	190	207	241	330	1,182	277	218	239	348	314	1,396
Total of No. 1.	1,919	1,903	1,849	2,100	2,241	10,012	2,218	1,886	1,846	2,234	2,023	10,207
No. 2.—Offences against Property, with Violence.												
Sacrilege	14	1	15	7	6	43	10	17	11	14	7	59
Burglary	625	501	461	460	460	2,507	560	583	642	616	444	2,845
Burglary, attended with Violence	25	2	6	6	16	55	18	5	13	9	6	51
Housebreaking	779	456	596	468	591	2,890	635	630	676	698	611	3,250
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses and Stealing	72	98	58	56	76	360	83	59	68	88	60	358
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, & Stealing	225	150	139	135	175	824	167	169	226	259	200	1,021
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	41	33	52	40	58	224	28	32	21	25	32	138
Robbery	107	96	107	85	132	527	146	129	119	113	77	584
Robbery, & attempts to Rob, by persons armed in company, &c.	317	322	293	372	406	1,710	350	319	257	271	247	1,444
Robbery, attended with cutting or wounding	3	14	9	16	13	55	16	12	5	8	15	56
Obtaining Property by threats to accuse of unnatural Crimes	2	8	4	1	4	19	3	14	2	4	3	26
Assaults, to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	40	35	28	38	38	179	37	38	28	52	14	169
Stealing, in Dwelling-houses, Persons therein being put in fear	3	4	1	6	.	14	.	1	3	1	.	5
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	8	1	6	.	19	7	6	3	.	5	21
Piracy	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	14	11	27
Total of No. 2.	2,258	1,728	1,770	1,696	1,975	9,427	2,060	2,014	2,076	2,172	1,732	10,054
No. 3.—Offences against Property, without Violence.												
Cattle Stealing	36	22	36	37	25	156	37	35	34	43	38	187
Horse Stealing	125	93	129	94	94	535	124	107	128	118	152	629
Sheep Stealing	198	212	219	150	202	981	238	269	356	316	283	1,462
Larceny to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-houses	320	270	319	316	236	1,461	281	216	215	212	218	1,092
Larceny, from the Person	1,707	1,950	2,102	2,184	2,117	10,060	2,323	2,032	1,851	1,971	2,066	10,243
Larceny, by Servants	1,335	2,417	2,520	2,176	1,818	10,266	1,646	1,559	1,427	1,630	1,856	8,118
Larceny, Simple	7,255	12,869	15,779	14,230	14,496	64,629	14,914	14,834	15,863	17,152	16,524	79,287
Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c.	88	107	143	88	85	511	118	105	107	198	158	686
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	2	4	.	1	.	7	.	4	6	.	1	11
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	492	517	405	248	256	1,918	276	288	343	434	357	1,698
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	70	63	95	62	72	362	103	28	15	31	42	219
Embezzlement, &c.	387	433	493	411	383	2,107	398	363	317	348	415	1,841
Stealing & rec'g Letters Stolen from the Post Office by Servants	49	46	26	16	26	163	30	32	22	31	20	135
Receiving Stolen Goods	808	854	794	783	804	4,043	822	796	783	831	764	3,996
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	798	762	857	749	695	3,861	646	585	586	595	677	3,089
Total of No. 3.	13,670	20,619	23,917	21,545	21,309	101,060	21,906	21,253	22,053	23,910	23,571	112,693
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.												
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house or Shop, Persons being therein	3	2	6	5	6	22	2	5	7	8	1	23
Setting Fire to a House, Warehouse, Cornstack, &c.	106	125	130	126	173	660	204	153	193	114	99	763
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	15	17	16	18	29	95	4	14	13	6	16	53
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	4	6	11	2	4	27	3	2	7	1	9	22
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	.	3	.	.	.	3	4	14	2	4	13	37
Destroying Silk, Woollen, &c. Goods, in Process of Manufacture	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	2	3
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c.	4	5	8	9	6	32	8	2	7	1	3	21
Killing and Maiming Cattle	17	31	18	22	18	106	31	32	42	27	25	157
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	1	3	3	2	10	6	4	4	4	7	25
Other Malicious Offences	30	44	51	34	33	192	43	10	17	26	11	107
Total of No. 4.	180	237	243	219	271	1,150	305	236	293	191	186	1,211
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.												
Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes	45	37	27	18	11	138	11	8	16	7	2	44
Forging and uttering other forged Instruments	169	185	157	140	157	808	161	165	158	198	162	844
Having in Possession, &c. forged Instruments	2	3	3	.	.	8	3	2	2	.	1	8
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	27	1	11	16	6	61	7	7	9	11	8	42
Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	9	12	26	11	18	76	17	16	15	16	17	81
Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Uttering and having in Possession Ditto	641	673	739	665	707	3,425	609	482	476	452	392	2,351
Total of No. 5.	893	911	963	850	899	4,516	808	680	676	684	525	3,373
No. 6.—Offences not included in the above Classes.												
High Treason, and feloniously compassing to levy War	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting, &c. Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	9	.	.	13
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	.	7	2	1	6	16	4	4	7	11	3	29
Being out armed, taking Game, and assaulting Game-keepers	86	56	81	122	119	464	141	137	201	157	75	711
Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	.	3	5	.	3	11	1	11	9	22	8	51
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	4	5	4	8	8	29	4	11	5	4	4	28
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	9	16	11	20	18	74	13	24	18	30	30	115
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	82	144	111	104	157	598	116	57	52	41	33	299
Riot, Sedition, &c.	1	14	.	.	.	15	.	.	3	253	.	256
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach	154	115	230	217	370	1,086	216	304	274	387	373	1,554
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	4	11	3	1	20	10	8	6	9	2	35
Keeping Disorderly Houses	85	80	49	77	72	363	63	93	148	109	99	512
Indecently exposing the Person	4	6	4	2	1	17	2	3	5	5	5	20
Offences not included in the above Denominations	12	4	16	10	20	62	8	9	21	10	13	61
Misdemeanors, Ditto	79	120	93	83	39	414	83	81	114	168	151	597
Total of No. 6.	517	574	617	647	815	3,170	663	744	872	1,158	796	4,233
GRAND TOTAL	19,437	25,972	29,359	27,057	27,510	129,335	27,960	26,813	27,816	30,349	28,833	141,771

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL in each of the last Ten Years (1856–1847), and the Number in each County separately.

COUNTIES.	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	Total of Five Years, 1852-56	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	Total of Five Years, 1847-51
Bedford	138	224	211	196	192	961	185	161	162	204	178	890
Berks	189	293	363	345	353	1,543	365	318	358	360	335	1,736
Bucks	196	280	273	254	259	1,262	244	242	287	310	315	1,398
Cambridge	136	225	279	292	337	1,269	323	302	309	244	255	1,433
Chester	870	882	1,092	1,065	1,073	4,982	1,024	900	861	1,070	871	4,726
Cornwall	163	252	269	283	216	1,133	210	226	277	272	341	1,326
Cumberland	87	122	152	160	133	654	153	146	159	130	120	708
Derby	268	317	286	229	268	1,368	237	255	245	264	214	1,215
Devon	532	667	838	803	713	3,553	702	807	893	924	949	4,275
Dorset	171	259	368	261	228	1,287	240	190	326	287	307	1,350
Durham	314	428	352	340	368	1,802	335	358	321	334	279	1,627
Essex	369	529	674	594	566	2,732	632	631	587	689	603	3,142
Gloucester (including Bristol)	607	922	969	916	986	4,400	965	920	1,063	1,042	1,092	5,082
Hereford	114	192	257	240	251	1,054	241	252	242	270	212	1,217
Hertford	169	350	387	314	304	1,524	280	315	318	348	291	1,552
Huntingdon	37	69	106	95	101	408	101	90	93	104	89	477
Kent	713	999	1,112	993	1,021	4,838	963	958	980	1,020	889	4,810
Lancaster	2,958	3,151	3,454	3,196	3,398	16,157	3,459	3,340	3,290	3,778	3,456	17,323
Leicester	185	321	343	251	287	1,387	322	300	299	346	335	1,602
Lincoln	282	376	457	460	500	2,075	572	528	529	504	506	2,639
Middlesex (including London)	2,804	3,254	4,194	3,698	3,618	17,568	3,974	3,732	3,861	4,856	5,175	21,598
Monmouth	179	348	424	351	380	1,672	367	443	370	298	282	1,760
Norfolk	355	636	735	697	756	3,179	706	705	633	689	751	3,484
Northampton	191	295	294	276	297	1,353	252	248	327	307	243	1,377
Northumberland	195	420	356	286	309	1,566	239	283	261	201	189	1,173
Nottingham	231	431	401	304	361	1,728	333	325	341	364	343	1,706
Oxford	194	276	313	322	272	1,377	321	252	303	296	299	1,471
Rutland	15	16	27	24	26	108	50	27	35	52	41	205
Salop	243	272	286	315	326	1,442	365	307	347	305	267	1,591
Somerset	389	585	716	655	687	3,032	766	754	885	888	774	4,067
Southampton	520	783	722	780	711	3,516	677	686	751	728	737	3,579
Stafford	717	1,030	1,137	1,106	1,068	5,058	1,013	1,053	1,009	1,120	1,028	5,223
Suffolk	262	403	578	521	609	2,373	629	472	537	495	505	2,638
Surrey	780	984	1,236	1,096	1,185	5,281	1,063	1,030	1,109	1,296	1,315	5,813
Sussex	308	462	557	517	471	2,315	512	480	502	546	522	2,562
Warwick	753	883	956	833	858	4,283	866	880	910	1,257	998	4,911
Westmorland	13	33	59	44	60	209	62	70	57	47	33	269
Wilts	188	354	377	359	365	1,643	438	386	452	465	562	2,243
Worcester	405	673	595	525	571	2,769	599	607	653	681	620	3,160
York	1,544	1,999	2,089	2,089	2,070	9,791	2,166	1,915	2,022	2,036	1,794	9,933
Anglesea	24	31	27	47	27	156	48	41	33	22	42	181
Brecon	48	71	51	62	54	286	66	59	53	42	51	271
Cardigan	16	17	15	24	34	106	45	36	30	25	26	162
Carmarthen	35	48	47	62	44	236	75	48	53	65	50	291
Carnarvon	33	58	50	54	57	261	56	43	66	60	60	285
Denbigh	48	78	87	97	62	372	77	91	95	115	92	470
Flint	33	37	50	45	51	216	63	42	59	40	46	250
Glamorgan	280	475	535	433	410	2,133	378	395	302	382	267	1,724
Merioneth	12	24	20	16	27	102	25	26	18	18	14	101
Montgomery	56	76	81	66	73	352	73	70	67	77	85	372
Pembroke	54	60	68	95	99	376	88	62	55	52	67	324
Radnor	14	12	22	21	18	87	20	13	21	40	10	104
TOTAL	19,437	25,072	29,360	27,057	27,510	128,436	27,980	26,815	27,810	29,852	28,849	141,306

ACCOUNT of SUMS PAID by Her Majesty's Treasury for the EXPENSES of PROSECUTIONS at the ASSIZES and SESSIONS held during the Year **1856**; and also of SUMS PAID for EXPENSES of PROSECUTIONS incurred under the CRIMINAL JUSTICE and JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACTS (18th & 19th and 11th & 12th Vict.) during the same Period, and showing the NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and TOTAL AMOUNT of COSTS for each COUNTY, LIBERTY, and BOROUGH.

COUNTY, LIBERTY, or BOROUGH.	ASSIZES.		COUNTY AND LIBERTY SESSIONS.		BOROUGH SESSIONS.		TOTAL.		CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT.		JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACT.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bedfordshire	45	382 12 9	71	605 16 8	.	. .	116	988 9 5	103	214 18 0	.	. .	103	214 18 0
Bedford Borough	.	. .	.	. .	19	162 0 4	19	162 0 4	15	20 8 0	.	. .	15	20 8 0
Berkshire	43	524 7 5	72	889 4 3	.	. .	115	1,413 11 8	94	226 12 8	12	14 3 8	106	240 16 4
Abingdon	1	8 2 4	.	. .	15	119 11 0	16	127 13 4	3	1 8 6	.	. .	3	1 8 6
Reading	2	11 15 2	.	. .	15	134 1 0	17	145 16 2	1	1 5 6	.	. .	1	1 5 6
Windsor	.	. .	.	. .	4	33 17 8	4	33 17 8	21	14 2 6	2	1 15 0	23	15 17 6
Newbury	.	. .	.	. .	8	69 17 4	8	69 17 4	10	20 2 1	2	1 9 0	12	21 11 1
Buckinghamshire	88	1,044 15 8	95	1,256 15 6	.	. .	183	2,301 11 2	115	366 3 6	17	25 2 0	132	391 5 6
Buckingham Borough	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	6	16 7 0	1	1 16 0	7	18 3 0
Cambridgeshire	23	290 19 5	34	457 0 7	.	. .	57	748 0 0	65	201 15 3	7	13 0 3	72	214 15 6
Cambridge Borough	6	50 6 7	.	. .	22	239 16 2	28	290 2 9	22	43 11 3	12	13 8 0	34	56 19 5
Ely, Isle of	.	. .	28	478 1 4	.	. .	28	478 1 4	45	111 18 4	3	4 3 6	48	116 1 10
Cheshire	134	2,711 13 3	621	8,434 4 2	.	. .	755	11,145 17 5	237	490 18 5	60	83 4 3	297	574 2 8
Chester City	.	. .	.	. .	37	375 8 0	37	375 8 0	24	28 1 10	.	. .	24	28 1 10
Cornwall	71	1,192 3 8	76	582 5 0	.	. .	147	1,774 8 8	68	185 12 3	6	10 8 6	74	196 0 9
Falmouth	.	. .	.	. .	13	80 1 0	13	80 1 0	1	0 16 0	.	. .	1	0 16 0
Cumberland	33	594 8 7	753	782 3 11	.	. .	86	1,366 12 6	61	94 10 0	24	24 7 0	85	118 17 0
Derbyshire	82	1,317 1 8	118	1,545 7 3	.	. .	200	2,862 8 11	106	232 1 11	.	. .	106	232 1 11
Derby Borough	1	8 13 6	.	. .	18	245 6 3	19	253 19 9	38	31 12 6	11	3 8 6	49	35 1 0
Devonshire	66	889 16 7	206	2,103 9 2	.	. .	272	2,993 5 9	196	445 15 6	.	. .	196	445 15 6
Barnstaple	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	4	6 1 6	.	. .	4	6 1 6
South Molton	1	45 9 10	.	. .	.	. .	1	45 9 10	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Bovey Tracey	.	. .	.	. .	3	16 17 4	3	16 17 4	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Bideford	.	. .	.	. .	2	23 2 0	2	23 2 0	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Devonport	3	35 7 4	.	. .	95	916 17 8	98	952 5 0	63	87 17 0	15	14 1 6	78	101 18 6
Exeter	17	194 15 6	.	. .	27	159 9 2	44	354 4 8	24	48 11 5	.	. .	24	48 11 5
Plymouth	6	94 12 2	.	. .	64	505 5 3	70	599 17 5	52	68 10 4	26	21 4 6	78	89 14 10
Tiverton	.	. .	.	. .	5	39 3 5	5	39 3 5	24	48 1 7	5	6 8 9	29	54 10 4
Dorsetshire	28	337 1 9	116	1,115 13 8	.	. .	144	1,452 17 5	102	175 17 8	89	97 0 5	191	272 18 1
Poole	.	. .	.	. .	5	38 5 6	5	38 5 6	10	12 9 6	.	. .	10	12 9 6
Durham	119	2,328 19 6	135	1,615 4 9	.	. .	254	3,944 4 3	448	841 10 9	.	. .	448	841 10 9
Essex	70	734 12 11	186	1,605 16 9	.	. .	297	2,725 9 8	193	263 16 6	15	13 19 1	208	277 15 7
" County (Central Criminal Court)	41	385 0 0	.	. .	.	. .								
Colchester	.	. .	.	. .	32	268 15 7	33	268 15 7	42	81 15 2	7	11 5 10	49	93 1 0
Harwich	2	21 6 6	.	. .	4	41 12 6	6	62 19 0	10	26 1 9	.	. .	10	26 1 9
Havering-atte-Bower Liberty	1	6 3 10	6	52 17 10	.	. .	7	59 1 8	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Maldon	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	4	8 9 3	.	. .	4	8 9 3
Saffron Walden	.	. .	.	. .	3	30 3 4	3	30 3 4	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Gloucestershire	78	919 2 11	206	2,202 15 1	.	. .	284	3,121 18 0	206	243 17 1	83	60 2 1	289	303 19 2
Gloucester City	2	12 13 0	.	. .	42	375 9 4	44	388 2 4	19	27 10 0	.	. .	19	27 10 0
Bristol	20	331 4 11	.	. .	136	657 16 1	156	989 1 0	147	102 17 8	81	39 2 6	228	142 0 2
Tewkesbury	.	. .	.	. .	6	45 9 8	6	45 9 8	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Huntingdonshire	13	228 3 6	25	278 16 1	.	. .	38	506 19 7	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Herefordshire	36	428 15 8	48	586 0 8	.	. .	84	1,014 16 4	75	156 11 8	14	19 10 9	89	176 2 5
Hereford City	5	56 9 5	.	. .	14	144 14 0	19	201 3 5	5	6 9 0	.	. .	5	6 9 0
Hertfordshire	10	170 12 1	82	1,060 0 0	.	. .	92	1,170 12 1	139	458 9 0	20	37 5 6	159	495 14 6
St. Albans Liberty	6	95 19 9	43	315 17 0	.	. .	49	411 16 9	40	94 3 4	18	28 5 6	58	122 8 10
Kent	142	1,556 9 10	270	2,625 18 10	.	. .	517	5,074 4 5	344	1,080 3 11	48	83 14 10	392	1,163 18 9
" County (Central Criminal Court)	125	891 17 9	.	. .	.	. .								
Canterbury	4	74 15 10	.	. .	23	254 15 3	27	329 11 1	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Deal	1	17 6 6	.	. .	2	14 3 7	3	29 10 1	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Dover	3	93 2 8	.	. .	21	212 10 1	24	308 12 9	57	67 13 9	11	9 7 6	68	77 1 3
Faversham	.	. .	.	. .	1	5 2 0	1	5 2 0	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Folkestone	4	81 13 6	.	. .	6	161 2 8	10	242 16 2	7	23 11 10	1	1 3 0	8	24 14 10
Gravesend	1	11 5 6	.	. .	13	121 0 10	14	132 6 4	42	38 18 9	.	. .	42	38 18 9
Maidstone	4	26 10 10	.	. .	16	143 18 4	20	170 9 2	35	46 6 10	9	8 5 6	44	54 12 4
Rochester	2	31 14 10	.	. .	5	40 17 11	7	72 12 9	34	55 16 4	.	. .	34	55 16 4
Sandwich	.	. .	.	. .	23	135 1 1	23	135 1 1	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Tenterden	.	. .	.	. .	1	3 15 9	1	3 15 9	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Lancashire	176	3,140 [illegible]	971	8,422 9 10	.	. .	1,130	12,613 8 0	1,607	1,741 8 7	193	201 8 4	1,800	1,942 16 11
Bury	5	237 5 6	.	. .	90	696 7 0	95	933 12 6	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Liverpool	76	1,467 5 8	.	. .	398	4,251 7 3	474	5,608 10 11	23	23 0 6	.	. .	23	23 0 6
Manchester	83	1,433 5 10	.	. .	503	4,289 5 9	586	5,719 11 7	12	5 14 9	.	. .	12	5 14 9
Wigan	6	138 10 0	.	. .	23	192 14 2	29	331 4 2	44	74 18 4	14	18 9 8	58	93 8 6
Leicestershire	15	748 5 3	65	736 17 2	.	. .	108	1,545 2 5	79	196 6 9	.	. .	79	196 6 9
Leicester Borough	8	85 17 5	.	. .	51	566 8 4	59	652 5 9	42	55 11 6	25	25 1 3	67	80 12 9

ACCOUNT of SUMS PAID by Her Majesty's Treasury for the EXPENSES of PROSECUTIONS at the ASSIZES and SESSIONS held during the Year **1856**; and also of SUMS PAID for EXPENSES of PROSECUTIONS incurred under the CRIMINAL JUSTICE and JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACTS during the same Period, and showing the NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and TOTAL AMOUNT of COSTS for each COUNTY, LIBERTY, and BOROUGH.

COUNTY, LIBERTY, or BOROUGH.	ASSIZES.		COUNTY AND LIBERTY SESSIONS.		BOROUGH SESSIONS.		TOTAL.		CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT.		JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACT.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Lincolnshire	33	724 15 9	183	1,929 0 11	.	. . .	216	2,653 16 8	126	378 4 8	5	5 18 0	131	384 0 8
Grimsby	.	. .	.	. .	5	30 0 4	5	30 0 4	3	6 13 0	.	. .	3	6 13 0
Stamford	1	10 10 0	.	. .	10	109 19 0	11	120 9 0	5	10 2 0	1	1 3 0	6	11 5 0
Middlesex	.	. .	2,020	4,431 4 6	.	. .								
" County (Central Criminal Court).	560	3,228 18 0	.	. .	.	. .	2,580	7,660 2 6	234	194 13 9	12	5 16 6	246	200 10 3
London City (Central Criminal Court).	490	1,678 8 6	.	. .	.	. .	490	1,678 8 6	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Monmouthshire	37	469 18 2	118	1,507 15 7	.	. .	155	1,977 13 9	250	446 9 2	69	53 18 9	319	500 7 11
Norfolk	47	660 5 9	156	1,050 17 11	.	. .	203	1,711 3 8	174	413 19 4	30	47 4 9	204	461 4 1
King's Lynn	.	. .	.	. .	7	67 13 0	7	67 13 0	20	48 19 2	5	8 10 0	25	57 9 2
Norwich	3	13 15 10	.	. .	82	623 13 5	85	637 9 3	37	52 18 0	15	18 15 6	52	71 13 6
Thetford	.	. .	.	. .	6	39 16 7	6	39 16 7	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Yarmouth	.	. .	.	. .	5	43 19 11	5	43 19 11	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Northamptonshire	51	603 7 7	73	905 14 11	.	. .	124	1,509 2 6	89	155 3 10	10	14 6 3	99	169 10 1
Northampton (Borough)	2	23 1 4	.	. .	21	225 5 4	23	248 6 8	49	87 9 0	15	13 3 0	64	100 12 0
Peterborough (Liberty)	.	. .	18	387 11 2	.	. .	18	387 11 2	12	42 19 0	3	5 18 0	15	48 17 0
Northumberland	26	699 11 11	48	516 9 8	.	. .	74	1,216 1 7	61	145 7 9	16	19 10 0	77	164 17 9
Berwick	1	17 17 2	.	. .	4	48 19 4	5	66 16 6	21	33 8 3	.	. .	21	33 8 3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	28	283 3 8	.	. .	41	322 4 10	64	605 8 6	10	19 5 7	.	. .	10	19 5 7
Nottinghamshire	33	420 14 1	106	1,201 16 9	.	. .	139	1,622 10 10	173	386 10 8	34	53 14 0	207	440 4 8
Nottingham (Borough)	18	173 6 11	.	. .	10	108 8 11	28	281 15 10	99	107 18 9	24	11 19 6	123	119 18 3
Newark	.	. .	.	. .	3	22 9 0	3	22 9 0	7	13 18 8	.	. .	7	13 18 8
Oxfordshire	51	539 2 9	72	831 18 5	.	. .	123	1,371 1 2	71	141 19 3	13	21 1 8	84	163 0 11
Oxford City	1	8 16 4	.	. .	43	333 18 10	44	342 15 2	28	48 11 8	3	3 9 4	31	52 1 0
Banbury	.	. .	.	. .	8	71 18 11	8	71 18 11	7	8 17 6	.	. .	7	8 17 6
Rutlandshire	4	45 4 5	11	83 11 8	.	. .	15	128 16 1	4	8 0 5	4	3 1 0	8	11 1 5
Shropshire	85	1,194 0 3	179	1,669 18 9	.	. .	264	2,863 19 0	203	392 0 1	35	46 13 8	238	438 13 9
Bath	5	116 9 0	.	. .	60	482 13 11	65	599 2 11	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Bridgewater	.	. .	.	. .	9	47 8 11	9	47 8 11	10	14 4 6	2	1 14 6	12	15 18 0
Somersetshire	31	458 6 3	114	1,075 7 11	.	. .	145	1,533 14 2	100	136 10 6	13	12 0 9	113	148 11 2
Bridgwater	1	16 13 4	.	. .	2	47 14 0	3	64 7 4	9	14 12 6	.	. .	9	14 12 6
Dorchester	.	. .	.	. .	5	49 13 0	5	49 13 0	4	4 8 8	.	. .	4	4 8 8
Gloucester	.	. .	.	. .	4	23 16 7	4	23 16 7	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Shaftesbury	3	37 16 5	.	. .	24	286 18 8	27	344 15 1	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Wareham	4	44 1 3	.	. .	9	85 6 4	13	129 7 7	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Staffordshire	190	6,217 16 1	353	2,792 2 2	.	. .	543	9,009 18 3	910	1,116 11 3	174	145 8 0	1,084	1,261 19 3
Lichfield	1	13 17 10	.	. .	5	47 16 8	6	61 14 6	4	4 15 9	.	. .	4	4 15 9
Newcastle-under-Lyme	.	. .	.	. .	18	119 10 7	18	119 10 7	20	37 10 6	2	2 13 0	22	40 3 6
Walsall	.	. .	.	. .	42	328 15 8	42	328 15 8	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Suffolk	44	641 19 5	139	1,296 3 11	.	. .	183	1,938 3 4	148	290 18 10	.	. .	148	290 18 10
Bury St Edmunds	.	. .	.	. .	24	173 13 5	24	173 13 5	21	33 0 3	5	5 9 0	26	38 9 3
Ipswich	2	19 13 4	.	. .	31	207 1 9	33	226 15 1	18	32 10 6	24	21 1 0	42	53 11 6
Sudbury	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Surrey	32	473 19 6	333	2,470 15 6	.	. .	365	2,944 15 0	} 669	668 2 1	17	23 0 0	686	691 2 1
County Central Criminal Court.	154	872 18 0	.	. .	.	. .	154	872 18 0						
Guildford	.	. .	.	. .	1	4 18 6	1	4 18 6	13	24 11 0	4	2 5 0	17	26 16 6
Sussex	56	625 8 2	112	1,220 2 2	.	. .	168	1,845 10 4	169	371 8 0	37	53 15 10	225	425 3 10
Chichester	2	18 6 0	.	. .	9	31 4 6	11	52 10 6	7	4 19 6	6	3 17 6	13	8 17 0
Lewes	1	10 3 0	.	. .	.	. .	1	10 3 0	2	8 18 1	.	. .	2	8 18 1
Horsham	2	48 13 0	.	. .	14	61 5 7	16	109 18 7	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Ipswich	.	. .	.	. .	6	18 18 1	6	18 18 1	1	1 19 6	.	. .	1	1 19 6
Brighton	11	138 15 3	.	. .	88	733 2 0	99	871 17 3	105	295 17 10	32	41 1 0	137	336 18 10
Petworth (Liberty)	2	18 10 0	1	6 0 6	.	. .	3	24 10 6	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Warwickshire	154	1,986 15 10	174	1,683 2 8	.	. .	328	3,669 18 6	257	301 2 1	32	14 16 0	289	316 18 1
Coventry (Borough)	.	. .	.	. .	42	246 1 2	42	246 1 2	91	79 5 6	.	. .	91	79 5 6
Birmingham	.	. .	.	. .	76	560 13 10	76	560 13 10	126	134 13 0	.	. .	126	134 13 0
Worcester	.	. .	.	. .	9	68 5 11	9	68 5 11	24	19 15 0	.	. .	33	19 15 0
Westmorland	3	47 8 2	7	100 0 7	.	. .	10	147 8 9	12	16 10 0	5	3 3 6	17	19 13 6
Wiltshire	69	718 14 10	87	910 13 11	.	. .	147	1,624 8 9	135	421 0 0	30	27 11 4	165	448 11 4
[illegible]	1	34 1 0	.	. .	.	. .	1	34 1 0	8	17 1 7	.	. .	8	17 1 7
[illegible]	6	44 17 1	.	. .	9	67 14 10	15	112 12 2	16	22 19 6	.	. .	22	22 19 6
Worcestershire	87	1,044 9 10	143	2,203 17 6	.	. .	231	3,247 18 4	231	582 15 6	7	28 2 2	238	611 17 8
Worcester (City)	13	151 11 8	.	. .	32	241 17 8	45	393 9 6	19	25 8 2	1	3 10 0	20	28 18 2

ACCOUNT of SUMS PAID by Her Majesty's Treasury for the EXPENSES of PROSECUTIONS at the ASSIZES and SESSIONS held during the Year **1856**; and also of SUMS PAID for EXPENSES of PROSECUTIONS incurred under the CRIMINAL JUSTICE and JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACTS (18th & 19th and 11th & 12th Vict.) during the same Period, and showing the NUMBER of PROSECUTIONS and TOTAL AMOUNT of COSTS for each COUNTY, LIBERTY, and BOROUGH—*concluded.*

COUNTY, LIBERTY, or BOROUGH.	ASSIZES.		COUNTY AND LIBERTY SESSIONS.		BOROUGH SESSIONS.		TOTAL.		CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT.		JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACT.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.	No. of Prosecutions.	Costs.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
YORKSHIRE	180	5,076 7 6	735	7,527 1 3	.	. .	915	12,603 8 9	527	970 8 10	5	8 7 0	532	978 15 10
Hull	3	56 17 6	.	. .	104	1,318 11 2	107	1,375 8 8	188	240 1 3	106	85 5 6	294	325 6 9
Richmond	2	52 9 4	.	. .	.	. .	2	52 9 4	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Leeds	35	1,981 6 5	.	. .	248	2,503 1 9	283	4,484 8 2	142	178 10 6	71	61 17 0	213	240 7 6
Ripon (Liberty)	1	34 9 7	7	87 8 8	.	. .	8	121 18 3	4	7 12 6	.	. .	4	7 12 6
Scarborough	2	54 5 4	.	. .	2	34 11 6	4	88 16 10	8	22 7 8	2	1 2 6	10	23 10 2
York (City)	9	105 15 1	.	. .	35	289 11 9	44	395 6 10	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
Doncaster	.	. .	.	. .	10	79 2 0	10	79 2 0	13	21 3 0	2	2 9 6	15	23 12 6
ANGLESEA	5	84 6 4	22	305 6 5	.	. .	27	389 12 9	.	. .	.	. .	.	. .
BRECONSHIRE	14	257 16 10	30	248 13 10	.	. .	44	506 10 8	21	47 15 2	.	. .	21	47 15 2
CARDIGANSHIRE	1	16 12 11	13	194 14 6	.	. .	14	211 7 5	7	15 5 7	.	. .	7	15 5 7
CARNARVONSHIRE	9	149 3 0	36	652 2 4	.	. .	45	801 5 4	19	94 2 8	.	. .	19	94 2 8
CARMARTHENSHIRE	5	95 8 7	16	207 6 2	.	. .	21	302 14 9	30	66 10 2	3	4 6 10	33	70 17 0
Carmarthen (Borough)	3	42 0 7	.	. .	6	159 0 2	9	201 0 9	13	30 6 6	.	. .	13	30 6 6
DENBIGHSHIRE	8	141 5 6	37	602 11 11	.	. .	45	743 17 5	23	70 1 9	3	5 7 0	26	75 8 9
FLINTSHIRE	1	36 1 7	28	542 15 4	.	. .	29	578 16 11	8	14 17 0	.	. .	8	14 17 0
GLAMORGANSHIRE	97	1,634 15 0	144	1,441 1 5	.	. .	241	3,075 16 5	166	208 17 4	24	16 17 6	190	225 14 10
MERIONETHSHIRE	4	92 0 4	16	294 11 6	.	. .	20	386 11 10	.	. . .	.	. .	.	. .
MONTGOMERYSHIRE	7	147 12 0	51	574 10 9	.	. .	58	722 2 9	13	28 1 5	.	. .	13	28 1 5
PEMBROKESHIRE	24	409 18 10	20	279 15 3	.	. .	44	689 14 1	22	44 7 4	9	10 6 9	31	54 14 1
Haverfordwest	3	48 7 6	.	. .	5	61 0 8	8	109 8 2	6	23 17 5	1	2 0 0	7	25 17 5
RADNORSHIRE	9	138 17 9	6	54 13 2	.	. .	15	193 10 11	5	7 17 6	.	. .	5	7 17 6
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES	4,057	64,163 12 7	10,123	80,385 17 7	3,374	28,697 1 7	17,554	173,246 11 9	11,272	19,611 9 7	2,031	2,054 3 4	13,303	21,665 12 11

PRISONS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abstracts of Returns from the County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons, showing the Number of Commitments in the Year ended the 29th September 1856; the Age, Sex, Birthplace, Degree of Instruction, and Occupations of the Persons committed; and the State, Condition, and Costs of the several Prisons:

ALSO,

Returns of the Number of Prisoners undergoing Punishment in the Government Prisons, the Establishments and Costs:

Abstracts of Returns of Youthful Offenders committed to Reformatory Schools; and

Of Criminal Lunatics detained under Orders of Courts or Justices.

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PRISONS.	For Trial.		Summary Convictions.		Want of Sureties.		Remanded and Discharged.		Debtors and Civil Process.		Mutiny Act.	Total Commitments.		Removals.		Previously Committed to any Prison.												6 Times and above.		Total.	
	Assizes.	Sessions.												To other Prisons.	From other Prisons.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		4 Times.		5 Times.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BEDFORDSHIRE.																														
Bedford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	38	9	80	9	364	41	6	.	30	6	54	6	.	572	71	.	.	.	.	91	7	38	.	17	1	5	.	2	1	11	.	161	9
BERKSHIRE.																														
Reading . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	29	10	92	22	323	88	2	1	7	.	35	1	55	543	122	1	1	11	5	60	11	26	3	1	2	11	2	6	4	26	4	141	25
Abingdon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	8	1	12	7	137	89	.	1	14	4	10	.	2	183	52	8	5	1	1	32	9	3	2	7	.	4	1	1	.	3	1	50	14
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.																														
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	77	10	103	10	366	34	3	1	13	2	21	.	8	591	57	1	.	.	.	81	2	42	1	18	.	13	.	17	.	33	.	204	3
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.																														
Cambridge . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	12	.	41	.	132	.	7	.	7	.	49	.	.	248	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	16	.	9	.	3	.	4	.	8	.	76	.
" . . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	7	3	21	8	110	56	12	6	11	1	43	8	.	204	82	.	.	.	.	14	1	12	5	5	2	2	.	.	4	1	2	37	14
Ely . . . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	3	.	6	2	46	15	1	1	8	2	.	.	55	119	20	.	.	3	2	9	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	14	4
Wisbeach . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. .	8	3	20	7	75	19	5	2	33	8	.	.	3	144	39	3	2	1	.	8	2	4	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	4
CHESHIRE.																														
Chester . . . . County Gaol	112	15	33	7	45	18	29	6	.	.	70	3	73	364	49	2	.	86	28	26	.	5	1	4	.	9	1	.	1	1	.	45	3
Knutsford . . . County House of Correction	.	.	468	155	848	331	146	14	3	.	169	20	56	1690	520	34	28	62	5	259	82	139	40	68	21	40	20	30	8	53	43	595	214
Chester . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	2	1	32	13	241	164	28	12	100	44	25	2	.	428	236	3	1	1	.	44	27	12	7	12	1	6	5	2	4	3	13	79	57
CORNWALL.																														
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	47	17	64	13	184	99	3	2	.	2	32	1	26	356	134	.	.	1	.	37	19	14	4	7	6	9	3	3	4	7	11	77	47
Falmouth . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	5	5	72	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	82	24	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Penzance . . . Borough Prison	.	.	3	1	29	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	10	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Helstone . . . Borough Prison	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																														
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	26	10	56	10	225	90	3	1	10	2	66	6	31	417	119	11	.	.	.	29	16	11	4	5	.	7	.	3	1	4	10	59	32
DERBYSHIRE.																														
Derby . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	80	11	152	25	552	120	18	1	52	1	278	39	214	1346	197	.	.	.	.	101	10	30	4	21	2	10	3	3	.	11	2	176	21
DEVONSHIRE.																														
Exeter . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	56	9	160	46	589	142	5	1	5	3	73	3	69	957	204	.	.	5	3	102	28	22	7	8	1	7	3	4	.	3	4	146	43
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	12	6	19	18	99	62	3	.	26	21	26	4	18	200	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	6	1	46	23	336	89	1	.	50	37	.	.	.	439	150	.	.	.	.	42	19	8	8	3	3	2	4	5	.	3	.	63	34
Barnstaple . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	6	4	16	9	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	26	14	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	13	4
Tiverton . . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	2	3	39	13	4	.	23	5	2	.	4	74	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	3
Bradninch . . . Borough Prison	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Devonport . . . Borough Gaol	2	1	47	36	212	102	6	2	24	8	.	.	37	328	149	.	.	.	.	35	28	17	16	8	4	5	3	.	2	.	1	65	54
Plympton Earle . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Molton . . Borough Gaol	.	.	2	2	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSETSHIRE.																														
Dorchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	24	7	107	31	316	106	7	1	2	1	45	2	67	568	148	.	.	.	.	101	23	43	8	20	2	8	3	9	.	7	3	188	30
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	3	2	16	8	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	23	11	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DURHAM.																														
Durham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	108	32	104	45	1370	540	30	6	12	4	139	3	154	1910	630	.	.	.	.	178	168	64	53	38	5	31	32	36	27	12	20	351	305
ESSEX.																														
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	44	1	153	13	597	111	9	3	6	3	96	1	214	1118	132	.	.	74	23	122	14	55	7	36	3	15	1	8	2	23	1	259	31
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	7	.	63	10	323	58	1	.	53	11	13	.	118	578	79	82	17	.	.	96	8	36	2	17	1	8	.	7	1	8	1	164	13
[illegible] . . . Borough Gaol	2	.	32	7	101	37	.	.	31	16	.	.	.	166	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.																														
[illegible] . . . County Prison & Ho. Corr.	74	15	243	43	249	52	1	2	27	5	88	6	5	674	123	.	.	27	15	104	18	25	4	11	.	3	1	4	.	3	1	150	24
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	161	30	3	.	30	6	6	1	5	295	46	.	.	12	.	49	6	6	4	3	.	3	2	3	2	3	2	71	14
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	237	69	7	2	50	3	.	.	18	312	73	.	.	2	1	51	19	16	6	8	6	12	2	4	2	14	1	107	30
[illegible] . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	4	1	35	18	74	61	.	.	30	17	22	3	7	192	100	27	14	.	.	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	15	7
[illegible] . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	.	.	508	204	3	5	182	51	.	.	.	993	253	.	.	.	.	103	32	32	19	18	11	12	17	8	7	6	6	170	92
[illegible] . . . . . City Common Gaol . . .	12	2	134	35	161	43	3	2	.	.	76	13	.	386	95	.	.	.	.	24	5	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	33	5
HEREFORDSHIRE.																														
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	27	11	44	10	191	53	1	.	.	.	23	2	3	281	77	.	.	.	.	12	1	4	2	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	19	6
[illegible] . . . . City Gaol	8	.	11	1	50	32	.	.	4	3	7	.	.	80	37	16	.	.	.	13	6	2	.	.	2	2	1	.	2	.	3	17	16
HERTFORDSHIRE.																														
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	23	3	61	17	345	71	3	1	15	3	24	.	2	534	160	.	.	.	.	93	15	46	3	30	3	11	1	10	.	11	.	105	23
[illegible] . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	65	15	171	21	2	.	27	2	.	.	40	285	50	.	.	.	.	27	3	7	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	48	6
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.																														
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10	2	28	6	106	8	3	2	1	.	11	1	.	220	59	.	.	.	.	29	12	14	.	11	3	1	.	1	2	1	1	61	18
KENT.																														
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	123	16	218	49	1413	657	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	14	419	88	[illegible]		32	19	14	3	7	7	42	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	13	1	49	6	237	57	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	1	18	10	38	1	11	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	8	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] . . . . Gaol	5	.	42	8	22	5	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] . . . [illegible]	.	.	23	6	238	103	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] . . . [illegible] Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	.	23	6	84	26	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	.	.	.	7	4	[illegible]		2	1	1	1	[illegible]		1	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] . . . [illegible] Gaol	.	.	3	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . [illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
[illegible] . . . [illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . [illegible]	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . [illegible]	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**, and, so far as is known, THE NUMBER OF THEIR PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS—*continued.*

PRISONS.	For Trial.				Summary Convictions.		Want of Sureties		Remanded and Discharged.		Debtors and Civil Process.		Mutiny Act.	Total Commitments.		Removals.				Previously committed to any Prison.											
	Assizes.		Sessions.													To other Prisons.		From other Prisons.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		4 Times		5 Times		6 Times and above.		Total.	
LANCASHIRE.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	16	.	11	3	2	27	8	2	5	2	750	28	132	924	62	.	.	8	88	7	7	3	5	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	4	13	1
Kirkdale . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	273	47	151	61	896	331	81	28	12	4	158	.	16	1737	471	.	.	99	19	70	24	57	18	29	11	23	16	15	15	40	15	254	9
Preston . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	41	.	279	97	938	253	96	67	28	1	310	16	407	2099	434	41	82	21	.	179	71	95	33	42	23	70	43	24	11	13	5	423	18
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	495	154	2030	793	179	77	155	56	981	118	401	4241	1198	.	.	.	.	412	130	191	60	111	38	61	20	37	14	91	73	903	33
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	307	185	3763	3942	68	82	373	198	40	2	180	4731	4409	.	.	.	.	512	460	301	289	193	278	200	257	190	259	585	1415	1981	295
Manchester . . City Gaol	97	15	477	197	861	462	81	27	397	154	57	3	109	2079	858	96	18	.	.	217	97	110	51	40	12	24	5	17	4	20	7	428	17
LEICESTERSHIRE.																																
Leicester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	38	12	64	12	267	39	14	2	5	.	94	12	8	490	77	.	.	.	.	64	7	10	1	15	.	8	.	3	.	1	.	105	
,, . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	8	.	51	8	295	56	7	.	75	24	.	.	10	452	88	.	.	.	.	100	14	38	7	15	1	19	2	9	2	36	1	218	2
LINCOLNSHIRE.																																
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	32	7	.	.	6	.	.	.	5	1	53	3	.	96	11	21	3	4	.	7	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Louth . . . . County House of Correction	.	1	31	.	124	1	3	1	12	9	.	.	8	178	12	.	.	11	.	17	1	7	1	8	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	41	
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	17	8	71	62	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	94	70	9	.	9	6	3	3	5	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	11	1
Kirton . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	54	9	132	36	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	190	45	.	.	3	.	6	3	9	1	7	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	30	1
Falkingham . . . County House of Correction	1	.	35	3	105	21	1	.	2	1	.	.	4	148	25	.	.	5	1	23	2	8	1	2	.	2	.	5	.	6	.	46	
Spalding . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	35	14	123	32	13	.	9	3	.	.	7	188	50	2	.	.	.	33	8	14	2	6	1	4	.	3	.	3	.	63	1
Lincoln . . . . City Gaol	.	.	4	3	93	29	.	1	1	2	7	.	9	114	35	.	.	.	.	11	1	3	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	17	
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	.	3	1	11	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	.	10	1	10	7	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	24	11	1	.	.	.	5	2	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	10	
MIDDLESEX.																																
Newgate . . . . City and County Gaol . .	.	.	1142	202	.	.	.	.	301	135	1	.	.	1444	337	1	.	.	.	241	44	65	9	13	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	323	5
Coldbath Fields . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	5610	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	271	6881	.	175	.	1192	.	1788	.	554	.	145	.	130	.	30	.	16	.	2663	
Clerkenwell . . County House of Detention	.	.	1170	451	.	.	311	136	4485	1865	.	.	598	6665	2452	.	.	.	.	167	122	63	34	24	18	21	13	.	.	.	.	275	18
Westminster . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	2067	5801	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2067	5801	.	.	145	394	420	1062	199	576	163	378	76	276	98	492	151	1049	1107	3828
Holloway . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	1	.	1242	440	28	16	.	.	.	.	105	1876	456	.	.	206	25	288	88	180	28	73	20	38	20	34	10	65	68	628	23
Whitecross Street . City & Co. Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2182	88	.	2182	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge Street . . City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.																																
Monmouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	9	3	23	7	48	14	.	.	4	1	58	1	11	153	26	23	4	25	14	14	2	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	23	
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	17	7	68	42	350	200	9	4	2	3	.	.	46	492	256	25	12	22	4	52	40	16	16	6	12	5	7	3	6	5	23	87	104
NORFOLK.																																
Norwich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	16	.	55	.	329	.	5	.	41	.	59	3	34	539	3	.	.	3	.	44	.	15	.	9	.	8	.	3	.	2	.	81	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	14	1	58	8	174	.	8	.	20	4	.	.	3	277	13	.	.	.	.	28	.	23	.	6	.	5	.	4	.	21	.	87	.
Walsingham . . County House of Correction	10	2	33	6	163	49	5	3	8	2	10	1	4	233	63	1	.	.	.	30	4	15	5	3	3	5	2	1	2	4	.	58	16
Norwich . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	5	.	77	15	133	23	13	2	88	17	66	8	14	396	65	.	.	.	.	38	4	29	2	11	.	10	2	5	.	19	1	112	9
Yarmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	5	1	8	4	89	17	5	5	41	6	16	2	92	256	35	5	1	.	.	17	3	10	3	7	.	3	.	4	1	9	1	50	8
King's Lynn . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	3	4	73	24	1	1	8	5	.	.	.	85	34	.	.	.	.	5	4	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	7
Thetford . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	5	1	12	9	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	21	12	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.																																
Northampton . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	35	5	77	5	322	63	3	.	2	.	50	5	5	494	78	.	.	.	.	90	13	14	3	14	1	9	.	4	1	17	1	148	19
Northampton . . Borough Gaol	1	.	25	5	152	42	15	.	12	4	1	.	19	225	51	.	.	.	.	20	5	8	3	5	3	5	2	4	1	1	3	43	17
Peterborough . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	18	2	63	20	2	.	8	2	6	.	.	97	24	.	.	.	.	8	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.																																
Morpeth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	29	7	43	14	206	51	5	.	8	4	50	2	48	389	78	.	.	.	.	26	4	11	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	39	6
Tynemouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	7	.	4	3	147	136	.	1	130	63	.	.	9	297	203	27	7	.	.	3	15	2	17	.	6	4	4	.	7	.	10	9	58
Alnwick . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	.	.	12	5	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	24	5	15	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Hexham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	1	10	.	2	.	.	26	4	22	5	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	27	4	43	33	516	387	16	.	195	80	110	16	89	996	520	.	.	.	.	63	52	36	31	28	30	90	130	11	17	58	78	286	338
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	.	.	3	4	48	39	3	2	13	6	4	.	34	105	51	.	.	.	.	12	9	2	3	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	6	18	21
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.																																
Nottingham . . County Gaol	38	3	92	8	97	22	59	4	16	9	114	7	5	421	53	62	2	5	.	64	8	27	.	12	1	6	.	6	.	9	.	124	9
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	.	.	44	11	393	57	6	.	.	2	.	.	38	481	70	.	.	62	2	102	10	33	4	14	2	5	.	8	.	12	.	174	16
Nottingham . . Town Gaol	17	6	10	4	214	44	33	21	10	2	77	13	16	377	90	.	.	.	.	46	13	16	3	10	3	7	4	3	.	9	1	91	24
OXFORDSHIRE.																																
Oxford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	31	2	74	18	346	91	4	1	8	1	69	1	55	587	114	1	.	1	.	67	15	23	4	20	1	11	.	11	1	20	1	152	22
Oxford . . . . City Gaol & Ho. of Corr. .	2	.	30	11	63	96	1	.	41	20	.	.	18	155	127	13	1	.	.	9	20	7	11	3	1	12	33	.	.	.	.	31	65
RUTLANDSHIRE.																																
Oakham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	6	.	8	1	39	3	4	.	2	1	3	.	2	64	5	.	.	.	.	9	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
SHROPSHIRE.																																
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	49	9	117	49	521	122	21	2	33	12	93	5	81	948	189	.	.	.	.	121	23	60	11	33	2	22	3	13	2	41	5	290	46
SOMERSETSHIRE.																																
Taunton . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	53	7	99	11	277	120	5	2	6	5	66	7	17	523	152	15	5	38	6	84	29	31	8	6	2	7	1	4	1	3	.	135	41
Shepton Mallet . County House of Correction	40	4	84	18	271	64	14	1	10	5	28	3	6	453	95	38	6	14	4	60	5	18	6	4	.	6	2	4	.	2	.	94	13
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	3	1	37	20	198	102	5	8	38	21	28	1	18	325	162	.	.	.	.	45	27	18	13	18	15	3	5	3	1	7	5	94	66
Axbridge . . . Borough Common Gaol . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTHAMPTON.																																
Winchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	129	22	176	30	666	197	6	1	9	4	96	5	100	1342	259	10	1	17	1	128	41	46	12	25	7	13	3	10	3	28	3	250	69
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	11	1	72	16	373	132	7	5	151	45	58	7	45	718	206	15	1	.	.	77	29	24	13	13	3	3	6	7	2	11	18	135	71
Southampton . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	7	.	35	12	211	64	.	.	32	7	10	5	80	411	85	.	.	.	.	49	15	18	4	7	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	79	25
Andover . . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	3	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
STAFFORDSHIRE.																																
Stafford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	188	28	116	118	2113	663	69	30	44	12	241	18	67	3209	869	.	.	.	.	350	65	125	25	74	19	44	4	18	6	65	9	692	128
Lichfield . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	.	51	59	2	9	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
SUFFOLK.																																
Bury St. Edmund's County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	15	2	65	13	249	49	10	3	5	.	24	.	53	441	67	.	.	.	.	49	5	29	3	9	2	6	1	3	.	20	2	116	13
Ipswich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	28	.	46	16	178	60	3	.	3	1	54	1	4	323	81	.	.	8	2	39	14	50	8	9	2	8	2	12	1	4	2	82	29
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	4	.	37	4	128	25	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	172	30	9	.	.	.	19	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	35	4
Ipswich . . . . Borough Gaol	8	.	22	8	98	22	2	1	9	4	21	.	.	155	55	1	.	.	.	13	5	9	2	5	1	3	.	.	.	2	.	32	8

1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons in the Year ended the 30th September 1856, and, so far as is known, THE NUMBER OF THEIR PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS—*concluded.*

PRISONS.	For Trial.				Summary Convictions.		Want of Sureties.		Remanded and Discharged.		Debtors and Civil Process.		Mutiny Act.	Total Commitments.		Removals.				Previously Committed to any Prison.											
	Assizes.		Sessions.													To other Prisons.		From other Prisons.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		4 Times.		5 Times.		6 Times and above.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURREY.																														
Horsemonger Lane County Gaol	29	11	524	141	1	.	57	52	1247	550	462	16	369	2689	770	115	30	.	.	261	89	98	29	46	14	32	6	18	4	27	14	482	156
Wandsworth . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	3302	1776	5	1	.	.	.	.	96	3397	1777	2	.	357	103	641	301	275	127	131	190	78	55	38	35	61	103	1224	811
Queen's Prison . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	294	7	.	294	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.																																	
Lewes . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	40	13	106	32	540	182	13	1	14	3	117	6	105	935	237	.	.	5	2	132	34	55	21	29	7	13	3	8	2	21	3	258	70
Petworth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	18	4	54	5	190	34	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	266	43	.	.	.	.	37	7	19	1	14	.	8	.	5	.	11	.	94	8
Hastings . . . Town Gaol	.	.	12	9	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	15	9	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Winchelsea . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	1	1	10	1	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	19	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
WARWICKSHIRE.																																	
Warwick . . . County Gaol	81	13	95	23	201	20	10	5	5	1	352	7	.	744	69	.	3	20	2	61	9	27	2	12	.	7	.	4	.	6	2	117	16
Warwick . . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	425	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	425	80	.	.	65	48	44	7	12	1	5	2	4	1	2	.	1	2	72	13
Coventry . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	4	.	21	5	230	19	22	2	25	6	127	15	23	452	47	2	40	1	1	45	2	6	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	2
Birmingham . . Borough Gaol	64	11	362	78	843	262	38	11	25	7	.	.	.	1332	369	2	.	.	.	197	48	102	26	67	12	40	10	6	2	6	1	418	99
WESTMORELAND.																																	
Appleby . . . . County Gaol	6	1	5	4	31	1	.	.	5	.	6	.	.	53	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	4	1	125	33	4	.	22	13	17	.	7	179	47	.	.	.	1	19	6	16	2	6	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	52	9
WILTSHIRE.																																	
Fisherton, Salisbury County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	17	4	27	3	310	13	2	1	1	2	16	.	.	373	23	1	.	14	1	33	3	6	1	6	1	1	.	9	.	19	.	74	5
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	27	8	65	16	320	101	6	.	16	3	22	.	17	473	128	.	.	.	.	28	18	49	4	27	2	14	2	2	1	9	3	129	30
WORCESTERSHIRE.																																	
Worcester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	81	18	195	53	645	176	25	18	20	3	101	8	33	1100	276	.	.	.	.	155	38	54	13	26	6	26	7	6	1	14	2	281	67
" . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10	4	27	7	68	48	1	.	61	18	20	.	12	199	77	.	.	.	.	11	9	9	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	29	1
YORKSHIRE.																																	
York . . . . . County Gaol	150	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	482	12	48	687	43	78	3	98	4	20	8	7	1	10	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	42	6
Northallerton . . County House of Correction	.	.	61	23	352	78	4	5	2	.	.	.	14	433	106	13	.	2	1	73	16	13	6	5	2	4	.	4	1	3	4	102	28
Beverley . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	67	21	303	53	8	3	7	1	.	.	62	447	78	7	.	.	.	49	17	20	2	28	1	10	3	4	1	9	5	126	29
Wakefield . . . County House of Correction	85	4	598	146	2043	608	75	12	48	18	.	.	217	3066	788	79	4	50	.	507	117	253	71	102	47	145	64	62	31	31	16	1100	346
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	.	61	50	490	204	16	20	69	22	19	.	26	682	296	1	.	.	1	57	39	26	22	19	11	16	11	9	7	5	4	182	94
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	187	72	577	200	14	1	149	45	.	.	81	1008	318	50	.	.	.	174	50	89	28	57	7	34	13	13	10	17	18	384	126
Scarborough . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	57	27	5	2	5	3	1	.	.	68	32	4	.	.	.	5	2	7	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	3
Ripon . . . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	6	1	49	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	56	12	1	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	11	.
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York . . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	4	1	23	14	193	123	.	.	34	14	.	.	22	276	152	16	3	.	.	35	12	9	14	6	3	13	11	2	2	1	6	60	45
Halifax . . . . Co. Court Debtors' Gaol .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	548	23	.	548	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough . . Borough Debtors' Gaol .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheffield . . . . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ecclesall . . . . Court House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ANGLESEY.																																	
Beaumaris . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	6	1	11	6	47	8	1	.	2	.	5	.	.	72	15	.	.	.	.	7	2	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4
BRECONSHIRE.																																	
Brecknock . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	15	2	24	8	66	17	4	1	5	.	12	.	27	153	28	.	.	.	.	8	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	2
CARDIGANSHIRE.																																	
Cardigan . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	.	1	11	4	26	6	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	40	12	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	3
Aberystwith . . . Town Gaol	.	.	5	1	17	3	7	1	72	16	1	.	30	132	21	10	2	.	.	5	1	5	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	17	4
CARMARTHENSHIRE.																																	
Carmarthen . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	7	2	18	8	101	31	5	1	10	2	25	3	18	184	47	.	.	.	.	17	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	21	11
CARNARVONSHIRE.																																	
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	11	5	17	6	62	17	.	1	1	.	24	.	1	116	29	.	.	.	.	15	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	18	3
DENBIGHSHIRE.																																	
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	13	.	22	8	134	53	3	.	.	.	10	1	15	197	62	.	.	1	.	16	12	3	6	3	2	3	1	2	1	11	1	38	23
FLINTSHIRE.																																	
Flint . . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	1	1	15	6	53	26	5	.	12	1	12	.	.	98	34	1	.	.	.	8	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	7
GLAMORGANSHIRE.																																	
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr..	50	14	53	26	411	251	5	.	45	10	96	9	122	782	310	74	24	4	2	83	44	41	32	17	18	14	21	11	14	20	28	186	157
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	47	10	38	26	272	92	7	4	1	.	29	2	20	414	134	3	.	64	22	71	26	13	9	6	6	3	6	1	1	1	3	97	51
" . . . . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MERIONETHSHIRE.																																	
Dolgelly . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	.	4	3	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	8	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.																																	
Montgomery . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	11	1	33	11	67	11	7	1	9	.	8	2	15	150	26	.	.	.	.	15	.	6	2	4	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	31	6
PEMBROKESHIRE.																																	
Haverfordwest . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	23	6	16	5	81	31	.	1	10	1	9	2	144	283	46	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	1
RADNORSHIRE.																																	
Presteign . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3	5	3	.	38	13	.	.	5	.	3	.	6	58	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES . .	3,123	567	12,069	3,499	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

2.—AGE, SEX, and BIRTHPLACE of the PERSONS (except Debtors and Military Prisoners) COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**.

PRISONS.	AGE AND SEX.																		TOTAL.		BIRTHPLACE.															
	Under 12 Years.		12 to 16.		16 to 21.		21 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.				England.		Wales.		Scotland		Ireland.		Colonies and East Indies.		Foreign Countries		Not ascertained	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BEDFORDSHIRE.																																				
Bedford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10	1	36	1	80	15	146	19	111	16	64	8	40	4	14	1	17	.	518	65	467	59	.	.	5	1	16	4	1	.	4	.	25	1
BERKSHIRE.																																				
Reading . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	5	2	39	11	124	32	133	33	69	19	54	17	21	6	8	1	.	.	453	121	416	108	6	1	2	1	9	7	2	.	7	1	11	3
Abingdon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	3	2	21	3	41	13	42	20	26	6	20	7	9	1	9	.	.	.	171	52	163	48	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	2	.	1	.	.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.																																				
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	6	2	38	3	117	14	180	16	115	14	67	4	27	3	12	1	.	.	562	57	540	53	1	.	3	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	9	3
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.																																				
Cambridge . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	.	21	.	34	.	54	.	35	.	30	.	14	.	10	.	.	.	199	.	196	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr..	3	.	15	2	27	13	40	21	32	24	20	8	15	6	9	.	.	.	161	74	154	72	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	1	.	.	.		
Ely . . . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	2	.	2	.	11	5	13	5	16	4	8	4	6	1	6	.	.	1	64	20	63	18	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Wisbeach . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	1	.	7	3	22	11	39	11	40	6	25	5	7	3	.	.	.	.	141	39	126	36	1	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	1	.		
CHESHIRE.																																				
Chester . . . . County Gaol	6	1	17	5	32	8	76	13	42	6	26	9	18	4	2	.	.	.	219	46	172	23	2	3	3	1	38	17	2	1	2	1	.	.		
Knutsford . . . County House of Correction	25	6	139	22	269	107	440	161	264	104	210	73	75	21	46	5	6	1	1465	500	1117	347	22	12	14	10	261	125	2	.	43	5	6	1		
Chester . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	15	2	49	11	72	72	118	91	77	37	43	9	17	7	12	5	.	.	403	234	331	185	30	25	2	5	37	19	.	.	3	.	.	.		
CORNWALL.																																				
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10	2	17	9	52	46	92	29	53	20	41	18	19	2	14	7	.	.	298	133	281	127	.	.	4	4	11	2	.	.	2	.	.	.		
Falmouth . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	1	.	15	9	39	8	15	4	7	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	77	24	46	23	3	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	15	.	.	1		
Penzance . . . Borough Prison	.	.	3	1	4	.	13	5	6	3	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	32	10	26	10	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.		
Helstone . . . Borough Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
CUMBERLAND.																																				
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	2	42	7	49	20	95	30	89	40	15	6	14	6	14	2	.	.	320	113	222	84	.	.	25	13	69	13	.	.	4	3	.	.		
DERBYSHIRE.																																				
Derby . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	7	1	72	9	194	56	232	48	169	24	97	12	40	8	13	.	.	.	854	158	780	133	.	.	2	1	66	24	3	.	3	.	.	.		
DEVONSHIRE.																																				
Exeter . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	13	2	48	3	137	44	255	64	154	47	111	29	58	6	39	6	.	.	815	201	730	181	5	.	16	.	40	9	5	.	19	.	.	11		
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	10	.	24	7	23	25	19	20	27	13	21	9	7	7	2	.	26	21	159	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	159	102		
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	21	8	22	4	117	36	149	50	79	29	25	14	12	5	11	4	.	.	439	150	321	116	13	.	13	2	58	17	.	.	27	9	7	6		
Barnstaple . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	1	1	1	4	2	2	6	6	1	8	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	22	14	21	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		
Tiverton . . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	.	17	1	15	4	9	6	13	7	9	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	68	21	65	20	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Bradninch . . . Borough Prison	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Devonport . . . Borough Gaol	10	.	25	7	50	40	88	58	74	24	28	16	10	1	6	3	.	.	291	149	212	135	3	2	14	3	48	7	5	2	9	.	.	.		
Plympton Earle . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
South Molton . . Borough Gaol	3	.	2	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	6	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
DORSETSHIRE.																																				
Dorchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	6	.	42	7	72	46	128	45	105	30	61	12	30	5	12	1	.	.	456	146	446	144	.	.	1	.	7	2	.	.	2	.	.	.		
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	4	1	1	2	6	3	5	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	20	10	20	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
DURHAM.																																				
Durham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	18	9	55	11	338	140	529	214	342	150	190	56	98	38	37	7	12	2	1619	627	1188	421	4	3	79	95	279	104	4	.	53	.	12	4		
ESSEX.																																				
Springfield . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	13	1	69	4	161	46	265	36	150	21	89	14	45	6	17	3	.	.	809	131	777	123	.	.	.	.	11	8	3	.	10	.	8	.		
Ilford . . . . County House of Correction	8	.	41	5	90	12	139	22	99	19	42	14	21	5	7	2	.	.	447	79	403	69	1	.	6	1	17	9	.	.	6	.	14	.		
Colchester . . . Borough Gaol	16	.	28	7	31	16	34	12	29	10	12	7	10	4	6	4	.	.	166	60	165	56	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.																																				
Gloucester . . . County Prison & Ho. Corr.	10	5	61	12	136	28	174	29	87	17	56	10	32	4	12	3	15	3	583	117	536	106	3	1	2	3	14	7	.	.	3	.	25	.		
Horsley . . . County House of Correction	9	1	46	7	30	9	50	14	28	10	15	2	8	.	8	2	.	.	194	45	190	41	.	.	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Northleach . . . County House of Correction	13	2	40	10	64	17	56	17	65	17	34	6	16	3	6	2	.	.	294	74	283	73	2	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	.	.		
Gloucester . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	1	4	29	19	36	14	58	26	33	18	3	14	.	2	.	.	163	97	108	70	10	4	10	6	20	17	6	.	9	.	.	.		
Bristol . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	27	3	141	13	143	69	212	108	83	48	52	18	23	3	12	1	.	.	683	263	445	171	52	20	9	6	180	66	.	.	6	.	.	.		
" . . . . City Common Gaol . . .	1	1	30	3	61	32	111	13	60	14	27	13	11	3	9	3	.	.	310	82	174	59	15	2	1	.	10	6	.	.	3	.	107	15		
HEREFORDSHIRE.																																				
Hereford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	7	2	8	2	40	17	72	22	62	16	35	8	20	7	9	1	.	.	253	75	242	72	1	2	1	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Hereford . . . City Gaol	1	1	2	.	8	23	35	20	13	4	8	5	3	1	3	2	.	.	73	56	66	56	.	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		
HERTFORDSHIRE.																																				
Hertford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	13	1	43	6	90	27	137	40	94	16	75	6	22	3	8	1	.	.	482	100	475	93	.	.	1	1	4	5	2	.	.	1	.	.		
St. Albans . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	.	36	5	61	5	84	12	41	7	25	6	10	1	6	.	.	.	265	36	264	34	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.																																				
Great Stukeley. . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	10	3	44	14	65	24	37	13	15	1	17	.	15	2	5	.	209	58	193	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	9		
KENT.																																				
Maidstone . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	31	7	174	31	402	204	549	264	368	160	231	99	100	41	55	28	.	.	2010	834	1669	596	5	6	38	20	172	168	15	11	46	7	65	26		
Canterbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	5	.	32	5	74	13	91	14	57	6	30	6	18	3	8	.	.	.	315	47	266	38	.	1	5	1	13	5	1	.	26	2	4	.		
Canterbury . . . City Gaol	.	.	5	.	25	1	23	8	16	1	4	2	6	1	1	.	.	.	80	13	65	12	1	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	7	.	.	.		
Dover . . . . Town Gaol	10	1	23	5	33	20	120	48	52	24	32	15	17	5	6	4	.	.	296	122	198	86	1	3	10	3	34	25	1	.	52	5	.	.		
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	4	3	21	9	34	9	24	5	18	4	9	3	5	1	.	.	115	34	82	24	1	.	10	.	10	8	.	.	12	2	.	.		
Romney Marsh . Liberty Gaol	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	12	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.		
Rochester . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Romney . . . . Common Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
New Romney . . Common Gaol	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	4	7	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		

2.—AGE, SEX, and BIRTHPLACE of the PERSONS (except Debtors and Military Prisoners) COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Age and Sex.																Total.		Birthplace.											
	Under 12 Years.		12 to 16.		16 to 21.		21 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.				England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Colonies and East Indies.		Foreign Countries		Not ascertained	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LANCASHIRE.																																
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	.	.	2	.	6	8	14	11	8	5	6	5	4	4	2	1	.	.	42	34	35	27	1	.	.	2	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkdale . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	16	7	124	22	314	80	350	130	370	138	141	47	70	29	28	18	.	.	1413	471	1009	323	16	11	20	1	342	133	3	1	13	2	.	.
Preston . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	31	7	105	27	280	76	371	148	210	71	176	36	149	44	60	9	.	.	1382	418	1048	286	9	3	19	12	289	110	3	.	14	3	.	1
Salford . . . County House of Correction	35	5	403	41	534	228	751	350	581	263	321	120	180	51	54	16	.	.	2859	1080	2084	678	31	28	49	34	633	333	9	4	18	1	5	2
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	103	20	805	265	1160	1062	1433	1820	566	734	375	358	173	98	90	50	.	.	4511	4407	2373	2076	106	138	137	128	1538	2003	80	19	185	9	.	.
Manchester . . . City Gaol	22	4	291	32	307	194	407	219	257	143	129	65	79	29	24	15	197	154	1913	855	1046	428	14	7	40	16	807	244	.	3	16	2	100	155
LEICESTERSHIRE.																																
Leicester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	6	1	25	8	73	10	108	25	80	9	62	4	18	6	16	2	.	.	388	65	360	61	.	.	2	.	20	3	.	1	4	.	2	.
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	6	1	47	6	83	16	120	27	81	13	62	17	28	6	9	2	.	.	436	88	369	56	1	.	2	1	13	7	2	.	4	.	75	24
LINCOLNSHIRE.																																
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	.	.	1	.	8	4	16	.	4	2	10	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	43	8	40	8	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Louth . . . . County House of Correction	1	.	10	.	31	4	49	3	32	2	26	2	11	1	10	.	.	.	170	12	145	9	1	.	2	1	19	2	.	.	3	.	.	.
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	6	7	19	14	21	22	22	19	15	3	8	4	3	1	.	.	94	70	84	54	1	2	4	4	7	10	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kirton . . . . County House of Correction	5	1	7	5	41	13	60	9	55	15	13	1	4	.	5	1	.	.	190	45	166	39	.	.	3	1	18	5	.	.	3	.	.	.
Falkingham . . . County House of Correction	3	1	8	1	33	11	38	8	35	3	16	.	4	1	7	.	.	.	144	25	139	24	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding . . . County House of Correction	3	.	9	6	34	10	39	14	44	11	17	4	23	5	12	.	.	.	181	50	167	44	.	.	.	.	13	5	.	1	1	.	.	.
Lincoln . . . . City Gaol	1	.	5	2	13	8	48	11	16	9	9	4	5	1	1	.	.	.	98	35	75	31	.	.	1	1	19	3	1	.	1	.	1	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	5	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	12	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	.	2	2	4	4	7	2	3	2	3	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	24	11	21	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
MIDDLESEX.																																
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol . .	15	6	109	16	262	56	512	137	380	65	93	36	54	17	18	4	.	.	1448	337	1238	270	7	3	26	8	105	48	10	3	57	5	.	.
Coldbath Fields . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	1991	.	2200	.	1274	.	592	.	380	.	173	.	.	.	5610	.	362	.	3	.	4	.	31	.	4	.	11	.	5196	.
Clerkenwell . . County House of Detention	186	53	988	147	2108	296	1093	787	874	592	338	288	211	142	174	147	.	.	5972	2452	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5972	2452
Westminster . . County House of Correction	155	16	1912	253	.	934	.	1732	.	1313	.	975	.	477	.	108	.	.	7967	5801	1974	5298	.	10	2	4	83	493	.	.	8	6	.	.
Holloway . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	29	1	212	15	335	74	308	171	173	106	97	48	30	20	23	12	4	.	1271	456	1099	287	9	2	17	5	93	148	4	.	30	5	19	9
Whitecross Street City & Co. Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge Street . . City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.																																
Monmouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	3	.	7	3	20	7	25	8	9	1	15	4	5	1	.	1	.	.	81	25	61	21	1	1	.	1	15	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	7	4	25	27	73	61	117	90	101	35	73	21	25	11	25	4	.	.	446	256	322	180	9	13	3	1	75	60	.	.	6	2	1	.
NORFOLK.																																
Norwich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10	.	22	.	81	.	126	.	93	.	55	.	30	.	29	.	.	.	446	.	421	.	2	.	2	.	6	.	5	.	10	.	.	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	4	.	17	.	45	7	76	2	52	2	41	2	24	.	15	.	.	.	274	13	254	13	.	.	1	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	.
Walsingham . . County House of Correction	.	1	25	2	41	11	59	22	41	10	28	6	11	6	12	4	2	.	219	62	206	55	.	.	1	.	5	6	.	.	5	.	2	1
Norwich . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	8	.	68	3	74	12	78	24	44	10	19	5	22	3	3	.	.	.	316	57	307	57	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Yarmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	4	.	13	3	43	10	50	7	17	6	10	6	8	1	3	.	.	.	148	33	127	31	3	.	5	1	1	.	3	.	9	.	.	1
King's Lynn . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	6	1	7	5	14	6	25	10	14	4	10	5	2	.	7	3	.	.	85	34	81	34	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford . . . Borough Gaol	2	.	1	.	2	9	10	2	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	12	21	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.																																
Northampton . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	6	1	27	3	65	16	114	24	107	13	62	13	32	2	26	1	.	.	439	73	403	68	2	.	3	.	23	5	1	.	7	.	.	.
" . . . Borough Gaol	14	.	24	2	53	23	43	15	32	5	22	3	10	3	7	.	.	.	205	51	191	48	2	.	3	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peterborough . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	3	.	5	4	14	7	44	8	15	4	4	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	91	24	88	24	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.																																
Morpeth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	1	10	5	65	13	95	28	47	12	35	8	28	5	11	4	.	.	291	76	173	42	.	1	40	14	66	17	.	.	12	.	.	2
Tynemouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	.	19	4	28	19	76	91	60	40	43	30	10	10	20	9	.	.	288	203	153	100	2	.	30	28	66	72	.	.	31	.	6	4
Alnwick . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	2	8	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	22	5	10	3	1	.	4	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	.	3	.	4	2	1	1	9	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	18	3	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	24	4	153	56	176	146	216	155	120	93	58	34	34	8	16	8	.	.	797	504	549	315	1	2	82	93	155	86	2	1	1	2	1	5
Berwick-upon-Tweed. Borough Gaol	5	2	.	6	6	6	19	16	16	15	10	3	7	2	4	1	.	.	67	51	35	24	.	.	17	20	15	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.																																
Nottingham . . County Gaol	15	.	29	5	40	11	85	14	65	6	31	5	18	1	6	.	13	4	302	43	109	38	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	188	7
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	4	1	29	5	91	22	149	25	88	7	44	6	24	2	14	2	.	.	443	70	415	67	2	.	2	.	17	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
Nottingham . . Town Gaol	2	.	40	6	82	27	88	20	37	14	20	7	12	2	3	1	.	.	284	77	253	64	.	.	.	.	30	12	.	1	1	.	.	.
OXFORDSHIRE.																																
Oxford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	3	.	28	4	88	28	125	32	93	26	71	13	39	6	16	4	.	.	433	113	447	99	1	1	1	1	7	10	1	2	9	.	.	.
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	3	.	10	3	17	46	41	40	30	33	17	.	16	.	3	5	.	.	137	127	132	125	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	.
RUTLANDSHIRE.																																
Oakham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	4	.	10	.	13	1	13	2	12	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	59	5	58	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
SHROPSHIRE.																																
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	6	1	61	19	122	48	284	59	136	30	77	14	54	7	18	5	16	1	774	184	650	130	40	25	9	3	43	22	3	1	8	2	31	1
SOMERSETSHIRE.																																
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	12	2	40	8	74	36	106	48	91	32	57	8	30	6	21	5	6	.	440	145	419	144	.	1	2	.	8	.	1	.	1	.	9	.
[illegible] Market . County House of Correction	6	.	40	6	83	28	106	25	90	17	54	9	29	4	14	2	.	.	419	92	392	83	9	1	.	1	16	7	1	.	1	.	1	.
Bath . . . . City Gaol	16	5	57	14	59	34	72	45	22	40	29	11	12	5	12	6	.	.	279	161	236	142	12	4	5	2	18	13	4	.	1	.	.	.
Axbridge . . . Borough Common Gaol .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTHAMPTON.																																
Winchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	24	6	80	15	243	79	291	82	171	39	104	16	47	11	12	6	3	.	986	254	843	210	14	3	12	3	71	14	3	.	5	1	28	11
[illegible] . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	32	2	61	15	148	30	201	67	90	62	42	18	22	5	8	.	.	.	614	149	483	146	6	1	1	1	89	23	4	.	14	1	1	.
[illegible] . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	11	1	26	3	48	26	80	31	71	14	25	9	12	1	2	1	.	.	284	85	203	70	6	.	6	.	44	9	5	2	1	1	.	.
Andover . . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	6	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	14	1	13	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
STAFFORDSHIRE.																																
Stafford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	21	15	188	51	578	270	754	243	369	146	314	75	156	54	66	19	13	5	2881	854	779	753	27	5	7	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	25	5
Lichfield . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUFFOLK.																																
Bury St. Edmunds . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	8	1	38	5	91	17	105	17	71	12	43	6	10	4	21	5	1	.	344	67	335	63	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	3	.	30	3	57	20	93	24	45	9	20	9	8	2	5	1	.	.	307	75	281	67	1	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	3	.	24	.	43	5	41	12	20	10	14	1	7	.	4	.	1	.	165	38	146	36	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	3	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . Borough Gaol	1	.	20	9	41	10	57	8	24	9	9	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	118	34	110	34	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

2.—AGE, SEX, and BIRTHPLACE of the PERSONS (except Debtors and Military Prisoners) COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*concluded.*

PRISONS.	Age and Sex.																		Total.		Birthplace.													
	Under 12 Years.		12 to 16.		16 to 21.		21 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.				England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Colonies and East Indies.		Foreign Countries.		Not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURREY.																																		
Horsemonger Lane County Gaol	68	13	339	44	451	176	506	241	271	140	131	102	62	28	30	10	.	.	1858	754	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1858	754
Wandsworth . . County House of Correction	152	18	758	86	771	471	765	527	413	350	257	216	124	68	67	41	.	.	3307	1777	2638	1080	15	13	23	19	349	330	3	4	15	7	264	324
Queen's Prison . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.																																		
Lewes . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	24	2	86	20	126	56	189	74	136	33	80	21	36	18	36	7	.	.	713	231	663	191	3	1	5	6	31	26	5	5	4	1	2	1
Petworth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	9	3	25	5	42	14	70	6	65	8	38	4	11	3	6	.	.	.	266	43	255	41	1	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hastings . . . Town Gaol	.	.	4	1	4	5	3	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	9	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winchelsea . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	5	.	3	.	3	1	19	2	11	2	1	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WARWICKSHIRE.																																		
Warwick . . . County Gaol	.	.	4	.	68	30	149	11	82	7	27	8	13	3	10	3	39	.	392	62	325	55	3	2	4	.	21	5	.	.	.	.	39	.
,, . . . County House of Correction	1	.	56	10	57	30	96	16	48	11	35	10	25	2	16	1	91	.	425	80	275	65	1	2	6	.	42	12	4	1	6	.	91	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	6	.	34	4	85	6	83	5	69	6	19	3	4	4	2	4	.	.	302	32	243	23	.	.	.	.	57	9	.	.	2	.	.	.
Birmingham . . Borough Gaol	15	6	250	43	425	123	350	94	151	51	91	33	34	11	16	8	.	.	1332	369	1194	312	.	.	4	5	115	49	.	.	19	3	.	.
WESTMORELAND.																																		
Appleby . . . . County Gaol	.	.	4	1	5	1	18	.	14	2	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	47	6	26	5	1	.	11	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	2	4	6	3	31	8	48	10	33	12	24	5	6	4	5	1	.	.	155	47	111	34	1	.	8	1	33	8	2	1	.	3	.	.
WILTSHIRE.																																		
Fisherton, Salisbury County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	14	4	58	5	138	5	80	5	41	4	19	.	7	.	.	.	357	23	334	20	.	1	13	2	8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	3	.	20	5	101	42	123	52	81	16	63	8	35	1	8	4	.	.	434	128	416	126	2	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	2	.	.	.
WORCESTERSHIRE.																																		
Worcester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	12	1	46	19	200	56	341	94	187	53	111	20	49	19	18	5	2	1	966	268	858	235	7	2	1	4	58	16	.	.	6	2	36	9
,, . . . City Gaol & Ho. of Corr.	3	2	19	7	29	35	60	26	25	4	16	3	5	.	10	.	.	.	167	77	159	75	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
YORKSHIRE.																																		
York . . . . . County Gaol	.	.	4	.	22	4	70	14	33	7	19	2	4	3	2	1	3	.	157	31	129	24	.	.	2	1	15	3	2	.	1	1	8	2
Northallerton . . County House of Correction	6	.	32	3	94	28	140	29	81	24	44	14	9	7	10	1	3	.	419	106	327	85	6	.	14	6	56	15	3	.	10	.	3	.
Beverley . . . County House of Correction	4	.	26	4	84	10	110	31	88	15	54	12	11	6	8	.	.	.	385	78	320	53	.	.	16	10	43	15	2	.	2	.	2	.
Wakefield . . . County House of Correction	37	6	335	52	422	178	812	302	788	164	233	48	121	23	71	15	.	.	2849	788	2463	568	3	3	24	24	320	168	10	9	19	3	10	13
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	20	1	148	21	128	76	174	96	90	53	46	32	18	16	13	1	.	.	637	296	477	241	3	.	14	15	66	35	3	.	74	5	.	.
Leeds . . . . Borough Gaol	27	2	102	13	190	59	286	126	164	60	104	42	39	12	15	4	.	.	927	318	757	216	1	3	18	21	140	74	6	2	5	2	.	.
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	9	.	13	3	11	16	15	4	9	4	7	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	67	32	50	25	1	.	6	3	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon . . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	13	3	13	4	12	1	4	2	1	1	3	.	10	1	56	12	31	8	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4
York . . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3	.	29	6	83	54	94	46	19	29	15	10	7	5	4	2	.	.	254	152	189	91	.	.	7	20	54	36	1	.	1	2	2	3
Halifax . . . . Co. Court Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough . Borough Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough Castle, Liberty Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheffield . . . . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ecclesall . . . Court House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ANGLESEY.																																		
Beaumaris . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	2	8	5	26	3	19	1	10	3	3	.	1	1	.	.	67	15	9	1	38	11	.	1	5	2	6	.	9	.	.	.
BRECONSHIRE.																																		
Brecknock . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	1	.	16	4	38	11	30	7	17	1	6	1	5	2	1	2	114	28	33	8	70	14	1	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	1	2
CARDIGANSHIRE.																																		
Cardigan . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	1	.	6	1	18	5	9	3	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	37	12	10	3	20	8	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Aberystwith . . Town Gaol	9	4	2	2	12	.	21	4	27	4	18	4	8	2	4	1	.	.	101	21	20	3	71	17	1	.	4	1	1	.	4	.	.	.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.																																		
Carmarthen . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	2	1	2	27	8	46	16	34	5	20	6	5	5	6	.	.	.	141	44	27	4	97	35	.	.	13	5	.	.	2	.	2	.
CARNARVONSHIRE.																																		
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	2	5	7	1	28	12	27	8	21	2	4	1	2	.	.	.	91	29	10	4	71	24	1	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
DENBIGHSHIRE.																																		
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	1	11	1	28	20	62	21	35	9	19	5	11	3	5	1	.	.	172	61	40	5	109	55	2	1	20	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
FLINTSHIRE.																																		
Flint . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3	.	5	.	13	8	32	14	15	4	7	6	5	2	6	.	.	.	86	34	21	9	59	23	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.																																		
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	21	8	60	68	95	79	218	69	119	63	30	9	15	4	6	1	.	.	564	301	183	70	195	148	6	1	132	82	19	.	29	.	.	.
Swansea . . . County House of Correction	1	3	10	11	32	39	102	41	127	26	56	8	30	3	7	1	.	.	365	132	72	10	198	96	6	.	68	26	7	.	14	.	.	.
MERIONETHSHIRE.																																		
Dolgelly . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	4	5	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	15	6	4	.	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dolgelly . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.																																		
Montgomery . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	5	.	23	6	37	8	25	3	19	2	6	3	2	2	10	.	127	24	30	7	85	15	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
PEMBROKESHIRE.																																		
Haverfordwest . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	1	17	.	20	6	36	19	31	12	12	6	6	.	8	.	.	.	130	44	25	.	92	42	.	.	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
RADNORSHIRE.																																		
Presteign . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	4	.	8	6	26	10	5	1	3	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	49	18	15	3	20	12	1	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
New Radnor . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES	1,079	316	10,184	1,887	17,035	7,238	22,735	10,075	14,497	6,536	7,721	3,022	3,939	1,440	2,029	703	780	306	81,014	32,722	52,927	21,256	1,733	882	1,986	720	7,997	3,687	324	77	1,168	118	15,789	4,987

—INSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS (except Debtors and Military Prisoners) COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons in the Year ended the 30th September **1856.**

PRISONS.	Degree of Instruction.										Total.		Class of Occupations.																	
	Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Instruction		Instruction not ascertained.				No Occupation		Domestic Servants.		Labourers, Charwomen, Needlewomen.		Factory Workers.		Mechanics and skilled Workers.		Foremen, and Overlookers of Labour.		Shopmen, Shopwomen, Clerks, &c.		Shopkeepers and Dealers.		Professional Employments.		Soldiers, Mariners, Sailors.	Occupation not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
BEDFORDSHIRE.																																	
Bedford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	158	17	328	47	10	.	.	.	22	1	518	65	4	.	2	11	330	23	3	2	107	18	.	.	1	.	22	7	2	.	8	39	4
BERKSHIRE.																																	
Reading . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	118	19	333	101	2	1	.	.	.	.	453	121	.	1	1	13	304	55	6	1	86	1	.	.	4	1	20	8	.	1	21	11	40
Abingdon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	69	14	94	35	8	3	.	.	.	.	171	52	19	3	.	4	106	45	1	.	24	.	1	.	5	.	6	.	2	.	3	4	.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.																																	
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	139	10	405	47	17	.	1	.	.	.	562	57	1	6	9	6	407	21	1	.	127	13	.	.	3	.	12	3	1	.	1	.	8
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	2	.	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.																																	
Cambridge . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	48	.	149	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	199	.	.	.	2	.	162	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	.	1	.	.
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	18	11	127	60	10	2	6	1	.	.	161	74	4	25	.	5	96	40	.	1	42	.	1	.	5	1	8	2	2	.	3	.	.
Ely . . . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	27	8	36	10	1	1	.	.	.	1	64	20	8	4	.	3	47	12	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wisbeach . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	58	22	83	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	141	39	.	15	.	6	107	16	.	.	19	.	.	.	4	.	5	2	1	.	5	.	.
CHESHIRE.																																	
Chester . . . . County Gaol	51	20	146	25	19	1	3	.	.	.	219	46	10	10	3	12	120	18	8	5	59	.	.	.	7	1	4	.	6	.	2	.	.
Knutsford . . . County House of Correction	589	267	819	222	51	10	.	.	6	1	1465	500	17	91	3	104	956	181	208	112	189	1	3	.	11	1	25	9	1	.	46	6	1
Chester . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	104	97	217	134	76	1	6	2	.	.	403	234	.	.	2	129	158	3	6	.	139	.	.	.	14	3	31	4	12	.	22	19	95
CORNWALL.																																	
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	93	45	195	87	10	1	.	.	.	.	298	133	6	99	1	18	183	12	.	.	88	4	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	.
Falmouth . . . Borough Gaol	8	7	72	17	.	.	.	.	2	.	77	24	.	12	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	57	.	9
Penzance . . . Borough Prison	9	6	22	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	32	10	.	8	.	1	6	.	1	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Helstone . . . Borough Prison	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
CUMBERLAND.																																	
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	70	49	242	63	6	1	2	.	.	.	320	113	26	42	.	12	141	3	35	6	59	.	.	.	17	2	9	.	5	.	20	8	48
DERBYSHIRE.																																	
Derby . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	294	47	516	109	44	2	.	.	.	.	854	158	1	.	12	24	506	76	88	30	81	.	.	.	109	2	35	26	1	.	21	.	.
DEVONSHIRE.																																	
Exeter . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	185	32	573	163	55	6	2	.	.	.	815	201	.	32	2	55	453	90	4	5	136	.	.	.	4	.	10	19	.	.	206	.	.
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	159	102	159	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	159	102
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	70	17	302	126	67	7	.	.	.	.	439	150	59	103	.	16	130	30	.	.	53	.	3	.	4	.	5	1	1	.	184	.	.
Barnstaple . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3	4	16	9	3	1	.	.	.	.	22	14	3	7	.	2	8	5	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton . . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	7	2	19	11	42	8	.	.	.	.	68	21	5	2	3	16	55	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Bradninch . . . Borough Prison	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devonport . . . Borough Gaol	80	43	128	96	61	8	22	2	.	.	291	149	2	26	.	3	125	112	.	8	61	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	95	.	.
Plympton Earle . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Molton . . Borough Gaol	9	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	5	6	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSETSHIRE.																																	
Dorchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	153	38	291	108	10	.	2	.	.	.	456	146	2	47	1	14	373	70	5	15	69	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poole . . . . Town Gaol	5	1	13	9	1	.	1	.	.	.	20	10	5	10	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
DURHAM.																																	
Durham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	600	205	1003	417	12	1	.	.	4	4	1619	627	212	315	.	34	722	278	.	.	411	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	269	.	.
ESSEX.																																	
Springfield . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	266	27	524	99	19	5	.	.	.	.	809	131	10	86	8	17	572	15	18	2	112	.	.	.	10	1	45	10	1	.	31	2	.
Ilford . . . . County House of Correction	188	38	256	41	1	.	2	.	.	.	447	79	26	68	2	4	321	4	.	.	70	3	.	.	2	.	18	.	2	.	6	.	.
Colchester . . . Borough Gaol	43	19	99	40	24	1	.	.	.	.	166	60	.	.	1	7	124	42	.	3	30	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	8
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.																																	
Gloucester . . . County Prison & Ho. Corr.	153	29	345	76	68	9	2	.	15	3	583	117	6	19	6	25	371	51	14	8	116	2	2	.	1	.	18	7	3	.	28	18	5
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	60	4	130	39	4	2	.	.	.	.	194	45	9	11	9	8	122	21	19	4	23	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	1
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	64	10	226	64	9	.	1	.	.	.	294	74	2	2	3	5	221	64	.	1	48	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	7	.	.
Gloucester . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	47	28	98	56	14	10	4	3	.	.	163	97	36	28	14	15	78	24	5	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	30
[illegible] . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	194	83	367	143	132	37	.	.	.	.	693	263	113	121	.	3	396	87	8	6	102	.	11	.	5	.	3	46	.	.	55	.	.
Bristol . . . . City Common Gaol . . .	32	5	89	43	42	5	.	.	147	29	310	82	1	4	10	16	103	14	6	.	49	8	.	.	4	.	1	.	21	12	2	113	28
HEREFORDSHIRE.																																	
Hereford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	120	34	133	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	253	75	.	.	21	4	162	71	.	.	55	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	5	.	.
Hereford . . . City Gaol	17	14	53	42	2	.	1	.	.	.	75	58	.	29	1	2	39	23	.	2	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.
HERTFORDSHIRE.																																	
Hertford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	180	20	293	80	7	.	2	.	.	.	482	100	.	.	4	50	337	72	4	.	70	8	.	.	9	.	27	3	2	.	14	.	.
St. Alban's . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	122	14	95	8	49	11	.	.	29	3	265	36	128	26	.	.	83	4	10	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	24	5
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.																																	
Great Stukeley . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	51	16	147	42	6	.	.	.	5	.	209	58	.	.	.	9	142	49	.	.	60	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.
KENT.																																	
Maidstone . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	358	418	1147	411	13	1	2	.	.	.	2010	834	191	470	12	5	923	357	.	.	363	.	3	.	3	.	13	2	9	.	218	.	.
Canterbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	133	16	180	30	2	1	.	.	.	.	315	47	12	46	.	.	204	1	.	.	46	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.
Canterbury . . . City Gaol	24	5	18	4	31	4	7	.	.	.	80	13	8	.	2	2	35	2	3	.	24	.	.	7	2	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	.
Deane . . . . Town Gaol	114	67	176	53	6	1	.	.	.	.	296	122	.	.	7	68	143	37	.	.	3	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	38	22	99	.	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	17	10	94	15	4	2	.	1	.	.	115	34	1	.	3	4	40	29	1	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	14	.	.
Romney Marsh . . Liberty Gaol	7	1	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	1
Faversham . . . Town Gaol	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queenborough . . Common Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Romney . . . Common Gaol	5	1	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	3	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.

3.—INSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS (except Debtors and Military Prisoners) COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons i

the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Degree of Instruction.										Total.		Class of Occupations.																			
	Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Instruction.		Instruction not ascertained.				No Occupation.		Domestic Servants.		Labourers, Charwomen, Needlewomen.		Factory Workers.		Mechanics and skilled Workers.		Foremen and Overlookers of Labour.		Shopmen, Shopwomen, Clerks, &c.		Shopkeepers and Dealers.		Professional Employments.		Sailors, Marines, Soldiers.		Occupation not ascertained.	
LANCASHIRE.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	11	11	31	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	34	3	23	3	3	5	2	.	3	23	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	6	.	.
Kirkdale . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	465	259	824	190	115	22	9	.	.	.	1413	471	19	60	17	138	506	130	88	71	503	18	2	.	32	1	78	45	7	8	16	150	. . .
Preston . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	537	200	827	217	18	1	.	.	.	.	1382	418	17	8	10	86	544	99	468	200	261	.	6	.	15	.	36	24	7	.	17	1	1
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	994	524	1785	548	77	8	3	.	.	.	3859	1080	44	91	61	192	888	259	1006	461	683	3	7	.	24	1	123	71	3	.	15	5	2
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	1793	2083	2312	2119	33	7	.	.	373	198	4511	4407	211	3484	19	169	2128	349	17	4	1239	40	7	.	101	1	217	359	18	1	554	.	.
Manchester . . . City Gaol	540	300	923	401	53	.	.	.	397	154	1913	855	25	34	8	187	749	230	314	246	339	.	.	.	60	.	18	4	1	.	3	397	154
LEICESTERSHIRE.																																
Leicester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	81	23	297	41	10	1	.	.	.	.	388	65	2	4	1	15	207	26	13	1	152	9	.	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	3	.	.
,, ... Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	115	26	186	50	135	12	.	.	.	.	436	88	6	8	1	5	109	30	18	8	203	8	.	.	9	.	12	5	1	.	2	75	24
LINCOLNSHIRE.																																
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	11	3	26	3	5	.	.	.	1	2	43	8	.	3	1	3	20	.	.	.	7	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	2	2
Louth . . . . County House of Correction	40	4	126	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	170	12	.	.	1	6	124	3	1	.	22	.	.	.	2	.	7	2	1	.	12	.	1
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	31	40	54	27	9	3	.	.	.	.	94	70	.	8	8	20	65	31	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	.	4	.	.
Horton . . . . County House of Correction	61	15	124	27	5	3	.	.	.	.	190	45	5	2	10	7	115	34	3	.	46	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	30	3	114	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	25	5	4	6	13	106	8	1	.	23	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding . . . County House of Correction	58	20	101	30	20	.	2	.	.	.	181	50	9	16	.	7	102	18	47	1	1	3	3	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	10	.	.
Lincoln . . . . City Gaol	24	11	54	23	20	1	.	.	.	.	98	35	2	11	.	6	60	16	.	.	29	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	2
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	5	.	10	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	3	17	8	1	.	2	.	1	.	24	11	9	8	2	2	7	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
MIDDLESEX.																																
Newgate . . . . City and County Gaol . .	232	100	882	216	321	21	8	.	.	.	1443	337	.	.	18	.	806	.	.	.	376	.	.	.	147	.	7	.	22	.	67	.	337
Coldbath Fields . County House of Correction	2286	.	4205	.	119	.	.	.	.	.	6610	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1941	.	.	.	32	.	6	.	9	.	103	4518	.
Clerkenwell . . County House of Detention	496	196	743	291	205	72	43	28	4485	1865	5972	2452	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5972	2452
Westminster . . County House of Correction	1038	2118	1029	3683	.	.	.	.	.	.	2067	5801	2015	5123	2	128	3	504	.	9	39	27	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	8	5	.	.
Holloway . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	329	161	890	281	51	13	1	1	.	.	1271	456	15	132	22	37	563	80	43	14	398	107	2	.	34	8	152	74	7	.	31	4	4
Whitecross Street . City & Co. Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge Street . . City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.																																
Monmouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	27	8	53	17	4	.	.	.	.	.	84	25	3	17	2	5	56	1	1	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	160	159	277	97	8	.	1	.	.	.	446	256	22	198	.	22	260	36	25	.	91	.	.	.	5	.	6	.	.	.	37	.	.
NORFOLK.																																
Norwich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	171	.	158	.	111	.	6	.	.	.	446	.	1	.	3	.	319	.	.	.	72	.	4	.	2	.	32	.	2	.	11	.	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	96	4	103	9	74	.	1	.	.	.	274	13	4	.	.	4	190	8	.	.	57	.	1	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	.	.	.
Walsingham . . County House of Correction	83	24	135	37	.	.	.	.	1	1	219	62	37	16	.	5	143	41	.	.	16	.	4	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	6	.	.
Norwich . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	92	18	205	38	19	1	.	.	.	.	316	57	.	13	2	7	180	33	6	.	109	4	5	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
Yarmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	48	8	82	25	16	.	2	.	.	.	148	33	.	15	3	7	48	7	1	2	30	1	.	.	2	.	12	1	.	.	50	2	.
King's Lynn . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	29	9	53	25	2	.	1	.	.	.	85	34	18	15	.	1	35	18	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	.
Thetford . . . . Borough Gaol	6	1	13	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	21	12	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.																																
Northampton . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	114	20	321	53	4	.	.	.	.	.	439	73	5	40	1	18	265	3	.	.	146	12	.	.	3	.	7	.	1	.	11	.	.
Northampton . . Borough Gaol	46	11	152	38	7	2	.	.	.	.	205	51	.	8	2	12	85	11	.	.	116	20	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peterborough . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	26	6	13	4	48	14	4	.	.	.	91	24	2	17	4	2	34	.	.	.	51	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.																																
Morpeth . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	72	30	200	40	19	.	.	.	.	.	291	76	.	.	4	5	171	71	8	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	.	.
Tynemouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	94	75	193	127	1	1	.	.	.	.	288	203	28	115	.	6	105	50	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	96	.	26
Alnwick . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10	1	9	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	22	5	1	2	1	1	14	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10	1	11	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	4	3	.	1	14	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	265	231	523	278	5	.	4	.	.	.	797	504	38	358	5	3	371	.	4	.	304	.	.	.	20	.	14	.	6	.	35	.	143
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	14	16	39	33	14	2	.	.	.	.	67	51	5	30	.	3	29	8	.	2	22	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	6	.	.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.																																
Nottingham . . County Gaol	84	16	189	28	14	.	1	.	14	2	302	46	.	4	.	7	171	18	22	9	87	4	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	14	4
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	179	36	260	34	4	.	.	.	.	.	513	70	.	20	.	29	252	6	4	6	173	1	.	.	4	.	9	2	.	.	1	.	.
Nottingham . . Town Gaol	96	22	179	55	9	.	.	.	.	.	284	77	48	32	1	2	92	35	24	8	102	.	.	.	4	.	10	.	1	.	2	.	.
OXFORDSHIRE.																																
Oxford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	129	26	323	87	10	.	1	.	.	.	453	113	.	.	2	33	356	33	8	2	81	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	3	.	45
,, ... City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	34	63	70	63	15	1	18	.	.	.	137	127	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	127
RUTLANDSHIRE.																																
Oakham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	20	1	39	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	5	2	1	.	1	41	3	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
SHROPSHIRE.																																
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	301	83	453	100	5	.	1	.	14	1	774	184	19	37	46	32	474	111	25	1	160	.	2	.	6	.	13	1	.	.	17	12	2
SOMERSETSHIRE.																																
Taunton . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	167	44	290	95	5	1	.	.	8	5	440	145	23	29	17	32	215	54	16	11	109	2	7	.	5	.	10	.	2	.	14	22	17
Shepton Mallet . County House of Correction	165	37	219	48	35	7	.	.	.	.	419	92	.	.	16	14	314	72	9	6	29	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	11	.	.	1	.
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	79	60	190	81	8	4	2	.	.	.	279	161	14	36	3	11	173	105	3	.	66	8	.	.	3	1	1	.	4	.	12	.	.
Axbridge . . . Borough Common Gaol .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTHAMPTON.																																
Winchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	228	57	725	190	26	7	1	.	6	.	1	254	52	143	16	24	565	70	2	.	137	8	.	.	6	.	8	12	2	.	167	5	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	201	69	395	135	16	1	2	.	.	.	814	199	37	29	27	13	300	154	.	.	28	.	.	.	6	3	25	.	.	.	191	.	.
Southampton . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	51	16	231	66	2	1	1	.	.	.	369	89	34	51	5	16	97	12	.	.	57	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	79	.	.
Andover . . . . Borough Gaol	3	1	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
STAFFORDSHIRE.																																
Stafford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1080	414	1663	430	62	2	13	.	13	5	2841	851	.	.	4	32	1212	731	18	6	1525	77	3	.	25	.	10	.	5	.	16	13	5
Lichfield . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
SUFFOLK.																																
Bury St. Edmund's County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	199	28	166	42	11	.	.	.	4	.	344	67	30	.	6	6	259	61	8	.	22	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	4	4	.
Ipswich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	98	12	162	33	2	.	1	.	.	.	288	77	1	24	5	15	184	38	.	.	41	.	.	.	8	.	10	.	1	.	8	.	.
Beccles . . . . Common Hall & Corr. .	64	.	94	18	5	3	1	.	4	.	172	30	14	17	.	6	144	7	.	.	25	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
Ipswich . . . . Borough Gaol	45	14	86	21	8	.	1	.	.	.	174	36	45	29	1	.	38	9	.	.	29	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	15	.	.

3.—INSTRUCTION AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS (except Debtors and Military Prisoners) COMMITTED to the different County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*concluded.*

PRISONS.	Degree of Instruction.										Total.		Class of Occupations.																	
	Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly		Read and Write well.		Superior Instruction.		Instruction not ascertained.				No Occupation.		Domestic Servants.		Labourers, Charwomen, Needlewomen.		Factory Workers.		Mechanics and skilled Workers.		Foremen and Overlookers of Labour.		Shopmen, Shopwomen, Clerks, &c.		Shopkeepers and Dealers		Professional Employments.		Miners, Quarrymen, and Navvies.		Occupation not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURREY.																																
Horsemonger Lane County Gaol	540	239	1155	495	156	18	7	2	.	.	1858	754	347	.	11	.	803	.	5	.	506	.	2	.	73	.	40	.	16	.	55	.	704
[illegible] County House of Correction	1333	702	336	503	1595	543	22	.	21	29	3307	1777	1001	723	50	246	1573	604	3	3	670	52	.	.	56	2	67	1.1	4	.	63	20	16
Queen's Prison . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.																																
Lewes County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	168	58	499	152	42	21	4	.	.	.	713	231	30	24	6	44	481	160	.	.	135	.	.	.	9	.	5	.	1	.	22	23	.
[illegible] County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	94	4	157	39	14	.	1	.	.	.	266	43	.	.	7	13	168	4	.	.	46	.	.	.	14	.	6	4	.	.	19	6	22
[illegible] Town Gaol	2	6	8	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	15	9	3	2	.	2	8	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westminster Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye Town Gaol	7	1	9	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	19	2	5	1	3	1	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
WARWICKSHIRE.																																
Warwick County Gaol	41	9	279	52	31	1	2	.	39	.	392	62	.	.	15	19	192	32	34	9	96	2	.	.	3	.	11	.	2	.	30	.	.
" County House of Correction	88	27	223	51	22	1	1	1	91	.	425	80	2	14	12	16	145	25	6	6	148	14	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	18	91	.
Coventry City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	77	7	174	11	23	11	12	.	16	3	302	82	15	12	1	7	135	4	69	9	78	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Birmingham Borough Gaol	508	169	799	200	25	.	.	.	.	.	1332	369	10	123	.	42	285	24	550	180	400	.	.	.	11	.	7	.	.	.	69	.	.
WESTMORELAND.																																
Appleby County Gaol	12	4	35	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	6	.	1	.	2	32	2	.	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal County House of Correction	51	25	98	22	6	.	.	.	.	.	155	47	40	24	.	5	43	12	4	6	63	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
WILTSHIRE.																																
Fisherton, Salisbury County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	62	2	293	21	2	.	.	.	.	.	357	23	.	1	5	3	184	17	6	2	42	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	115	.	.
Devizes County House of Correction	124	30	285	98	25	.	.	.	.	.	434	128	.	.	4	23	330	96	1	5	73	.	.	.	4	2	17	2	.	.	5	.	.
WORCESTERSHIRE.																																
Worcester County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	326	105	609	162	21	.	1	.	9	1	966	268	..	.	5	35	578	158	45	22	281	22	2	.	10	1	27	13	.	.	7	11	17
" City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	47	25	115	52	5	.	.	.	.	.	167	77	11	25	.	7	74	4	.	.	68	38	.	.	3	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.
YORKSHIRE.																																
York County Gaol	34	12	110	19	9	.	1	.	3	.	157	31	2	7	1	15	58	6	.	3	62	.	2	.	4	.	19	.	1	.	6	2	.
Northallerton County House of Correction	156	47	246	58	13	1	1	.	3	.	419	106	.	.	12	23	220	81	.	.	135	.	2	.	3	1	11	.	.	1	34	2	.
Beverley County House of Correction	94	21	287	57	2	.	2	.	.	.	385	78	6	12	1	7	290	58	7	.	67	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	9	.	.
Wakefield County House of Correction	959	381	1824	406	66	1	.	.	.	.	2849	788	53	360	31	65	1159	183	106	97	1392	.	14	.	11	8	46	4	6	.	31	.	71
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	189	115	349	157	99	24	.	.	.	.	637	296	102	61	5	201	207	34	3	.	172	.	.	.	11	.	6	.	3	.	128	.	.
Leeds Borough Gaol	314	132	573	185	37	1	3	.	.	.	927	318	19	85	4	13	240	42	43	36	513	25	4	.	9	.	80	50	4	.	10	1	67
Scarborough Borough Gaol	22	17	36	13	7	2	2	.	.	.	67	32	15	16	2	5	9	8	18	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	14	1	.
Ripon Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr.	9	4	30	6	.	.	.	.	17	2	56	12	10	6	.	.	24	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	5
Richmond Borough Gaol	3	1	3	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
York City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	88	71	152	75	8	2	3	.	3	4	254	152	2	104	2	5	122	7	10	1	68	.	.	.	.	.	25	12	2	.	9	14	26
Halifax Co. Court Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough Borough Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheffield Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ecclesall Court House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ANGLESEY.																																
Beaumaris County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	16	5	49	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	67	15	.	4	.	5	37	6	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.
BRECONSHIRE.																																
Brecknock County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	37	16	66	10	10	.	.	.	1	2	114	28	8	16	2	3	35	7	.	.	60	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	2
CARDIGANSHIRE.																																
Cardigan County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	8	6	27	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	37	12	1	2	3	2	26	8	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aberystwith Town Gaol	32	14	20	5	39	2	10	.	.	.	101	21	14	13	.	6	29	1	3	1	39	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	10	.	.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.																																
Carmarthen County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	63	25	66	19	10	.	2	.	.	.	141	44	2	13	1	15	82	12	.	.	37	.	4	.	5	.	4	4	.	.	6	.	.
CARNARVONSHIRE.																																
Carnarvon County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	20	14	64	15	5	.	.	.	2	.	91	29	2	7	.	8	60	14	2	.	19	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.
DENBIGHSHIRE.																																
Ruthin County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	52	27	112	32	8	1	.	.	.	1	172	61	44	32	.	9	99	16	.	.	22	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	6	.	1
FLINTSHIRE.																																
Flint County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	24	14	57	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	86	34	13	17	5	2	58	12	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
GLAMORGANSHIRE.																																
Cardiff County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	268	166	266	128	26	7	4	.	.	.	564	301	97	235	10	13	304	53	.	.	101	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	42	.	.
Swansea County House of Correction	122	47	207	78	36	7	.	.	.	.	395	132	10	85	6	16	141	20	12	2	116	6	3	.	1	1	11	.	2	2	70	.	.
MERIONETHSHIRE.																																
Dolgelly County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3	3	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	.	1	.	5	10	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Bala Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.																																
Montgomery County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	51	8	69	14	2	.	1	.	4	2	127	24	.	.	12	1	81	18	9	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	3
PEMBROKESHIRE.																																
Haverfordwest County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	42	20	81	24	6	.	1	.	.	.	180	44	2	2	2	22	64	19	2	.	35	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	15	.	.
RADNORSHIRE.																																
Presteigne County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	15	6	31	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	48	18	37	8	12	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor Borough Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total England and Wales	[illegible]																															

4.—DISPOSAL of PRISONERS confined in the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS during the Year ended the 30th September **1856**, who have been CONVICTED of FELONY and MISDEMEANOR at Assizes or Sessions.

PRISONS.	Convicts in Prison at Commencement of Year.		Executed.		Removed to undergo Sentence.								Removed.				Discharged.						Died.		Committed Suicide.		Escaped.		Convicts remaining under Sentence.	
					To the Government Prisons.		To Prisons under Government Contracts.		To other Prisons.		To Schools and Reformatories.		To Lunatic Asylums.		For Trial on other Charges.		On Pardon or Commutation.		On Ticket-of-Leave.		On Termination of Sentence.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BEDFORDSHIRE.																														
Bedford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	34	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	493	54	1	.	.	.	.	.	23	6
BERKSHIRE.																														
Reading . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	59	16	.	.	16	3	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	51	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	12
Abingdon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.																														
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	39	1	.	.	13	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	2
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.																														
Cambridge . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	17	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.
,, . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	11	6	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4
Ely . . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Wisbeach . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. .	5	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
CHESTER.																														
Chester . . . . County Gaol	64	24	.	.	26	1	.	.	60	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	96	37	3	1	.	.	.	.	75	23
Knutsford . . . County House of Correction	67	28	.	.	36	.	.	.	84	28	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	242	89	2	1	.	.	.	.	74	40
Chester . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	8	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6
CORNWALL.																														
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	36	18	1	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	76	30	3	.	.	.	.	.	32	10
Falmouth . . . Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Penzance . . . Borough Prison	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Helstone . . . Borough Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																														
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	15	14	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6
DERBYSHIRE.																														
Derby . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	77	21	.	.	22	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	147	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	61	17
DEVONSHIRE.																														
Exeter . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	46	21	.	.	29	3	5	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	12	4	1	2	.	.	.	46	13
,, ... City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	9	4	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	10	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5
Barnstaple . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradninch . . . Borough Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devonport . . . Borough Gaol	9	6	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	30	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5
Plympton Earle . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Molton . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSETSHIRE.																														
Dorchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	42	9	.	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	28	.	1	.	.	.	.	31	8
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DURHAM.																														
Durham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	86	15	.	.	10	2	6	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	162	50	1	.	.	.	.	.	66	14
ESSEX.																														
Springfield . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	82	7	.	.	44	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	160	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	79	6
Ilford . . . . County House of Correction	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Colchester . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.																														
Gloucester . . . County Prison & Ho. Corr.	72	25	.	.	25	.	2	.	14	1	10	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	145	40	2	.	.	.	.	.	61	15
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northleach . . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloucester . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	26	13	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	61	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, ... City Common Gaol . . .	81	15	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	33	1	.	.	.	.	.	51	12
HEREFORDSHIRE.																														
Hereford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	15	2	.	.	14	3	.	.	33	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	6
,, . . . City Gaol	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
HERTFORDSHIRE.																														
Hertford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	61	11	.	.	49	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	84	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	4
St. Alban's . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.																														
Great Stukeley . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENT.																														
Maidstone . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	176	56	.	.	33	7	.	.	.	6	3	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	282	65	3	.	1	.	.	.	135	26
Canterbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	14	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4
,, . . . City Gaol	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Dover . . . . Town Gaol	7	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and Ho. Corr. .	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Romney Marsh . Liberty Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canterbury . . . Common Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Romney . . Common Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS confined in the County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons during the Year ended the 30th September 1856, who have been CONVICTED of FELONY or MISDEMEANOR at Assizes or Sessions—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Convicts in Prison at Commencement of Year.		Executed.		Removed to undergo Sentence.								Removed				Discharged						Died.		Committed Suicide.		Escaped.		Convicts under Sentence.	
					To the Government Prisons.		To Prisons under Government Contracts.		To other Prisons.		To Schools and Reformatories.		To Lunatic Asylums.		For Trial on other Charges.		On Pardon or Commutation.		On Ticket of Leave.		On Termination of Sentence.									
LANCASHIRE.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	6	58	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Kirkdale . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	160	33	1	.	34	7	120	.	3	14	6	2	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	387	84	5	.	.	.	.	.	145	30
Preston . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	171	6	.	.	80	10	15	.	.	82	1	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	2	307	2	5	.	.	.	.	1	126	2
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	120	74	.	.	57	13	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	320	151	3	.	.	.	.	.	144	49
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	116	65	.	.	21	9	39	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	164	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	112
Manchester . . . City Gaol	206	140	.	.	95	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	334	178	1	1	1	.	1	.	166	91
LEICESTERSHIRE.																														
Leicester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	39	7	2	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	67	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	5
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	28	16	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	19	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	5
LINCOLNSHIRE.																														
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Louth . . . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	12	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4
Kirton . . . . County House of Correction	18	5	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	35	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	4
Falkingham . . . County House of Correction	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1
Spalding . . . . County House of Correction	16	8	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	6
Lincoln . . . . City Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																														
Newgate . . . . City and County Gaol . .	20	10	1	.	210	10	.	.	621	107	.	.	2	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	20	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	8
Coldbath Fields . County House of Correction	823	.	.	.	175	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	15	.	.	.	1096	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	709	.
Clerkenwell . . . County House of Detention	190	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	2418	1094	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Westminster . . . County House of Correction	117	341	.	.	13	37	.	.	.	.	93	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	116	442	.	3	.	.	.	.	40	246
Holloway . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	137	18	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	166	21	.	1	.	.	.	.	170	20
Whitecross Street. City and Co. Debtors' Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge Street . . City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.																														
Monmouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	25	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	157	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	6
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	27	6	.	.	11	3	.	.	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	59	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6
NORFOLK.																														
Norwich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	35	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	26	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Walsingham . . . County House of Correction	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Norwich . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	24	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	3
Yarmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
King's Lynn . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	5	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford . . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.																														
Northampton . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	39	4	.	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
" . . Borough Gaol	11	9	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Peterborough . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	5	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2
NORTHUMBERLAND.																														
Morpeth . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	106	29	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	62	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2
Tynemouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alnwick . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	58	28	.	.	14	8	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	20	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	5
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.																														
Nottingham . . County Gaol	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	62	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	58	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	3
Nottingham . . Town Gaol	21	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	26	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3
OXFORDSHIRE.																														
Oxford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	41	8	.	.	13	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	4
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	7	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3
RUTLANDSHIRE.																														
Oakham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
SHROPSHIRE.																														
Shrewsbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	35	10	.	.	23	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	133	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	32	9
SOMERSETSHIRE.																														
Taunton . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	56	11	.	.	32	6	7	.	14	4	10	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	44	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	5
Shepton Mallett . County House of Correction	19	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	42	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	5
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	33	2	.	.	29	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	37	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	11
Axbridge . . . Borough Common Gaol .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTHAMPTON.																														
Winchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	61	16	2	.	40	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	170	45	1	.	.	.	.	.	59	8
Portsmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	13	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	6
Southampton . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	11	6	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	30	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Andover . . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
STAFFORDSHIRE.																														
Stafford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	270	59	1	.	59	9	22	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	371	99	2	.	.	.	.	.	190	43
Lichfield . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUFFOLK.																														
Bury St. Edmunds . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	28	6	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
Ipswich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	21	5	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	43	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	3	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Aldeburgh . . . Borough Gaol	6	6	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

PRISONERS confined in the County, Borough, and Liberty Prisons during the Year ended the 30th September **1856**, who have been CONVICTED of FELONY or MISDEMEANOR at Assizes or Sessions—*concluded.*

PRISONS.	Convicts in Prison at Commencement of Year.		Executed.		Removed to undergo Sentence.								Removed				Discharged						Died.		Committed Suicide.		Escaped.		Convicts remaining under Sentence.	
					To the Government Prisons.		To Prisons under Government Contracts.		To other Prisons.		To Schools and Reformatories.		To Lunatic Asylums.		For Trial on other Charges.		On Pardon or Commutation.		On Ticket of Leave.		On Termination of Sentence.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURREY.																														
Horsemonger Lane County Gaol	1	8	.	.	55	18	.	.	288	83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1
Wandsworth . . County House of Correction	229	70	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	368	116	3	2	1	.	.	.	204	54
Queen's Prison . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.																														
Lewes . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	60	21	1	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	31	2	.	.	.	.	.	47	25
Petworth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Hastings . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winchelsea . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WARWICKSHIRE.																														
Warwick . . . County Gaol	33	6	.	.	16	.	13	.	52	18	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4
,, . . . County House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	40	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Birmingham . . Borough Gaol	268	83	.	.	57	13	13	2	50	.	27	3	4	3	.	.	5	1	.	.	1189	361	.	.	1	.	.	.	183	49
WESTMORELAND.																														
Appleby . . . County Gaol	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Kendal . . . County House of Correction	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
WILTSHIRE.																														
Fisherton, Salisbury County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	337	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devizes . . . County House of Correction	37	11	.	.	6	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	58	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	3
WORCESTERSHIRE.																														
Worcester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	93	18	.	.	7	7	19	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	169	51	1	1	.	.	.	.	73	14
,, . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	9	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	5
YORKSHIRE.																														
York . . . . County Gaol	71	21	1	.	38	2	35	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	23	1	1	.	.	.	.	87	22
Northallerton . . County House of Correction	25	6	.	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	56	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3
Beverley . . . County House of Correction	7	5	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3
Wakefield . . . County House of Correction	184	50	.	.	46	9	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	332	99	3	.	.	.	.	.	197	46
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	35	22	.	.	5	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	49	33	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	14
Lewis . . . . Borough Gaol	51	17	.	.	19	5	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	41	1	1	.	.	.	.	58	22
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon . . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
York . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	15	5	.	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Halifax . . . . Co. Court Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough . Borough Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheffield . . . Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ecclesall . . . Court House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ANGLESEY.																														
Beaumaris . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
BRECONSHIRE.																														
Brecknock . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	17	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	15	3
CARDIGANSHIRE.																														
Cardigan . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Aberystwith . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.																														
Carmarthen . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2
CARNARVONSHIRE.																														
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	10	14	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2
DENBIGHSHIRE.																														
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	12	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
FLINTSHIRE.																														
Flint . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	25	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.																														
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	7	.	.	13	4	.	.	61	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Swansea . . . County House of Correction	3	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
MERIONETHSHIRE.																														
Dolgelly . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Bala . . . . Town Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.																														
Montgomery . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	9	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
PEMBROKESHIRE.																														
Haverfordwest . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
RADNORSHIRE.																														
Presteign . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor . . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES . .	5,604	1,852	9	1	1,879	977	389	3	4,014	1,583	272	25	41	14	64	4	110	21	1	17	10,981	3,382	80	18	6	1	0	2	4,389	1,037

STATE AND CONDITION of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS, with regard to CAPACITY, HEALTH, and PUNISHMENTS, in the Year ended 30th September 1856.

PRISONS.	Capacity and State of the Prison.								Cases of Sickness.												Punishments for Offences in the Prison.									
	Numbers constructed to contain.		Greatest Number at one Time.		Daily average Number in the Year.		Total received in the Year.		Greatest Number at one Time.		Deaths.		Infirmary Cases.		Slight Indisposition.		Insanity.		Total Number of Cases.		Whipping.		Irons or Handcuffs.		Solitary or Dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BEDFORDSHIRE.																																
Bedford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	243	29	166	7	88	10	572	71	13	4	1	.	.	.	211	13	2	.	214	18	2	.	1	.	68	.	363	1	11	.	445	1
BERKSHIRE.																																
Reading . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	192	32	157	27	128	23	554	127	15	2	.	.	37	2	89	21	.	1	126	24	.	.	.	.	71	19	30	13	.	.	101	32
Abingdon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	45	16	30	13	19	6	184	53	1	1	.	.	.	1	50	17	.	.	50	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	14	.	.	81	14
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.																																
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	237	17	134	9	109	8	591	57	13	2	.	.	3	1	167	8	.	.	170	9	.	.	.	.	48	.	132	13	.	.	180	13
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	26	13	8	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.																																
Cambridge . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	72	.	66	.	42	3	248	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	2	.	58	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	13	.	.	.	21	.
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	66	26	37	19	26	12	204	82	.	3	.	1	.	3	9	6	1	.	10	10	.	.	.	.	5	3	13	9	.	.	18	12
Ely . . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	46	11	25	6	13	3	122	22	2	1	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	1	.	9	6	4	.	1	.	15	6
Wisbeach . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	42	10	30	8	19	6	145	39	4	3	.	.	1	4	43	1	.	.	44	5	.	.	.	.	23	3	12	9	1	1	36	13
CHESHIRE.																																
Chester . . . . County Gaol	180	27	136	30	106	27	450	77	8	2	3	1	48	4	249	74	.	1	300	80	.	.	.	.	119	23	136	16	.	.	255	39
Knutsford . . . County House of Correction	308	112	289	69	244	76	1752	548	28	15	4	1	46	13	1063	248	1	.	1114	262	1	.	.	.	200	12	674	186	24	4	899	202
Chester . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	48	12	72	19	40	17	429	236	3	1	.	1	6	2	25	15	.	.	31	18	.	.	1	.	18	6	171	115	.	.	190	121
CORNWALL.																																
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	155	61	93	41	82	27	357	134	9	3	5	.	13	5	234	41	.	1	252	47	.	.	.	.	32	32	12	.	28	9	72	41
Falmouth . . . Borough Gaol	10	10	15	4	8	2	82	24	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Penzance . . . Borough Prison	9	9	6	2	3	1	32	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	15	3	.	.	22	6
Helstone . . . Borough Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																																
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	74	46	78	25	63	19	417	119	4	.	.	.	2	.	197	53	.	1	199	54	.	.	.	.	19	2	85	32	2	.	106	34
DERBYSHIRE.																																
Derby . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	337	29	231	33	203	31	1346	197	25	.	1	.	42	6	408	45	3	.	454	51	1	.	.	.	95	9	27	2	171	15	294	26
DEVONSHIRE.																																
Exeter . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	285	63	197	26	143	32	962	207	10	4	4	1	22	10	92	22	4	1	122	34	.	.	.	.	106	6	19	15	.	.	125	21
" . . . City Gaol and Ho. Corr. .	36	23	27	15	20	10	200	106	3	2	.	.	11	7	53	33	1	.	65	40	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	15	3
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	48	17	56	22	40	14	439	150	5	3	.	.	.	.	64	76	.	.	64	76	.	.	.	.	1	.	35	10	10	.	46	10
Barnstaple . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	10	9	4	4	3	3	26	14	1	3	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Tiverton . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	28	6	11	2	4	.	74	21	3	3	.	.	.	1	17	10	.	.	17	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradninch . . . Borough Prison	2	2	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devonport . . . Borough Gaol	44	24	56	17	37	19	328	149	7	7	.	.	4	2	3	5	1	.	8	7	.	.	2	1	11	3	28	9	.	.	41	13
Plympton Earle . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Molton . . Borough Gaol	5	5	4	3	2	2	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
DORSETSHIRE.																																
Dorchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	157	28	128	38	109	24	568	148	12	2	.	1	154	10	246	27	.	.	400	38	.	.	.	.	34	16	43	16	.	.	77	32
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	14	6	14	3	3	.	23	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DURHAM.																																
Durham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	291	66	284	87	266	69	1910	630	31	8	2	.	55	5	356	96	1	.	414	101	1	.	.	.	59	2	135	17	.	.	195	19
ESSEX.																																
Springfield . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	330	42	279	35	200	21	1192	155	15	3	1	.	38	.	312	19	1	.	352	19	1	.	1	.	90	2	.	.	9	.	101	2
Ilford . . . . County House of Correction	51	5	46	6	30	2	578	79	10	3	.	.	20	2	105	3	2	1	127	6	.	.	.	.	83	.	106	.	.	.	189	.
Colchester . . . Borough Gaol	11	11	13	6	.	.	166	60	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.																																
[illegible] . . . County Prison & Ho. Corr.	338	59	173	44	143	38	701	138	22	6	2	.	33	8	526	189	.	.	561	197	.	.	.	.	17	4	.	.	281	41	298	45
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	60	10	36	3	25	4	217	46	7	2	.	.	2	1	125	15	.	.	127	16	.	.	.	.	24	.	32	1	.	.	56	1
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	54	18	47	14	28	4	314	75	9	.	.	.	1	1	82	7	.	.	83	8	2	.	.	.	22	24	12	3	.	1	36	28
[illegible] . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	14	5	30	8	17	4	192	100	2	2	.	1	4	4	26	16	.	.	30	21	.	.	.	.	14	2	10	.	.	.	24	2
[illegible] . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	56	29	64	16	27	11	693	263	.	.	1	.	.	.	190	95	.	.	191	95	.	.	.	.	52	3	63	3	.	.	115	6
" . . . . City Common Gaol . . .	165	42	128	30	118	26	386	95	6	2	2	.	24	5	28	8	.	.	54	13	1	.	1	.	13	3	285	41	8	.	308	44
HEREFORDSHIRE.																																
Hereford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	121	24	58	17	41	12	282	77	8	2	.	.	7	3	63	20	1	.	71	23	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	5	.
" . . . . City Gaol	66	24	12	5	8	4	80	56	2	1	.	.	.	.	23	7	.	.	23	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
HERTFORDSHIRE.																																
Hertford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	159	20	113	20	87	14	534	100	6	.	1	.	3	1	66	2	1	1	71	4	3	.	.	.	196	18	.	.	.	.	199	18
St. Alban's . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	80	20	55	6	40	5	285	36	5	2	1	.	.	.	53	10	.	.	54	10	3	.	.	.	23	.	123	15	.	.	149	15
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.																																
[illegible] . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	108	16	52	9	32	7	220	59	4	2	1	.	4	1	63	19	1	.	69	20	.	.	.	.	27	.	73	1	6	.	83	.
KENT.																																
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	4[illegible]	58	471	118	415	93	2806	863	17	2	6	.	283	119	198	104	3	.	793	223	2	.	.	.	47	1	15	1	.	.	[illegible]	17
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	77	16	161	13	61	9	528	57	4	1	.	.	9	.	57	2	2	1	65	3	.	.	.	.	17	4	.	.	.	.	1	4
[illegible] . . . City Gaol	.	.	21	2	12	3	15[illegible]	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	7	.	.	16	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . Town Gaol	48	8	48	13	31	9	29[illegible]	132	1	1	.	.	.	1	23	7	.	.	23	8	.	.	.	.	18	7	.	.	.	.	41	7
[illegible] . . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	14	4	20	5	12	5	1[illegible]	91	1	1	1	.	1	.	55	15	.	.	57	16	.	.	.	.	10	3	4	1	1	.	14	.
[illegible] . . . Liberty Gaol	8	.	9	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . Town Gaol	8	2	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . Town Gaol	3	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible] . . . Common Gaol	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible]	5	.	3	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

5.—STATE AND CONDITION of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS, with regard to CAPACITY, HEALTH, and PUNISHMENTS, in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Capacity and State of the Prison.								Cases of Sickness.												Punishments for Offences in the Prison.									
	Numbers constructed to contain.		Greatest Number at one Time.		Daily Average Number in the Year.		Total received in the Year.		Greatest Number at one Time.		Deaths.		Infirmary Cases.		Slight Indisposition.		Insanity.		Total Number of Cases.		Whipping.		Irons or Handcuffs.		Solitary or Dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LANCASHIRE.																																
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	234	173	196	83	144	66	932	150	4	6	.	1	.	.	49	219	.	.	49	220	.	.	.	.	.	21	22	99	14	4	36	124
Kirkdale . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	513	151	418	92	318	78	1836	490	5	6	5	.	50	12	1670	470	.	.	1725	482	1	.	.	.	128	55	3253	493	.	.	3382	548
Preston . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	307	63	391	46	310	45	2140	459	16	7	5	.	10	5	489	297	.	.	504	302	.	.	.	.	154	38	2221	18	447	9	2822	65
Salford . . . County House of Correction	404	130	504	144	443	142	4241	1198	14	10	7	2	161	82	2302	537	1	1	2471	622	72	.	.	.	2262	282	4759	612	.	.	7093	894
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	1032	428	550	428	494	338	4760	4421	31	21	3	2	173	104	468	216	4	3	648	325	2	.	.	.	1364	337	1338	228	.	.	2704	565
Manchester . . . City Gaol	320	109	438	194	372	175	2079	858	11	3	2	1	48	47	154	76	1	.	203	123	15	.	1	.	811	173	1753	343	3	.	2583	516
LEICESTERSHIRE.																																
Leicester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	286	30	215	13	178	13	490	77	21	2	.	.	10	1	126	10	5	1	141	12	5	.	.	.	114	14	.	.	.	.	119	14
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	79	21	84	14	58	13	452	88	13	6	.	.	5	4	176	24	.	.	181	28	.	.	.	.	66	5	.	.	.	.	66	5
LINCOLNSHIRE.																																
Lincoln . . . County Gaol	77	15	21	4	14	2	100	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth . . . County House of Correction	65	.	41	1	29	.	189	12	7	.	1	.	14	.	50	.	1	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	67	.
Spilsby . . . County House of Correction	92	46	24	17	16	12	103	70	4	2	.	.	5	5	25	19	.	.	30	24	.	.	.	.	20	7	11	.	.	.	31	7
Kirton . . . County House of Correction	92	18	55	8	41	6	193	45	8	1	.	.	3	.	75	37	.	.	78	37	.	.	.	.	37	5	20	2	.	.	57	7
Falkingham . . . County House of Correction	70	13	58	3	37	5	153	26	8	1	.	.	.	.	80	6	.	.	80	6	1	.	.	.	50	10	1	4	.	.	52	14
Spalding . . . County House of Correction	80	15	44	15	32	10	188	50	5	2	.	.	9	10	92	15	.	.	101	25	.	.	2	.	26	9	126	10	.	.	154	19
Lincoln . . . City Gaol	25	9	17	7	12	3	114	35	3	1	.	.	2	.	23	10	.	.	25	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	9	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	5	5	3	1	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	30	6	11	3	7	2	24	11	3	.	.	.	2	.	9	4	.	.	11	4	1	.	1	.	15	2	9	2	.	.	26	4
MIDDLESEX.																																
Newgate . . . City & County Gaol	280	98	140	32	95	19	1762	419	43	6	2	.	44	11	1540	140	2	3	1588	154	.	.	6	.	62	1	52	.	.	.	120	1
Coldbath Fields . County House of Correction	1398	.	1519	.	1388	.	3073	.	136	.	21	.	105	.	2054	.	3	.	2183	.	24	.	.	.	195	.	9647	.	.	.	9866	.
Clerkenwell . . . County House of Detention	181	100	270	84	176	68	3665	2459	6	3	1	2	6	4	191	44	3	1	207	54	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	3	188	8	198	11
Westminster . . County House of Correction	224	124	343	649	286	621	2212	6195	4	16	3	10	14	137	809	4533	.	2	826	4682	1	.	.	4	149	242	8541	393	.	.	8691	4184
Holloway . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	357	63	327	55	268	48	1582	481	34	3	1	1	49	11	994	137	.	.	1044	149	.	.	.	.	164	53	274	14	199	.	637	67
Whitecross Street. City & Co. Debtors' Prison	450	50	261	13	231	9	2182	88	24	2	6	.	100	10	200	26	.	.	300	36	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	9	.	23	.
Bridge Street . . City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.																																
Monmouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	72	23	50	17	34	6	178	40	7	.	1	.	2	1	34	3	.	.	37	4	.	.	.	.	38	9	.	1	6	4	44	14
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	107	39	82	34	62	26	514	260	2	3	1	.	1	5	408	125	.	.	410	130	.	.	1	.	17	1	38	8	143	51	199	60
NORFOLK.																																
Norwich . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	225	.	98	.	78	.	542	3	5	.	1	.	5	.	29	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	36	.	.	.	49	.
Swaffham . . County House of Correction	146	.	58	.	36	.	277	13	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	41	.	.	.	43	.
Walsingham . . County House of Correction	72	20	40	8	26	8	233	63	40	8	.	.	.	2	18	6	1	1	19	9	.	.	.	2	44	8	42	10	.	.	86	20
Norwich . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	87	15	70	15	39	9	396	65	3	1	1	.	1	.	19	5	1	.	22	5	2	.	.	.	2	.	26	2	.	.	30	2
Yarmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	46	10	39	3	21	3	256	35	5	.	.	.	9	.	56	4	.	.	65	44	.	.	.	.	32	.	8	1	.	.	40	1
King's Lynn . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	11	4	10	2	6	1	85	34	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford . . . Borough Gaol	8	6	7	6	3	2	21	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	6	7
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.																																
Northampton . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	156	24	120	24	113	17	494	78	8	2	1	1	22	2	74	12	2	.	99	15	.	.	.	.	7	.	119	2	.	.	126	2
" . . Borough Gaol	101	17	95	11	84	7	225	51	10	3	1	.	9	.	94	24	.	.	104	24	.	.	.	.	23	2	8	6	.	.	31	8
Peterborough . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr.	25	10	23	6	15	5	97	24	3	.	.	.	.	.	17	7	.	.	17	7	1	.	.	.	11	1	25	.	8	.	45	1
NORTHUMBERLAND.																																
Morpeth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	96	11	90	19	80	15	389	78	13	2	.	.	10	3	136	12	2	.	148	15	.	.	.	.	36	5	40	6	.	.	76	11
Tynemouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	10	9	14	19	11	9	297	203	1	2	.	.	.	.	15	28	.	.	15	28	.	.	.	.	3	2	8	3	.	.	11	5
Alnwick . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	12	6	3	2	1	.	24	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	6	2	4	2	1	1	26	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	88	36	141	74	129	55	996	520	9	9	.	.	44	32	338	198	.	.	382	230	1	.	.	2	66	50	23	3	23	25	112	78
Berwick-upon-Tweed. Borough Gaol	9	3	8	9	7	4	105	51	4	2	1	.	8	5	34	16	.	.	43	21	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	5	3
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.																																
Nottingham . . County Gaol	86	14	48	10	31	4	426	53	8	3	.	.	1	.	76	5	.	1	77	6	.	.	.	.	19	1	28	11	.	.	47	12
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	153	22	136	11	102	9	543	72	9	1	.	.	42	2	.	.	.	.	42	2	1	.	.	.	43	9	167	3	.	.	211	12
Nottingham . . Town Gaol	91	26	77	20	63	14	377	90	6	.	.	.	40	3	11	2	.	.	51	5	1	.	2	.	54	17	3	.	.	3	60	20
OXFORDSHIRE.																																
Oxford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	241	24	107	15	86	13	588	114	13	1	.	.	59	6	27	7	2	1	88	14	.	.	1	.	186	11	33	4	.	.	220	15
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	42	22	16	16	15	9	155	127	1	4	.	.	1	2	47	32	.	.	48	34	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	7	.	.	15	8
RUTLANDSHIRE.																																
Oakham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	37	12	21	2	8	1	64	5	4	.	1	.	1	.	15	7	1	1	18	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
SHROPSHIRE.																																
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	259	33	150	22	111	20	948	189	15	2	1	.	15	5	450	72	.	.	466	77	1	.	.	.	18	4	124	30	.	.	143	34
SOMERSETSHIRE.																																
Taunton . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	122	52	146	32	114	24	561	158	4	1	.	.	7	2	18	4	1	.	26	6	.	.	.	.	32	8	14	2	1	.	47	10
Shepton Mallet. . County House of Correction	291	52	85	28	66	18	467	99	8	5	2	.	18	4	173	30	.	.	193	34	.	.	.	.	60	3	73	1	.	.	133	4
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	93	24	55	13	36	17	325	162	6	4	.	1	1	4	99	52	.	.	100	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	.	.	9	5
Axbridge . . . Borough Common Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTHAMPTON.																																
Winchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	392	62	292	34	243	34	1559	260	27	7	14	.	62	4	555	104	6	2	627	110	1	.	1	.	12	.	77	1	551	2	642	3
Portsmouth. . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	56	22	80	18	62	15	778	206	24	3	.	.	8	3	211	28	.	.	219	31	.	.	2	.	87	2	30	34	.	.	119	36
Southampton . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	76	40	55	22	43	12	411	88	10	2	.	.	.	.	118	39	.	.	118	39	.	.	.	.	91	4	9	.	4	.	104	4
Andover . . . . Borough Gaol	12	12	5	.	.	.	16	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
STAFFORDSHIRE.																																
Stafford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	581	99	553	160	504	118	3209	869	141	37	2	.	131	61	3536	346	.	.	3669	407	9	.	.	.	37	23	688	138	118	27	843	188
Lichfield . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	20	.	4	1	.	.	56	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUFFOLK.																																
Bury St. Edmunds County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	176	24	90	12	61	8	441	67	4	1	1	.	3	.	30	7	2	.	36	7	.	.	1	.	5	1	14	.	.	.	20	1
Ipswich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	152	28	83	14	52	12	341	83	7	2	.	.	9	2	82	16	.	.	91	18	.	.	.	2	.	.	59	16	.	.	59	18
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	28	8	30	6	21	4	172	30	4	1	.	.	5	.	69	4	.	.	74	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	.	.	27	2
Ipswich . . . . Borough Gaol	36	7	29	13	19	4	134	35	3	1	.	.	.	1	21	6	.	.	21	7	.	.	.	.	3	.	23	4	.	.	26	4

5.—STATE AND CONDITION of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS, with regard to CAPACITY, HEALTH, and PUNISHMENTS, in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*concluded.*

PRISONS.		CAPACITY AND STATE OF THE PRISON.								CASES OF SICKNESS.												PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES IN THE PRISON.											
		Numbers constructed to contain.		Greatest Number at one Time.		Daily average Number in the Year.		Total received in the Year.		Greatest Number at one Time.		Deaths.		Infirmary Cases.		Slight Indisposition.		Insanity.		Total Number of Cases.		Whipping.		Irons or Handcuffs.		Solitary or Dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Punishments.	
SURREY.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	194	32	158	44	109	28	2689	770	14	8	1	.	12	2	312	142	1	.	326	144	.	.	.	.	27	3	.	.	.	.	27	3
Wandsworth	County House of Correction	543	165	638	221	539	184	3754	1880	76	14	7	2	189	59	807	428	4	6	1007	495	12	.	3	.	267	64	901	150	3	.	1186	214
Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	189	16	163	10	144	8	294	7	13	2	2	.	22	.	.	.	2	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.
SUSSEX.																																	
Lewes	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	205	49	181	61	154	44	940	239	9	3	3	.	6	1	213	74	3	.	225	75	.	.	.	.	70	.	7	.	1	.	78	.
Petworth	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	96	12	85	14	70	5	266	43	5	1	.	.	.	.	46	9	.	.	46	9	4	.	.	.	26	1	66	.	.	.	96	1
Hastings	Town Gaol	6	1	2	.	.	.	15	9	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winchelsea	Town Gaol	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye	Town Gaol	12	2	4	1	.	.	19	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
WARWICKSHIRE.																																	
Warwick	County Gaol	363	33	151	17	108	12	764	71	4	2	1	.	14	5	42	4	3	.	60	9	1	.	1	.	24	2	.	.	.	.	26	2
„	County House of Correction	230	30	98	19	83	13	490	128	5	1	.	.	11	1	30	7	.	.	41	8	.	.	.	.	17	14	.	1	.	.	17	15
Coventry	City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	91	9	58	9	42	7	303	48	6	2	1	.	15	5	92	14	.	.	108	19	1	.	1	.	24	17	.	.	6	.	32	17
Birmingham	Borough Gaol	246	84	381	82	281	78	1332	369	17	2	.	.	54	17	420	72	4	3	478	92	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	400	92	405	92
WESTMORELAND.																																	
Appleby	County Gaol	35	8	17	2	7	1	53	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
Kendal	County House of Correction	33	10	21	6	12	3	179	48	4	.	.	.	2	2	21	7	.	.	23	9	.	.	.	.	19	2	11	4	.	.	30	6
WILTSHIRE.																																	
Fisherton, Salisbury	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	114	13	95	14	61	4	387	24	3	1	.	.	.	.	58	4	.	.	58	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	70	2	49	.	122	2
Devizes	County House of Correction	185	40	108	27	86	18	473	128	6	2	.	.	5	1	287	87	.	.	292	88	.	.	.	2	186	22	12	1	.	.	198	25
WORCESTERSHIRE.																																	
Worcester	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	238	36	221	53	187	41	1100	276	16	2	1	1	167	13	965	52	2	.	1135	66	6	.	.	2	301	45	106	5	.	.	413	52
„	City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	40	10	37	16	27	9	199	77	2	1	1	.	3	1	22	8	.	.	26	9	.	.	.	.	38	14	.	.	.	.	38	14
YORKSHIRE.																																	
York	County Gaol	265	36	246	27	201	30	785	47	24	9	1	1	45	15	650	91	9	1	705	108	.	.	1	.	78	14	77	11	.	.	156	25
Northallerton	County House of Correction	175	53	90	28	74	17	435	107	29	.	1	1	13	10	182	36	1	.	197	47	.	.	.	.	101	1	.	.	.	.	101	1
Beverley	County House of Correction	106	21	86	15	63	13	447	78	1	1	1	.	7	4	19	2	1	.	28	6	.	.	.	.	82	19	46	4	.	.	128	23
Wakefield	County House of Correction	970	150	629	133	530	124	3116	788	13	12	6	.	110	124	.	.	2	.	118	124	.	.	.	.	776	17	.	.	.	.	776	17
Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	153	62	122	64	111	51	682	297	14	6	1	.	32	20	270	68	.	.	303	88	17	.	2	.	194	45	1063	424	.	.	1276	469
Leeds	Borough Gaol	258	50	212	49	172	47	1008	318	18	5	2	1	9	4	406	154	.	.	417	159	7	.	1	.	248	24	165	7	25	1	446	32
Scarborough	Borough Gaol	27	9	10	5	5	2	68	32	1	2	.	.	.	.	27	16	.	.	27	16	.	.	.	.	3	2	12	.	.	.	15	2
Ripon	Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr.	18	.	17	.	5	1	56	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	8	.
Richmond	Borough Gaol	3	2	2	2	.	.	11	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York	City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	53	17	60	19	32	14	276	152	11	7	.	.	21	11	221	19	.	.	242	30	.	.	1	.	92	13	22	1	.	.	115	14
Halifax	Co. Court Debtors' Gaol	100	10	47	3	28	1	548	23	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheffield	Debtors' Gaol	55	6	8	.	2	.	21	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ecclesall	Court House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ANGLESEY.																																	
Beaumaris	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	35	7	25	5	11	3	72	15	3	1	.	.	.	.	17	4	.	.	17	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2
BRECONSHIRE.																																	
Brecknock	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	23	7	36	6	23	5	153	28	2	2	1	.	3	.	6	7	.	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	12	5	40	9	.	.	52	14
CARDIGANSHIRE.																																	
Cardigan	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	39	12	11	4	8	2	40	12	3	.	.	.	4	.	21	5	.	.	25	5	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	5	.
Aberystwith	Town Gaol	5	2	4	2	1	.	132	21	4	2	.	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.																																	
Carmarthen	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	51	9	38	14	25	8	184	47	3	1	1	.	3	.	24	10	1	.	29	10	.	.	1	.	23	14	22	13	.	.	46	27
CARNARVONSHIRE.																																	
Carnarvon	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	49	6	24	10	22	7	116	29	1	2	.	.	12	5	43	16	.	.	55	21	.	.	.	.	104	4	260	61	.	.	364	65
DENBIGHSHIRE.																																	
Ruthin	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	46	20	41	8	30	4	198	62	11	8	.	.	10	12	98	38	2	.	110	50	.	.	.	.	95	6	.	.	1	.	96	6
FLINTSHIRE.																																	
Flint	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	43	10	17	7	13	4	98	34	6	.	2	.	3	.	36	3	.	.	41	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	30	.	.	.	35	.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.																																	
Cardiff	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	84	49	98	40	72	29	786	312	15	7	.	.	8	2	196	89	.	.	204	91	.	.	.	.	47	32	.	.	.	.	47	32
Swansea	County House of Correction	81	17	122	43	98	35	479	155	17	9	1	1	3	4	196	92	.	.	200	97	.	.	.	.	18	15	22	28	.	.	40	43
MERIONETHSHIRE.																																	
Dolgelly	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	27	5	6	2	5	1	15	8	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala	Town Gaol	8	2	2	1	1	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.																																	
Montgomery	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	40	8	33	6	25	3	150	26	3	1	.	.	2	1	26	7	.	.	28	8	1	.	2	.	6	.	7	1	.	.	16	1
PEMBROKESHIRE.																																	
Haverfordwest	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	46	12	43	6	38	6	283	46	7	2	2	.	13	1	38	7	.	.	53	8	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
RADNORSHIRE.																																	
Presteigne	County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	24	5	18	6	8	3	58	18	4	1	.	.	3	1	17	4	.	.	20	5	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	2
New Radnor		.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES		21,690	4,758	17,438	4,507	14,080	3,774	102,163	38,682	1,528	421	159	36	2,997	1,136	30,249	10,960	103	36	35,036	12,197	216	.	42	7	15,171	3,984	3,539	1,148	1,118	84	19,868	5,216

6.—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOTAL COSTS of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS, with the AVERAGE CHARGE per PRISONER, for the Year ended the 30th September **1856.**

PRISONS.	Establishment of Officers.											Total Costs of the Prisons.				Annual Charge per Prisoner.			
	Governor and Deputy.	Chaplain.	Surgeon.	Clerk.	Upper Warders.		Under Warders.		Other Sub-Officers.		Total.	Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	Officers' Salaries, Allowances, Pensions.	Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.	Total.	Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	Officers' Salaries, Allowances, Pensions.	Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.	Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BEDFORDSHIRE.																			
Bedford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	1	.	16	3	2006 6 2	1789 5 6	1454 2 3	5259 13 11	8 8 2	18 7 2	14 16 9	41 12 9
BERKSHIRE.																			
Reading . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	21	3	3536 13 2	2081 1 4	1251 2 9	6868 17 3	5 12 5	13 15 8	8 5 8	27 13 9
Abingdon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	56 0 5	464 0 0	402 8 0	922 8 5	2 4 10	18 11 2	16 1 11	36 17 11
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.																			
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	6	.	19	2	4863 11 4	1786 19 11	1111 16 7	7762 7 10	11 15 6	15 5 6	9 10 1	36 11 1
Buckingham . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	3 0 0	20 0 0	15 4 0	38 4 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.																			
Cambridge . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	9	.	228 13 1	809 14 1	658 6 11	1696 14 1	5 1 7	17 19 11	14 12 7	37 14 1
" . . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	6	2	40 17 6	432 18 0	464 7 10	938 3 4	1 1 6	12 14 2	12 4 5	26 0 1
Ely . . . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	136 13 10	368 8 0	124 17 4	629 19 2	8 10 10	23 0 6	7 16 1	39 7 5
Wisbeach . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	230 19 11	381 12 0	220 7 7	832 19 6	9 4 10	15 5 3	8 16 3	33 6 4
CHESHIRE.																			
Chester . . . . County Gaol	2	1	1	2	.	1	8	1	3	.	17	2	924 7 2	1963 5 4	2792 19 10	5680 12 4	6 17 7	14 12 3	20 15 10	42 5 8
Knutsford . . . County House of Correction	2	1	1	2	11	5	.	.	7	1	24	6	2930 18 11	2553 7 3	2963 19 9	8448 5 11	9 3 2	7 19 7	9 5 3	26 8 0
Chester . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	120 5 6	503 11 0	1103 10 6	1727 7 0	2 2 3	8 16 8	19 7 2	30 6 1
CORNWALL.																			
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	.	14	2	802 16 7	1327 13 8	1472 11 1	3603 6 4	7 7 3	12 3 8	13 10 2	33 1 1
Falmouth . . . Borough Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3 9 0	65 0 0	146 13 8	215 2 8	0 6 11	6 10 0	14 13 4	21 10 3
Penzance . . . Borough Prison	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	56 17 11	70 10 0	61 7 2	188 15 1	12 3 4	15 4 8	13 5 4	40 13 4
Helstone . . . Borough Prison	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	. .	5 0 0	. .	5 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
CUMBERLAND.																			
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	2	1	10	3	529 5 7	1054 2 0	624 2 1	2207 9 8	6 9 1	12 17 1	7 12 2	26 18 4
DERBYSHIRE.																			
Derby . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	7	1	13	2	2	1	26	4	2324 16 10	2718 6 5	3560 16 6	8603 19 9	9 18 8	11 12 4	15 4 4	36 15 4
DEVONSHIRE.																			
Exeter . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	7	1	22	6	5917 12 0	2536 18 6	1339 9 6	9794 0 0	9 15 7	14 9 11	7 13 1	31 18 7
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	73 1 5	309 5 2	477 4 10	859 11 5	2 8 8	10 6 2	15 18 2	28 13 0
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	8	2	1091 12 0	593 0 0	630 16 7	2315 8 7	0 14 10	10 19 7	11 13 8	23 8 1
Barnstaple . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	12 7 3	60 0 0	47 5 1	119 12 4	2 3 0	15 8 8	8 4 4	20 16 0
Tiverton . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	222 19 4	119 0 0	91 14 7	443 13 11	4 0 7	24 17 3	19 1 9	47 19 7
Dartmouth . . . Borough Prison	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	4 8 8	7 0 0	5 15 10	17 4 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dock . . . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	8	2	496 15 9	508 2 1	502 18 0	1417 15 10	7 5 4	9 1 5	8 19 7	25 6 4
Plympton Earle . Borough Gaol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
South Molton . . Borough Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3 0 0	40 0 0	36 8 0	79 8 0	0 15 0	10 0 0	9 2 0	19 17 0
DORSETSHIRE.																			
Dorchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	8	.	19	3	1910 13 3	1607 18 3	1601 9 8	5120 1 2	14 7 4	12 1 9	12 0 10	38 9 11
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	86 6 0	63 0 0	35 0 3	184 6 3	28 15 4	21 0 0	11 13 5	61 8 9
DURHAM.																			
Durham . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	3	1	19	5	1161 11 5	1742 5 6	2612 0 7	5515 17 6	3 9 4	5 4 0	7 15 11	16 9 3
ESSEX.																			
Springfield . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	1	3	1	10	1	16	1	34	3	3385 9 8	2773 16 6	2044 7 0	8203 13 2	5 5 8	12 11 6	9 5 0	27 1 8
Ilford . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	8	1	336 8 11	620 18 4	328 17 4	1286 4 7	10 10 3	19 8 1	10 5 6	40 3 10
Colchester . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	68 2 4	202 0 0	226 11 10	496 14 2	. .	. .	. .	. .
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.																			
Gloucester . . . County Prison & Ho. Corr.	1	1	1	1	6	1	7	2	18	3	35	6	1114 17 7	2523 7 0	1698 0 9	5336 5 4	6 6 0	14 5 1	9 11 10	30 2 11
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	6	1	13 2 6	385 3 8	368 10 5	766 16 7	0 9 0	13 5 8	12 14 2	26 8 10
Northleach . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	6	1	35 0 1	419 5 10	370 16 9	826 2 8	1 2 6	13 2 1	11 11 9	21 14 4
Gloucester . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	60 16 8	292 0 0	226 9 1	579 5 9	2 17 11	13 18 1	10 15 8	27 11 8
Bristol . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	7	3	242 10 11	583 0 0	473 11 6	1279 2 5	6 7 8	14 16 4	12 9 3	33 13 3
" . . . . City Common Gaol . . .	1	1	1	1	.	1	15	4	2	1	21	6	831 14 5	2108 14 0	1272 7 3	4212 15 8	5 15 6	14 12 11	8 16 8	29 5 1
HEREFORDSHIRE.																			
Hereford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	2	2	.	14	3	515 13 6	1168 6 3	955 15 0	2639 14 9	9 14 7	21 19 0	18 0 8	49 14 3
" . . . . City Gaol	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	329 10 8	210 0 0	144 7 10	677 18 6	8 7 7	17 19 0	12 0 7	37 18 2
HERTFORDSHIRE.																			
Hertford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	.	.	13	2	341 13 11	1305 13 4	1289 6 6	2936 13 9	3 7 8	12 18 6	12 15 4	28 1 6
St. Albans . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	7	1	312 2 8	514 6 0	716 8 8	1542 17 4	3 9 10	11 8 7	15 18 5	30 15 10
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.																			
Great Stukeley . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	6	2	636 1 6	604 10 0	375 11 3	1616 2 9	1 9 5	15 10 0	9 12 7	26 12 0
KENT.																			
Maidstone . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	.	7	1	8	3	8	3	29	7	7715 0 1	3090 18 1	4571 10 5	11377 8 7	7 6 3	6 1 8	9 0 0	22 7 11
Canterbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	8	1	115 18 9	774 8 0	803 14 1	1694 0 10	1 13 1	11 1 3	11 9 7	24 4 11
" . . . . City Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	18 15 1	145 0 0	102 15 10	266 11 11	1 5 1	9 13 4	6 17 0	17 15 5
Dover . . . . Town Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	6	1	238 16 7	372 5 6	320 12 10	931 14 11	5 11 11	9 6 1	10 15 4	25 13 4
Maidstone . . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	126 4 0	241 17 6	172 8 6	540 10 0	7 8 0	15 8 1	10 2 10	33 19 5
Queenborough . . . Liberty Gaol . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2 4 3	10 0 0	1 17 2	14 1 5	. .	. .	. .	. .
Rochester . . . Town Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20 6 4	16 18 6	2 16 6	40 1 4	. .	. .	. .	. .
Romney . . . . Town Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2 6 0	4 0 0	0 4 6	6 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Canterbury . . . Cathedral Gaol . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	. .	5 0 0	0 2 0	5 2 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
New Romney . . Common Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	. .	2 8 8	3 11 8	6 0 4	. .	. .	. .	. .

6.—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOTAL COSTS of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS, with the AVERAGE CHARGE per PRISONER, for the Year ended the 30th September 1856—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Establishment of Officers.										Total Costs of the Prisons.				Annual Charge per Prisoner.			
	Governor and Deputy.	Chaplain.	Surgeon.	Clerk.	Upper Warders.		Under Warders.		Other Sub-Officers.		Total.		Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	Officers' Salaries, Allowances, Pensions.	Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.	Total.	Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	Officers' Salaries, Allowances, Pensions.	Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.	Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE.																				
[illegible] . . . County Gaol	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	.	1	10	7	625 6 3	1918 18 9	2205 8 3	4749 13 3	2 19 7	9 2 9	10 10 0	22 12 4
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	2	1	1	15	5	4	.	25	6	1252 6 5	2972 17 2	4020 1 6	8245 5 1	3 3 3	7 10 2	10 3 0	20 16 5
[illegible] . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	2	11	.	25	3	2030 4 5	2326 14 10	2737 7 4	7094 6 7	5 14 4	6 11 1	7 14 3	19 19 8
[illegible] . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	2	1	1	22	8	6	1	34	10	1524 19 3	3887 4 2	3772 5 5	9184 8 10	2 12 1	6 12 11	6 8 11	15 13 11
[illegible] . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	2	4	3	1	26	14	14	7	51	22	300 11 9	5787 9 4	8473 3 4	14566 4 5	0 7 3	6 19 1	10 3 9	17 10 1
[illegible] . . . City Gaol	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	7	21	5	39	14	10099 2 8	3935 17 5	4251 12 7	18286 12 8	6 7 5	7 3 11	7 15 5	21 6 9
LEICESTERSHIRE.																				
Leicester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	11	3	3	.	11	.	29	3	3071 14 5	2470 2 11	2132 15 8	7674 13 0	6 19 9	12 17 4	11 2 1	30 19 2
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	.	1	.	7	2	395 12 1	540 10 0	848 8 0	1784 10 1	5 11 5	7 12 3	11 19 6	25 2 3
LINCOLNSHIRE.																				
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	2	.	8	1	303 3 6	924 14 1	147 11 0	1375 8 7	8 18 11	57 15 10	9 4 5	85 19 2
Louth . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	6	1	58 10 3	508 12 11	297 10 10	864 14 0	2 0 4	17 10 10	10 5 2	29 16 4
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	6	3	187 2 9	562 18 8	477 16 4	1227 17 9	6 13 8	20 2 2	17 1 3	43 17 1
Kirton . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	7	2	330 5 9	661 16 0	472 16 3	1464 18 0	7 13 4	14 1 7	10 1 2	31 16 1
Lacksmith . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	59 12 3	415 5 10	514 9 11	989 8 0	1 8 5	9 17 9	12 5 0	23 11 2
Spalding . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	1	2	1	7	3	377 3 11	633 3 2	419 6 5	1429 13 6	8 19 7	15 1 6	9 19 8	34 0 9
Lincoln . . . . City Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	5	2	40 10 0	270 0 0	304 19 7	615 9 7	2 11 4	17 3 9	19 7 0	39 2 1
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	5	1	27 12 2	89 5 0	80 5 4	197 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	49 15 5	188 0 0	102 9 1	340 4 6	5 10 10	20 17 9	11 7 5	37 16 0
MIDDLESEX.																				
Newgate . . . . City and County Gaol . .	2	1	1	1	2	1	11	1	6	1	24	3	1023 8 5	4010 8 0	1087 9 9	6121 6 2	8 19 6	35 3 7	9 10 9	53 13 10
Coldbath Fields . County House of Correction	1	2	1	1	36	.	66	.	6	.	113	.	4420 14 9	11050 15 5	14065 17 8	29537 7 10	3 3 8	7 19 1	10 2 6	21 5 3
Clerkenwell . . County House of Detention	2	1	1	1	10	1	8	11	1	.	24	12	2370 2 6	3512 12 8	3546 17 10	9429 13 0	0 6 6	14 7 10	14 10 6	29 5 1
Westminster . . County House of Correction	2	2	1	3	23	15	9	33	.	.	40	48	2274 14 9	8850 8 4	3097 6 6	19222 9 7	2 10 2	9 15 2	8 18 6	21 3 10
Holloway . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	2	1	1	17	3	7	.	30	4	1659 5 4	3310 1 2	2887 17 1	7857 3 7	5 5 0	10 9 6	9 2 9	24 17 3
Whitecross Street. City & Co. Debtors' Prison	2	1	1	.	1	1	10	.	3	2	18	3	1401 8 10	2682 1 6	1837 19 9	5421 10 1	5 16 9	11 3 6	5 11 6	22 11 3
Bridge Street . . City Bridewell	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
MONMOUTHSHIRE.																				
Monmouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	3	1	2	.	9	2	335 7 3	782 11 0	398 0 3	1515 18 6	8 3 7	19 1 10	9 14 1	36 19 6
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	1	.	1	8	3	2	.	14	4	582 8 11	1124 16 9	692 2 10	2399 8 6	6 12 4	12 15 8	7 17 3	27 5 3
NORFOLK.																				
Norwich . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	.	1	1	15	2	457 11 6	1580 19 0	624 1 6	2662 11 11	5 17 4	20 5 4	8 0 0	34 2 8
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	.	302 10 0	780 14 10	301 0 11	1474 5 9	10 18 0	21 13 9	8 7 3	40 19 0
Walsingham . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	9	3	258 2 5	826 15 0	333 7 1	1418 4 6	7 11 10	24 6 4	9 16 1	41 14 3
Norwich . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	1	.	1	5	1	.	.	9	2	836 17 10	666 3 6	543 17 8	2051 19 0	17 8 8	13 17 7	11 8 8	42 14 3
Yarmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	6	1	43 2 1	323 6 9	309 1 2	675 10 0	1 15 11	13 9 6	12 17 6	28 2 10
King's Lynn . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	79 19 9	236 16 0	120 1 4	436 17 1	10 6 5	30 11 1	15 9 10	56 7 4
Thetford . . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	7 8 8	98 12 0	65 5 5	171 6 1	1 9 8	19 14 5	13 1 1	34 5 2
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.																				
Northampton . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	.	1	1	5	1	5	.	15	2	2783 11 6	1785 6 6	1630 8 7	6199 6 7	7 8 0	13 14 8	12 10 10	33 13 6
" . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	5	1	2	.	11	2	1095 1 7	813 11 8	1668 18 4	3577 11 7	2 9 4	8 18 10	18 6 9	29 14 11
Peterborough . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	347 15 9	226 6 5	135 15 3	709 17 5	17 7 9	11 6 4	6 15 9	35 9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND.																				
Morpeth . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	.	13	2	1028 15 7	1343 6 2	741 12 9	3113 14 6	10 12 1	13 15 11	7 12 11	32 1 11
Tynemouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	63 15 9	75 0 0	176 9 4	315 5 1	3 3 9	3 15 0	8 16 6	15 15 3
Alnwick . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	54 17 0	78 0 0	12 6 9	145 3 9	. .	. .	. .	. .
Hexham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2 4 9	69 0 0	49 2 11	120 7 8	1 2 4	34 10 0	24 11 6	60 3 10
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	3	3	1	11	5	1190 17 0	1278 6 4	1441 2 7	3910 5 11	6 9 5	6 18 11	7 16 8	21 5 0
Berwick-upon-Tweed. Borough Gaol	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	377 8 6	251 0 0	219 1 9	847 10 3	2 5 7	21 16 6	19 1 0	43 3 1
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.																				
Nottingham . . County Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	2	.	8	1	57 10 1	622 4 0	553 4 11	1232 19 0	1 12 2	17 8 1	15 9 6	34 9 9
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	2	1	1	.	2	1	4	1	2	.	12	2	342 14 3	1119 4 0	1002 8 0	2464 6 3	3 1 9	10 1 8	9 0 7	22 4 0
Nottingham . . Town Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	8	2	457 14 0	741 4 0	701 11 1	1900 9 1	5 18 10	9 12 6	9 2 3	24 13 7
OXFORDSHIRE.																				
Oxford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	7	.	18	2	1815 19 11	1538 1 7	919 5 11	4273 7 5	18 6 10	15 10 9	9 5 8	43 3 3
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	109 8 0	201 10 0	300 12 9	611 10 9	4 9 3	8 4 6	12 5 5	24 19 2
RUTLANDSHIRE.																				
Oakham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	391 13 0	339 10 0	134 8 4	865 11 4	43 10 4	37 14 5	14 18 8	96 3 5
SHROPSHIRE.																				
Shrewsbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	.	.	1	12	1	2	1	18	3	551 12 11	1566 0 2	1257 19 6	3375 12 7	4 4 3	11 19 1	9 12 0	25 15 4
SOMERSETSHIRE.																				
Ilminster . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	3	1	11	2	4	.	21	3	6229 7 10	1922 8 7	1981 2 1	10126 18 6	9 8 1	13 18 7	14 7 1	37 13 9
Cheddon Mallet . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	3	1	8	2	8	1	25	4	549 7 6	1417 12 8	848 12 0	2815 12 2	6 10 10	16 17 6	10 2 0	33 10 4
Wells . . . . City Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	2	5	1	13	4	2263 5 7	1260 13 0	676 2 1	4200 0 8	13 3 5	25 15 5	12 15 1	49 14 4
Axbridge . . . Borough Common Gaol . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SOUTHAMPTON.																				
Winchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	2	3	2	9	2	15	.	33	4	3749 4 5	2738 13 8	3388 14 11	9876 13 0	2 18 7	9 17 9	12 4 8	25 1 0
Portsmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	451 18 3	742 1 8	870 15 3	2064 15 2	3 17 4	9 12 9	11 6 2	24 16 3
Southampton . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	.	10	2	1728 7 6	715 12 7	568 8 2	3012 8 3	6 15 9	13 0 4	10 6 8	30 2 1
Andover . . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	9 1 6	40 0 0	8 16 8	52 18 2	. .	. .	. .	. .
STAFFORDSHIRE.																				
Stafford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	2	1	1	4	1	33	6	4	.	47	7	7070 11 10	4158 4 8	5754 0 5	16982 16 11	3 19 6	6 15 9	9 5 0	19 1 3
Lichfield . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	11 7 7	59 0 0	4 3 3	71 10 10	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUFFOLK.																				
Bury St. Edmunds . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	.	2	.	11	1	427 16 0	1206 4 0	677 18 9	2311 18 9	6 4 0	17 9 8	9 13 7	33 7 3
Beccles . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	3	1	11	4	264 18 10	1178 14 0	625 14 7	2068 7 5	2 17 .	15 12 0	8 14 10	26 . .
Ipswich . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	6	3	4 14 0	130 15 0	250 9 2	385 18 2	1 14 1	23 0 3	15 19 10	40 14 2
Woodbridge . . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	4	3	1 14 3	180 15 0	200 18 4	382 7 7	0 1 .	25 11 .	20 7 3	45 19 3

6.—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOTAL COSTS of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS, with the AVERAGE CHARGE per PRISONER, for the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*concluded.*

PRISONS.	Establishment of Officers.												Total Costs of the Prisons.				Annual Charge per Prisoner.			
	Governor and Deputy.	Chaplain.	Surgeon.	Clerk.	Upper Warders.		Under Warders.		Other Sub-Officers.		Total.		Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	Officers' Salaries, Allowances, Pensions.	Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.	Total.	Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	Officers' Salaries, Allowances, Pensions.	Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.	Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SURREY.																				
Horsemonger Lane . . County Gaol	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	6	1	19	4	857 0 6	2466 14 1	1275 13 5	4599 8 0	6 5 1	18 0 1	9 6 3	33 11 5
Wandsworth . . County House of Correction	1	2	1	2	3	2	22	10	9	2	40	14	11841 17 8	4618 7 6	8539 1 8	24999 6 10	1 17 5	6 7 9	11 16 2	20 1 4
Queen's Prison . Debtors' Gaol	2	1	1	3	3	2	5	2	5	2	20	6	. .	4289 7 8	987 2 9	5276 10 5	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUSSEX.																				
Lewes . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	5	1	19	5	2928 9 6	2060 18 3	2518 4 0	7507 11 9	1 11 4	10 8 2	12 14 4	24 13 10
Petworth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	1	.	10	2	647 11 2	1110 8 0	749 7 10	2507 7 0	8 12 8	14 16 1	9 19 10	33 8 7
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	. .	58 16 0	19 11 0	78 7 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
Winchelsea . . . Town Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	. .	25 0 0	1 13 3	26 13 3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Rye . . . . . Town Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	13 9 4	52 0 0	43 6 3	108 15 7	. .	. .	. .	. .
WARWICKSHIRE.																				
Warwick . . . County Gaol	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	6	.	17	2	162 1 0	1148 3 7	1750 6 7	3360 11 2	1 7 0	12 1 4	14 11 9	28 0 1
" County House of Correction	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	6	.	17	2	104 6 2	1271 15 0	1508 8 7	2884 9 9	1 1 9	13 4 11	15 14 3	30 0 11
Coventry . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.	1	.	9	1	69 4 10	619 1 4	364 12 6	1052 18 8	1 8 3	12 12 8	7 8 10	21 9 9
Birmingham . . Borough Gaol	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	7	10	.	37	8	1870 1 11	3760 11 8	3911 10 11	9542 4 6	5 4 2	10 9 6	10 17 11	26 11 7
WESTMORELAND.																				
Appleby . . . . County Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	45 16 1	239 4 9	149 3 8	434 4 6	5 4 8	27 6 10	17 1 0	49 12 6
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	5	1	31 12 10	232 2 0	244 5 6	508 0 4	2 1 3	15 2 9	15 18 7	33 2 7
WILTSHIRE.																				
Fisherton, Salisbury. County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	8	1	526 1 1	840 2 6	539 15 9	1905 19 4	8 0 7	12 16 7	8 4 9	29 1 11
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	.	3	.	11	1	677 6 10	890 8 0	1045 0 1	2612 14 11	6 10 3	8 11 3	10 0 11	25 2 5
WORCESTERSHIRE.																				
Worcester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	1	7	1	7	4	9	.	28	5	1642 11 4	2699 11 7	2760 11 0	7102 13 11	7 4 1	11 16 9	12 2 2	31 3 0
" . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	7	1	292 14 6	542 3 6	362 9 7	1197 7 7	8 0 4	14 17 1	9 18 7	32 16 0
YORKSHIRE.																				
York . . . . . County Gaol	2	1	1	.	.	1	5	.	4	1	13	2	417 19 1	1618 6 0	3809 10 3	5845 15 4	1 16 0	6 19 7	16 8 7	25 4 2
Northallerton . . County House of Correction	2	1	1	.	1	1	3	1	4	.	12	2	1365 3 11	1042 0 1	1595 15 2	4002 19 2	6 8 9	11 9 0	26 2 0	43 19 9
Beverley. . . . County House of Correction	2	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	2	.	11	2	498 18 5	1197 3 6	835 0 4	2531 2 3	6 11 3	15 15 0	10 19 9	33 6 0
Wakefield . . . County House of Correction	2	1	1	4	8	1	36	9	.	.	52	10	5781 19 10	4780 18 5	6185 7 9	16748 6 0	4 9 5	6 19 7	9 0 7	20 9 7
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	12	5	409 1 0	1046 0 2	1053 2 11	2508 4 1	2 10 6	6 9 2	6 10 0	15 9 8
Leeds . . . . Borough Gaol.	1	1	1	2	1	1	10	5	3	.	19	6	1132 1 10	1890 6 10	1843 12 3	4866 0 11	5 2 11	8 11 10	8 7 7	22 2 4
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	7 6 1	115 0 0	69 17 10	192 3 11	1 0 10	16 8 7	9 19 8	27 9 1
Ripon . . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	121 3 0	131 15 9	71 14 3	324 13 0	20 3 10	21 19 3	11 19 1	54 2 2
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	1 9 1	17 0 0	16 8 6	34 17 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
York . . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	6	1	322 9 6	336 18 10	535 7 10	1254 16 2	6 16 6	8 7 11	11 6 6	26 10 11
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	130 0 0	235 0 0	239 17 7	604 17 7	0 17 5	1 11 7	1 12 2	4 1 2
Knaresborough . Borough Debtors' Gaol. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Knaresborough Castle. Liberty Debtors' Gaol .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sheffield . . . Debtors' Gaol.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	. .	. .	19 15 6	19 15 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ecclesall . . . Court House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ANGLESEY.																				
Beaumaris . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	162 1 8	295 16 0	160 12 8	618 10 4	11 11 6	21 2 7	11 9 6	44 3 7
BRECONSHIRE.																				
Brecknock . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	71 2 4	416 0 0	284 6 6	771 8 10	2 10 9	14 17 2	10 3 1	27 11 0
CARDIGANSHIRE.																				
Cardigan . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	18 2 2	240 6 4	302 18 2	561 6 8	1 16 2	24 0 7	30 5 10	56 2 7
Aberystwith . . Town Gaol.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	26 4 4	32 10 0	24 3 4	82 17 8	17 9 6	21 13 4	16 2 3	55 5 1
CARMARTHENSHIRE.																				
Carmarthen . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	5	2	123 11 0	528 9 0	316 13 8	968 13 8	3 14 11	16 0 3	9 11 11	29 7 1
CARNARVONSHIRE.																				
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	84 2 6	427 0 0	502 13 1	1013 15 7	2 18 0	14 14 6	17 6 8	34 19 2
DENBIGHSHIRE.																				
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	6	2	120 17 11	490 9 3	331 3 0	942 10 2	3 11 1	14 8 6	9 14 10	27 14 5
FLINTSHIRE.																				
Flint . . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	16 4 1	325 0 0	368 7 1	709 11 2	0 19 1	19 2 4	21 13 4	41 14 9
GLAMORGANSHIRE.																				
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	.	.	9	2	560 7 3	823 8 0	776 9 3	2160 4 6	5 10 11	8 3 0	7 13 10	21 7 9
Swansea . . . County House of Correction	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	2	.	10	2	670 11 10	730 14 0	1282 11 4	2683 17 2	5 0 10	5 9 10	9 12 11	20 3 7
MERIONETHSHIRE.																				
Dolgelly . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	6	1	11 19 0	186 0 0	33 5 8	231 4 8	1 19 10	31 0 0	5 10 11	38 10 9
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	. .	15 0 0	1 5 0	16 5 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.																				
Montgomery . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	91 16 9	318 18 0	464 6 7	875 1 4	3 5 7	11 7 10	16 11 8	31 5 1
PEMBROKESHIRE.																				
Haverfordwest . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	6	1	74 13 0	329 8 0	538 1 9	942 2 9	1 13 11	7 9 9	12 4 7	21 8 3
RADNORSHIRE.																				
Presteign. . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	1	298 8 6	194 4 0	159 15 0	652 7 6	27 2 7	17 13 1	14 10 5	59 6 1
New Radnor . . Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20 3 7	10 10 0	0 11 11	31 5 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES	190	148	152	74	280	171	708	213	364	52	1916	436	146,698 9 9	185,734 2 7	183,484 7 10	515,917 0 2	8 5 3	10 9 2	10 6 8	29 1 2

7.—FUNDS CHARGED with the EXPENSES of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS in the Year ended the 30th September 1856.

PRISONS.	Prison Receipts.			Local Rates.				Her Majesty's Treasury.			Customs—for Revenue Prisoners.	Army—for Military Prisoners.	Total Expenses.
	Profits of Prisoners' Labour.	Vagrants' Money applied to Maintenance.	Other small Contingent Receipts.	Of the County.	Of the Borough.	Of other Counties for Prisoners under Contract.	Of other Boroughs for Prisoners under Contract.	Proportion of the Charge for Convicted Prisoners.	For Convicts under Contracts.	Removal of Convicts.			
BEDFORDSHIRE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bedford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	388 8 8	. .	74 9 11	1286 14 3	. .	. .	444 12 6	362 6 4	2538 6 3	157 2 0	. .	7 14 0	5259 13 11
BERKSHIRE.													
Reading . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	128 9 3½	. .	1 7 0	4375 3 1½	. .	. .	1192 11 3½	519 4 10	387 18 4½	21 7 3	. .	42 16 0	6868 17 3
Abingdon . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	12 14 1½	1 2 5	8 16 0½	696 13 0½	84 10 10	. .	. .	118 0 0	. .	. .	. .	0 12 0	922 8 .
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.													
Aylesbury . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	73 6 8	0 17 6	16 0 11½	7007 3 11½	. .	. .	. .	643 0 8	. .	20 8 7	. .	1 9 6	7762 7 10
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	38 4 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	38 4 0
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.													
Cambridge . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	6 11 9	1404 18 8½	. .	41 15 3	. .	231 6 4	. .	12 2 0	. .	. .	1696 14 1
" . . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	25 4 5	4 4 6	. .	. .	623 2 8	65 13 10	. .	220 11 6	15 0 0	15 8 6	. .	18 17 11	988 3 1
Ely . . . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	5 14 5	. .	0 5 4	520 15 4	. .	. .	. .	93 7 7	. .	. .	. .	9 16 6	629 19 2
Wisbeach . . . Isle of Ely Ho. Corr. . .	31 10 2	. .	. .	640 9 9	. .	. .	. .	151 18 7	. .	8 12 6	. .	0 8 6	832 19 6
CHESHIRE.													
Chester . . . . County Gaol	375 1 1	. .	. .	4139 10 7	. .	. .	. .	1007 5 8	. .	110 13 0	. .	48 2 0	5680 12 4
Knutsford . . . County House of Correction	261 10 10	2 15 6	58 19 2	6251 6 9½	. .	. .	. .	1708 16 4	. .	87 2 9	54 8 0	13 6 6	8448 5 11
Chester . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	262 5 5	9 6 5	. .	. .	1206 16 0	. .	. .	234 1 2	. .	12 0 0	. .	2 18 0	1727 7 0
CORNWALL.													
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	. .	2802 4 5	. .	. .	. .	657 16 10	. .	132 6 1	. .	10 19 0	3603 6 4
Falmouth . . . Borough Gaol	6 11 11	. .	. .	. .	166 12 2	. .	. .	10 0 0	. .	. .	31 3 1	0 15 6	215 2 8
Penzance . . . Borough Prison	. .	. .	. .	. .	188 6 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 9 0	188 15 1
Helstone . . . . Borough Prison	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 0 0
CUMBERLAND.													
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	35 0 0	. .	. .	1746 7 5	. .	. .	. .	319 13 9	. .	79 12 6	9 5 0	17 11 0	2207 9 8
DERBYSHIRE.													
Derby . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	638 12 10½	. .	. .	5302 17 8½	1506 17 11½	. .	. .	1046 1 8	. .	55 16 10	. .	53 12 9	8603 19 9
DEVONSHIRE.													
Exeter . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	68 13 0	. .	2 5 0	3753 10 6	. .	. .	. .	798 1 3	. .	162 2 3	. .	9 8 0	9794 0 0
" . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	689 0 1	. .	. .	147 16 6	. .	22 14 10	. .	. .	859 11 5
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	88 6 1	. .	. .	. .	1962 12 8	. .	. .	211 14 4	. .	8 16 0	10 19 0	33 0 6	2315 8 7
Barnstaple . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	7 7 5	. .	0 19 3	. .	101 3 5	. .	. .	9 15 9	. .	. .	. .	0 6 6	119 12 4
Teverton . . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	13 11 3	. .	415 3 5	. .	. .	13 10 9	. .	. .	. .	1 8 6	444 13 11
Bradninch . . . Borough Prison	. .	. .	. .	. .	15 12 6	. .	. .	1 12 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	17 4 6
Devonport . . . Borough Gaol	63 19 7	. .	. .	. .	798 6 2	180 0 0	47 16 0	254 0 7	. .	39 11 0	. .	34 2 6	1417 15 10
Plympton Earle . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
South Molton . . Borough Gaol	10 0 0	. .	. .	. .	69 8 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	79 8 0
DORSETSHIRE.													
Dorchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	64 5 9	. .	31 8 8	4037 9 7	. .	. .	95 6 9	795 9 3	. .	59 8 8	15 13 0	20 19 6	5120 1 .
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	172 4 3	. .	. .	12 2 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	184 6 3
DURHAM.													
Durham . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	403 11 8	2 9 10	. .	3485 16 0	. .	. .	. .	1383 3 6	. .	62 15 7	18 15 5	129 3 6	5515 17 6
ESSEX.													
Springfield . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	101 15 6	. .	5 8 9	. .	5725 2 7	. .	898 12 6	1309 18 4	. .	32 9 0	. .	130 6 6	8203 13 2
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	1 1 0	0 5 10½	8 8 0	1117 13 1	. .	. .	16 10 2½	108 10 10	. .	. .	. .	33 15 6	1286 4 7
Colchester . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	373 2 11	. .	. .	123 11 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	496 14 2
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.													
Gloucester . . . County Prison & Ho. Corr.	190 0 0	. .	7 4 3	3687 2 0	. .	. .	371 9 1	1031 17 6	. .	18 8 0	. .	0 4 6	5335 5 1
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	. .	. .	6 6 0	603 2 8½	. .	. .	. .	. .	155 13 10½	. .	. .	1 14 0	766 16 7
Northleach . . . County House of Correction	. .	2 9 6	5 16 8	658 11 1½	. .	. .	. .	145 19 10½	. .	. .	. .	13 5 6	826 2 8
Gloucester . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	353 0 8	. .	. .	220 9 9	. .	5 15 4	. .	. .	579 5 9
Bristol . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	15 0 0	. .	. .	. .	1264 2 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1279 2 5
" . . . . City Common Gaol . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3611 2 3	. .	. .	495 11 0	. .	86 3 11	. .	19 18 6	4212 15 8
HEREFORDSHIRE.													
Hereford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	4 10 0	61 10 9	2226 17 1	. .	. .	. .	292 19 0	. .	43 15 5	. .	5 2 6	2931 14 9
" . . . . City Gaol	18 5 2	2 6 10	0 10 7	. .	587 9 5	. .	. .	49 0 0	. .	16 10 4	. .	5 15 6	677 18 6
HERTFORDSHIRE.													
Hertford . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	61 13 1	. .	20 4 5	2248 11 2	. .	. .	30 7 11	540 9 10	. .	24 7 6	. .	11 1 0	2965 13 9
St. Albans . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	. .	1230 10 6	. .	. .	. .	308 17 10	. .	3 9 0	. .	. .	1642 17 4
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.													
Great Stukeley . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	107 13 3	. .	16 19 6	1236 16 8	. .	. .	. .	239 18 4	. .	12 10 0	. .	2 5 0	1615 3 9
KENT.													
Maidstone . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	145 9 4	5 12 4	110 0 10	7127 5 5	. .	. .	1149 7 0	2292 19 1	. .	101 13 9	9 19 0	164 18 11	11377 8 7
Canterbury . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	37 18 4	. .	. .	987 7 2	. .	. .	284 1 6	276 3 6	. .	7 4 4	. .	3 9 6	1594 9 12
" . . . . City Gaol	. .	. .	3 17 9	. .	199 14 11	. .	. .	47 19 0	. .	4 16 3	. .	20 1 0	275 11 11
Dover . . . . . Town Gaol	21 11 6	. .	10 4 6	. .	588 18 11	. .	141 12 0	206 4 6	. .	7 16 0	. .	10 7 6	985 14 11
Sandwich . . . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	11 3 4	. .	418 18 1	. .	73 15 6	46 17 1	. .	. .	. .	9 14 6	559 13 7
Romney Marsh . . Liberty Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	14 1 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14 1 5
Faversham . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	39 7 7	. .	. .	0 13 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	40 1 4
Tenterden . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 10 6
Queenborough . . Corporation Gaol . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 2 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 2 0
New Romney . . Corporation Gaol . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 0 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 0 4

7.—FUNDS CHARGED with the EXPENSES of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS in the Year ended the 30th September **1856**—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Prison Receipts.			Local Rates.				Her Majesty's Treasury.			Customs—for Revenue Prisoners.	Army—for Military Prisoners.	Total Expenses.
	Profits of Prisoners' Labour.	Vagrants' Money applied to Maintenance.	Other Small Contingent Receipts.	Of the County.	Of the Borough.	Of other Counties for Prisoners under Contract.	Of other Boroughs for Prisoners under Contract.	Proportion of the Charge for Convicted Prisoners.	For Convicts under Contracts.	Removal of Convicts.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE.													
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	9 5 1	. .	11 7 1	3896 10 1	. . .	. .	166 11 9	596 6 3	. .	. .	0 16 6	68 16 6	4749 13 3
Kendale . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	1045 4 10	1 0 6	4 6 2	2729 9 1½	. .	. .	3198 18 11	1199 4 6	. .	. .	9 2 0	57 19 0	8245 5 1
Preston . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	759 3 8	. .	14 12 10	3199 8 7	. .	. .	. .	1359 9 9	1256 19 11	. .	53 17 4	150 14 6	7094 6 7
Salford . . . County House of Correction	1934 3 4	6 2 10	73 10 0	3241 17 7	. .	. .	1782 10 11	1615 6 6	. .	135 19 2	115 13 6	279 5 0	9184 8 10
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	1176 3 7	3 16 2	14 5 3½	. .	11272 4 2	. .	. .	1902 15 10½	. .	66 16 6	31 6 4	98 16 6	14566 4 5
Manchester . . . City Gaol	1170 10 4	2 6 0	. . .	. .	13409 19 4	. .	. .	3493 3 0	. .	127 5 0	41 9 0	42 0 0	18286 12 8
LEICESTERSHIRE.													
Leicester . . . County Gaol and Ho. Corr.	389 0 5	. .	13 11 6	3292 15 11½	. .	. .	48 16 8	598 8 6	3105 5 1	224 4 6	. .	2 10 4	7674 13 0
" . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	22 4 0	. .	. .	. .	1221 14 1	. .	. .	505 19 0	. . .	30 18 6	. .	3 14 6	1784 10 1
LINCOLNSHIRE.													
Lincoln . . . County Gaol	3 16 11	. .	18 1 2	1312 9 8	. .	. .	. .	22 1 1	. .	17 1 8	1 18 6	. .	1375 8 7
Louth . . . County House of Correction	. .	. .	. .	684 18 3	. .	. .	. .	162 19 5	. .	15 3 10	. .	1 12 6	864 14 0
Spilsby . . . County House of Correction	. .	. .	. .	1054 14 6	. .	. .	. .	167 9 3	. .	5 14 6	. .	. .	1227 17 9
Kirton . . . County House of Correction	48 12 5½	0 17 0	2 0 0	1155 11 10½	. .	. .	. .	262 11 4½	. .	25 15 5	. .	. .	1494 18 0
Falkingham . . . County House of Correction	. .	. .	. .	665 14 7	. .	. .	67 1 4	246 0 1	. .	9 0 6	. .	1 12 0	989 8 0
Spalding . . . County House of Correction	84 18 7	0 3 10	3 6 6	1098 14 5	. .	. .	. .	227 16 2	. .	11 7 6	. .	3 6 6	1429 13 6
Lincoln . . . City Gaol	13 4 4	. .	. .	. .	600 4 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 1 0	615 9 7
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	. .	. .	145 4 11	. .	. .	47 13 7	. .	4 4 6	. .	. .	197 2 6
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	. .	. .	306 8 10	. .	. .	33 15 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	340 4 6
MIDDLESEX.													
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol	20 1 0	. .	74 18 2	117 3 1	4709 6 5	238 18 0	. .	960 19 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	6121 6 2
Coldbath Fields . County House of Correction	1953 3 7	3 2 4	771 0 8	16953 16 7	. .	. .	. .	9415 6 8	. .	11 8 6	82 18 0	346 12 0	29537 7 10
Clerkenwell . . . County House of Detention	. .	. .	. .	9253 18 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	175 15 0	9429 13 0
Westminster . . . County House of Correction	629 12 4½	0 5 7	52 7 0	13223 19 8½	. .	. .	. .	5285 10 5	. .	. .	30 14 6	. .	19222 9 7
Holloway . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	257 0 0½	3 2 10½	. .	. .	5200 3 3	. .	. .	2337 10 6	. .	. .	8 9 0	50 17 11	7857 3 7
Whitecross Street . City & Co. Debtors' Prison	. .	. .	. .	. .	5421 10 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5421 10 1
Bridge Street . City Bridewell	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
MONMOUTHSHIRE.													
Monmouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	12 16 10	. .	8 5 10	1247 2 2	. . .	. .	. .	218 17 2	. .	20 13 6	2 2 0	6 1 6	1515 18 6
Usk . . . County House of Correction	47 0 11½	0 16 11	. .	1805 14 7½	. .	. .	. .	468 8 11½	. .	53 5 6	. .	24 1 6	2399 8 6
NORFOLK.													
Norwich . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	105 19 0	. .	81 1 6	2107 6 5	. .	. .	28 19 6	343 11 0	. .	26 18 6	. .	18 16 0	2662 11 11
Scaffham . . . County House of Correction	. .	. .	. .	1265 1 1	. .	. .	. .	205 9 7	. .	3 15 1	. .	. .	1474 5 9
Walsingham . . County House of Correction	22 8 8	. .	8 8 11	1280 5 3	. .	. .	. .	105 16 2	. .	. .	. .	1 5 6	1418 4 6
Norwich . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	. .	. .	1707 2 5½	. .	. .	313 1 9½	. .	28 17 9	. .	2 17 0	2051 19 0
Yarmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	6 12 4½	. .	1 0 0	. .	569 8 7	. .	. .	57 11 1	. .	3 2 6	5 7 6	32 7 11½	675 10 0
King's Lynn . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	. .	. .	428 2 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	8 14 4	. .	. .	436 17 1
Thetford . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	150 6 6	. .	. .	17 18 1	. .	3 1 6	. .	. .	171 6 1
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.													
Northampton . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	184 15 0	. .	2 9 6	5259 0 8	. .	. .	. .	722 10 0	. .	25 14 11	. .	4 16 6	6199 6 7
" . . Borough Gaol	300 0 0	. .	. .	. .	1411 15 11	. .	. .	239 11 4	1503 10 8	169 9 2	. .	13 4 6	3577 11 7
Peterborough . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	. .	626 13 5	. .	. .	. .	78 4 0	. .	10 0 6	. .	. .	709 17 5
NORTHUMBERLAND.													
Morpeth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	143 9 3	. .	252 10 3	2109 9 9	. .	. .	. .	487 10 6	. .	45 15 3	. .	74 19 6	3113 14 6
Tynemouth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	49 13 9	. .	. .	263 1 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 9 6	315 5 1
Alnwick . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	3 15 0	. .	. .	140 12 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 16 6	145 3 9
Hexham . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	0 13 8	. .	1 9 4	117 8 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 16 0	120 7 8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	522 5 1½	6 14 7½	5 17 0	. .	2877 14 2½	. .	. .	427 2 2	. .	51 0 4	. .	19 12 6	3910 5 11
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	19 13 8	. .	. .	. .	805 15 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	22 1 6	847 10 3
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.													
Nottingham . . County Gaol	. .	. .	14 18 5	1041 7 2	. .	. .	. .	131 18 10	. .	42 14 1	. .	2 0 6	1232 19 0
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	24 14 8	. .	. .	1506 8 11	. .	. .	172 14 0	740 12 8	. .	. .	. .	19 16 0	2464 6 3
Nottingham . . . Town Gaol	15 11 0	. .	1 1 10	. .	1442 15 9	. .	. .	425 7 2	. .	10 7 4	. .	5 6 0	1900 9 1
OXFORDSHIRE.													
Oxford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	5 0 0	0 16 0	36 5 9	3388 4 8	. .	. .	238 9 1	578 6 6	. .	20 6 11	. .	5 18 6	4273 7 3
" . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	2 10 0	32 16 8	12 13 6	. .	408 16 1	. .	. .	152 9 2	. .	1 5 10	. .	0 19 6	611 10 9
RUTLANDSHIRE.													
Oakham . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	10 13 9	. .	2 9 6	799 15 9	. .	. .	. .	37 0 2	. .	15 5 2	. .	0 7 0	865 11 4
SHROPSHIRE.													
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	41 16 6	3 3 0	7 9 0	2815 16 8	. .	. .	. .	424 13 10	. .	48 5 1	. .	34 8 6	3375 12 7
SOMERSETSHIRE.													
Taunton . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	4 14 10	8946 10 1½	. .	. .	141 4 10½	902 4 3	. .	119 2 5	. .	13 2 0	10126 18 6
Shepton Mallet . County House of Correction	43 13 7	. .	1 2 9	2311 7 4	. .	. .	. .	455 1 0	. .	. .	2 2 0	2 5 6	2815 12 2
Bath . . . City Gaol	24 10 1	. .	217 3 1	. .	2696 14 5	. .	. .	197 2 3	947 5 6	118 5 4	. .	. .	4200 0 8
Axbridge . . . Borough Common Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SOUTHAMPTON.													
Winchester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	91 19 0	7668 9 0	. .	. .	518 16 7	1137 17 2	. .	45 12 8	31 7 0	382 12 0	9876 13 0
Portsmouth . . . Borough Gaol & Ho. Corr.	26 13 8	. .	14 0 0	. .	1676 1 10	. .	. .	326 4 8	. .	6 2 0	. .	15 13 0	2064 15 2
Southampton . . Town Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	1 15 3	80 13 4	. .	2594 4 2	. .	. .	236 4 0	. .	12 12 6	4 13 0	82 6 0	3012 8 3
Andover . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	52 18 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	52 18 2
STAFFORDSHIRE.													
Stafford . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	29 4 11	. .	129 16 1	12128 16 0	. .	. .	1196 4 7	1250 18 10	. .	127 19 6	41 2 0	78 15 6	16982 16 11
Lichfield . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	. .	. .	74 10 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	74 10 10
SUFFOLK.													
Bury St. Edmunds . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	. .	. .	. .	1681 3 7½	166 10 0	. .	92 5 1½	315 1 4½	. .	12 18 6	. .	36 0 0	2301 18 8
Ipswich . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr.	28 0 2	. .	. .	1834 9 0	. .	. .	2 10 0	78 7 3	. .	9 15 6	41 0 0	17 6 0	2011 7 5
Beccles . . . County House of Correction	. .	. .	7 11 0	711 18 2	. .	. .	. .	67 8 9	. .	11 7 2	. .	. .	798 0 2
Ipswich . . . Borough Gaol	13 14 0	. .	. .	. .	440 3 10	. .	. .	156 13 11	. .	8 5 10	. .	2 8 0	621 5 7

7.—FUNDS CHARGED with the EXPENSES of the COUNTY, BOROUGH, and LIBERTY PRISONS, in the Year ended the 30th September 1856 — *continued.*

PRISONS.	PRISON RECEIPTS.			LOCAL RATES.				HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.			Customs for Revenue Prisoners.	Army—for Military Prisoners.	Total Expenses.
	Profits of Prisoners' Labour.	Vagrants' Money applied to Maintenance.	Other Small Contingent Receipts.	Of the County.	Of the Borough.	Of other Counties for Prisoners under Contract.	Of other Boroughs for Prisoners under Contract.	Proportion of the Charge for Convicted Prisoners.	For Convicts under Contracts.	Removal of Convicts.			
SURREY.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Horsemonger Lane . . County Gaol	1 14 0	. .	. .	4337 14 3	. .	. .	0 6 4	144 11 6	. .	3 17 6	1 10 0	160 14 5	1509 8 0
Wandsworth . . County House of Correction	429 12 8	14 3 10	62 15 6	19191 19 9	. .	877 12 10	44 8 3	4286 8 6	. .	. .	33 7 6	58 18 0	24999 6 [illegible]
Queen's Prison . Debtors' Gaol	. .	. .	. .	987 2 9	. .	. .	. .	4289 7 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	[illegible]
SUSSEX.													
Lewes . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	97 6 8½	. .	35 3 8½	4635 19 2	. .	. .	2021 7 6	575 16 2	. .	17 16 6	31 12 0	92 9 6	7597 11 9
Petworth . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	150 0 0	. .	2 1 8½	. .	2156 16 2½	. .	. .	187 1 8	. .	10 4 11	. .	1 2 6	2367 7 0
Hastings . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	76 6 0	2 1 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	78 7 0
Winchelsea . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	26 13 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	26 13 3
Rye . . . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	108 15 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	198 15 7
WARWICKSHIRE.													
Warwick . . . County Gaol	97 12 4	. .	95 10 8	2342 7 8	. .	. .	384 13 3	401 10 5	. .	31 3 11	0 5 5	7 7 6	3320 11 .
" . . . County House of Correction	91 4 2	. .	5 12 8	1994 10 6	. .	. .	143 10 0	602 11 11	. .	. .	4 10 6	12 10 0	2884 9 .
Coventry . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	38 3 1	. .	23 1 7½	782 1 5	. .	. .	. .	196 5 6½	. .	5 19 0	. .	7 8 0	1052 18 .
Birmingham . . Borough Gaol	333 10 0	. .	22 2 7	. .	6531 9 4	. .	. .	2494 9 6	. .	136 8 1	. .	21 5 0	9512 4 .
WESTMORELAND.													
Appleby . . . . County Gaol	36 8 5	. .	7 14 0	340 0 5	. .	. .	. .	37 15 8	. .	11 14 6	. .	0 11 6	434 4 6
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	41 12 0	. .	. .	406 12 4	. .	. .	. .	57 1 6	. .	. .	. .	2 14 6	508 6 4
WILTSHIRE.													
Fisherton, Salisbury County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	12 15 1	. .	17 19 7½	1095 4 6½	317 7 7	103 6 0	. .	288 5 2½	. .	73 1 3	. .	. .	1985 10 4
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	33 9 6	. .	101 10 1	1701 9 6	. .	. .	158 1 4	615 4 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	2612 11 11
WORCESTERSHIRE.													
Worcester . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	50 16 2	. .	234 18 0	5266 2 1	. .	. .	. .	1510 15 11	. .	25 16 3	. .	14 5 6	7102 13 11
" . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	. .	. .	2 5 0	. .	966 16 1	. .	. .	205 16 10	. .	19 1 8	. .	3 8 0	1197 7 7
YORKSHIRE.													
York . . . . . County Gaol	336 12 2	. .	1 19 6	3337 6 1	. .	. .	197 3 0	1233 11 5	. .	88 16 2	. .	50 7 0	5345 15 4
Northallerton . . County House of Correction	20 12 8	. .	. .	3510 6 7	. .	. .	17 10 5	416 16 4	. .	16 5 8	8 8 0	12 19 6	4402 10 2
Beverley . . . . County House of Correction	141 19 5	. .	6 3 11	2028 9 2	. .	. .	6 13 7	256 7 10	. .	16 4 8	. .	75 3 8	2551 2 .
Wakefield . . . County House of Correction	2710 1 7	5 12 2	. .	7263 12 10	. .	. .	744 15 5	3266 14 0	0 0	105 16 10	59 19 6	119 13 8	16748 6 0
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	396 17 1	. .	3 18 2	. .	1161 5 4	. .	. .	865 11 6	. .	30 12 0	45 2 0	4 18 0	2508 4 1
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol	706 7 10	. .	7 2 2	. .	1813 8 7	. .	. .	1169 7 0	1050 0 0	63 13 4	28 17 0	27 5 0	4866 0 11
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	33 6 0	. .	0 17 0	. .	150 3 5	. .	. .	7 15 0	. .	. .	. .	0 2 6	192 3 11
Ripon . . . . Liberty Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	3 13 0	295 12 4	. .	. .	. .	25 7 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	324 13 0
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	34 17 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	34 17 7
York . . . . . City Gaol & Ho. Corr. . .	139 10 0	. .	. .	. .	745 8 9	. .	. .	331 15 5	. .	30 12 0	. .	6 10 0	1254 16 .
Halifax . . . . Co. Court Debtors' Gaol .	. .	. .	. .	604 17 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	604 17 7
Knaresborough . Borough Debtors' Gaol .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Knaresborough Castle. Liberty Debtors' Gaol .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sheffield . . . . Debtors' Gaol	. .	. .	. .	19 15 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	19 15 6
Ecclesall . . . . Court House	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ANGLESEY.													
Beaumaris . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	20 15 3	. .	. .	497 17 9	26 4 1	. .	. .	56 18 3	. .	16 15 0	. .	. .	618 10 4
BRECONSHIRE.													
Brecknock . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	2 3 0	539 19 4	. .	. .	. .	196 11 3	. .	20 9 3	. .	12 6 9	771 8 19
CARDIGANSHIRE.													
Cardigan . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	. .	486 1 6	. .	. .	. .	50 6 10	. .	22 12 4	1 14 0	0 11 6	561 6 8
Aberystwith . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	79 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 7 2	82 17 8
CARMARTHENSHIRE.													
Carmarthen . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	2 2 7	. .	. .	693 11 3½	. .	. .	73 3 6	193 2 9½	. .	. .	. .	6 13 6	968 13 8
CARNARVONSHIRE.													
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	127 5 11	6 17 3	. .	686 8 10	. .	. .	. .	134 7 10	. .	38 15 9	. .	. .	1013 15 7
DENBIGHSHIRE.													
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	5 0 6	0 3 0	6 0 11	751 9 7	. .	. .	. .	145 15 7	. .	15 9 10	. .	18 10 9	942 20 .
FLINTSHIRE.													
Flint . . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	28 3 6	. .	83 3 2	598 4 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	709 11 2
GLAMORGANSHIRE.													
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	19 10 0	. .	. .	1829 10 2	. .	. .	. .	224 2 10	. .	52 12 6	. .	34 9 0	2160 4 8
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	64 8 7	. .	. .	1566 5 2	. .	. .	. .	992 7 11	. .	52 19 0	. .	7 16 6	4683 17 3
MERIONETHSHIRE.													
Dolgelly . . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	10 2 10	. .	. .	221 1 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	231 4 8
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	16 5 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16 5 0
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.													
Montgomery . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	. .	681 18 4	. .	. .	. .	136 12 6	. .	20 4 6	. .	16 6 0	855 1 4
PEMBROKESHIRE.													
Haverfordwest . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	. .	677 12 2½	. .	. .	39 3 5	121 17 11	. .	16 8 6	2 5 6	1 14 0	882 2 9
RADNORSHIRE.													
Presteign . . . County Gaol & Ho. Corr. .	. .	. .	. .	568 1 0	. .	. .	. .	89 13 0	. .	. .	. .	3 3 0	660 7 .
New Radnor . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	31 5 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 5 .	. .	. .	31 . .
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES . .	21,602 10 10½	129 16 6½	3,194 12 6	285,781 7 11½	44,867 8 3½	1,599 6 11½	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.—RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS undergoing PUNISHMENT, and of their DISPOSAL, during the Year ended 29th September **1856.**

STATE OF THE PRISONS.	Total.		Pentonville.	Parkhurst.	Millbank.		Portland.	Dartmoor.	Portsmouth.	Hulk Establishment.	Chatham.	Brixton.	Fulham Refuge.
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.
Undergoing Punishment at the commencement of the Year	6,770	819	520	464	916	178	1,517	976	1,020	1,357	.	641	.
Received (including Removals from one Government Prison to another) during the Year	6,987	662	822	189	2,235	308	1,380	583	904	778	96	298	56
Total in the Year	13,757	1,481	1,342	653	3,151	486	2,897	1,559	1,924	2,135	96	939	56
Daily Average during the Year	6,325	805	461	431	763	164	1,451	952	981	1,190	96	597	44
REMOVED TO THE COLONIES; viz.,													
Western Australia	498	.	1	.	4	.	197	57	130	109	.	.	.
Bermuda	346	.	.	.	.	.	140	16	90	100	.	.	.
Gibraltar	376	.	.	.	.	.	180	.	100	96	.	.	.
REMOVED TO OTHER GOVERNMENT PRISONS	3,487	355	714	70	2,032	287	80	110	108	364	.	68	.
County Gaols	14	1	1	.	5	1	.	5	1	2	.	.	.
Schools or Reformatories	7	1	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lunatic Asylums	18	1	3	.	5	.	1	3	1	5	.	1	.
DISCHARGED IN THE YEAR; viz.,													
On Termination of Sentence	20	.	.	8	.	.	2	.	7	3	.	.	.
On Tickets-of-Leave	2,611	245	55	140	235	.	766	385	475	555	.	239	6
Ditto, on Medical Grounds	16	20	1	.	3	2	1	1	.	10	.	18	.
On Commutation of Sentence	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
On Pardon	74	14	3	3	35	2	13	9	.	11	.	12	.
Died	99	14	6	2	16	5	4	31	7	33	.	9	.
Committed Suicide	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Escaped	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.
Disposed of during the Year	7,586	651	787	224	2,341	298	1,384	635	920	1,295	.	347	6
Remaining in Custody	6,171	830	555	429	810	188	1,513	924	1,004	840	96	592	50
CASES OF SICKNESS; viz.,													
Infirmary Cases	5,968	357	35	242	756	132	1,924	1,597	312	1,102	.	222	3
Slight Indisposition	76,100	14,473	1,831	276	3,806	1,240	2,190	16,000	21,050	30,947	.	12,836	397
Insanity	41	2	2	.	12	.	2	18	1	6	.	2	.
Total Cases of Sickness	82,109	14,832	1,868	518	4,574	1,372	4,116	17,615	21,363	32,055	.	13,060	400
Greatest Number at one Time	1,172	161	69	52	111	30	141	175	157	467	.	110	21
PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES; viz.,													
Whipping and Irons	121	.	.	55	3	.	25	20	13	5	.	.	.
Solitary or Dark Cell	3,238	412	360	234	198	157	6	626	1,029	784	1	251	4
Stoppage of Diet	1,629	477	1	4	225	52	737	392	33	236	1	423	2
Other Punishments	1,100	55	16	136	11	8	88	333	475	41	.	47	.
Total Punishments	6,088	944	377	429	437	217	856	1,371	1,550	1,066	2	721	6

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.—RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS in the Year ended 29th September **1856.**

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE DIFFERENT PRISONS.	Total.		Pentonville.	Parkhurst.	Millbank.		Portland.	Dartmoor.	Portsmouth.	Hulks.	Brixton.		Fulham Refuge.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Governor and Deputy Governor, and Master of Hospital	17	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	.	2	.	1
Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain	16	.	2	2	2	.	2	2	2	2	1	.	1	.
Schoolmasters and Scripture Readers, and Schoolmistresses	44	11	3	6	9	3	7	4	5	10	.	5	.	3
Medical Officers and Assistant Surgeons	14	.	1	1	2	.	2	2	1	3	1	.	1	.
Clerks	49	.	6	2	9	.	8	6	6	6	4	.	2	.
Stewards and Manufacturer	11	.	2	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.
Chief Warders and Chief Matrons	10	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	1	4	.	.	.	1
Foremen of Works and Agricultural Bailiff	9	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	.
Principal Warders and Principal Matrons	49	9	6	4	9	1	9	7	6	8	.	6	.	2
Warders, Matrons, Compounder	185	22	17	16	32	5	39	23	25	33	.	14	.	3
Assistant Warders and Assistant Matrons	366	31	13	15	59	9	94	46	61	78	.	19	.	3
Cooks, Bakers, Gatekeepers, Porters, Watchmen, Nurses, and Messengers	65	4	2	7	5	2	13	15	8	6	6	2	3	.
Labourers, Enginemen, Gasmen, Stokers, Artisans, Cutters	31	.	5	3	10	.	4	4	2	.	3	.	.	.
Labourers, Charwomen, Dairywomen, Brickmaker, Carter	16	2	1	3	2	2	1	6	2	.	1	.	.	.
Civil Guards	55	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	12	.	.	.	.
Total Establishments	937	84	61	63	145	23	227	120	124	171	18	48	8	13

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.—RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE under each HEAD OF SERVICE in the Year ended 29th September 1856.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTAL.	Pentonville.	Parkhurst.	Millbank.	Portland.	Dartmoor.	Portsmouth.	Hulks.	Brixton.	Fulham Refuge, from April 1856.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buildings, Hulks, and ordinary Repairs	7,339 5 0	1,075 5 8	1,339 14 10	681 2 10	1,119 13 6	1,655 17 2	369 4 0	492 19 2	549 8 11	55 18 11
Fuel and Light	12,694 11 6	684 8 9	683 8 9	2,822 2 8	1,911 12 10	2,388 11 2	1,012 13 4	1,612 17 0	1,522 6 9	26 10 3
Furniture and Fittings	1,728 7 3	84 12 10	72 17 10	483 2 5	130 19 11	89 19 6	80 7 7	356 8 5	402 18 9	27 0 0
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2,107 10 10	91 12 0	138 12 6	262 12 0	363 19 1	384 9 9	276 7 0	408 1 6	124 2 2	57 14 10
Bedding for Prisoners	2,924 9 3	53 9 0	302 10 3	765 1 1	676 14 10	38 12 9	101 2 10	468 18 10	464 0 2	53 19 6
Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Cutlery, &c.	691 13 8	42 14 7	29 5 2	223 4 4	102 11 5	28 14 11	43 17 3	23 7 2	113 2 4	84 16 6
Brushes, Brooms, Mops, &c.	1,043 19 7	177 10 4	81 12 2	240 3 3	222 17 7	118 10 0	7 4 0	109 12 7	82 10 2	3 19 6
Conveyance of Convicts	2,874 14 7	596 1 5	51 4 0	1,307 2 6	205 3 0	286 12 9	196 5 6	214 19 6	17 5 11	. .
Funeral Expenses, Inquests, &c.	228 11 3	14 17 6	1 1 0	51 2 6	5 2 0	21 15 0	4 5 0	100 4 3	30 4 0	. .
Various small Disbursements	3,820 19 6	164 16 10	223 2 1	495 5 3	526 14 0	615 15 1	438 10 1	795 14 2	511 18 7	49 3 5
Total (Establishment) Expenses	35,454 2 5	2,985 8 11	2,923 8 7	7,330 18 10	5,265 8 2	5,628 18 1	2,529 16 7	4,613 2 7	3,817 17 9	359 2 11
Annual Cost per Prisoner	4 19 5	6 9 6	6 15 7½	7 18 2	3 12 7	5 18 3	2 11 6	3 17 6	6 7 10	. .
Salaries of Principal Officers and Clerks	25,957 7 6	2,577 9 9	2,563 0 0	4,143 16 2	3,785 5 3	3,131 15 9	2,913 1 0	4,557 10 2	1,828 15 7	456 13 10
Wages of Subordinate Officers and Servants	41,947 7 7	1,674 6 0	2,312 0 0	6,399 11 6	9,697 14 6	6,647 18 11	5,580 14 11	7,639 15 6	1,824 7 3	170 19 0
Salaries and Wages of Manufacturing or Labour Department	7,381 11 2	1,639 14 2	657 1 3	2,612 2 2	674 7 11	810 11 3	469 12 11	. .	441 6 4	76 15 2
Rations for Officers, and Allowances in lieu thereof	10,870 13 4	511 4 8	551 17 0	1,700 9 8	2,457 4 2	1,444 14 2	1,502 15 0	2,018 11 0	654 12 8	29 5 0
Uniforms for Officers and Servants	4,221 16 0	158 18 8	398 10 11	635 2 7	1,185 10 11	453 9 2	649 18 5	623 9 0	116 16 4	. .
Total (Officers and Servants) Expenses	90,378 15 7	6,561 13 3	6,482 9 2	15,491 2 1	17,800 2 9	12,489 9 3	11,116 2 3	14,839 5 8	4,865 18 2	733 13 0
Annual Cost per Prisoner	12 13 6	14 4 8	15 11 9½	16 14 2	12 5 4	13 2 6	11 6 7	12 9 4	8 3 0	. .
Victualling Prisoners	83,540 11 10	4,580 12 1	3,890 7 0	9,149 3 3	19,858 2 0	13,778 11 5	11,809 11 8	15,182 14 5	5,218 7 4	73 2 8
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.	1,545 11 6	77 10 6	67 18 10	283 7 9	178 1 8	254 15 0	61 2 5	430 3 5	180 4 7	12 7 4
Medical comforts (Extras for the Sick)	2,585 4 9	72 7 10	59 9 2	415 1 0	87 0 5	221 16 9	135 9 11	1,211 8 1	326 1 2	6 10 5
Clothing and Travelling Expenses of Prisoners on their Liberation	8,559 2 3	67 14 11	600 11 2	323 0 6	2,664 7 6	1,457 5 6	938 18 10	1,745 5 6	746 6 6	15 11 10
Soap, Scouring and cleaning Articles	3,254 0 6	223 12 8	118 5 1	541 11 6	798 7 5	321 2 9	450 7 7	312 2 11	524 15 6	23 15 1
Total (Diet, Clothing, Gratuities, Soap, &c.) Expenses	99,434 10 10	5,021 18 0	4,736 11 3	10,712 4 0	23,525 19 0	16,033 11 5	13,395 10 5	18,881 14 4	6,995 15 1	131 7 4
Annual Cost per Prisoner	13 18 11	10 17 10	10 19 9½	11 11 1	16 4 3	16 16 10	13 13 0	15 17 4	11 14 8	. .
Gross Total Expenses	225,267 8 10	14,569 0 2	14,142 9 0	33,534 4 11	46,591 9 11	34,150 18 9	27,041 9 3	38,334 2 7	15,679 11 0	1,224 3 3
Gross Annual Charge per Prisoner	31 11 10	31 12 0	32 16 3	36 3 6	32 2 2	35 17 5	27 11 3	32 4 3	26 5 3	. .
Deduct—Actual Receipts (Rent of Officers' Quarters, Sale of old Stores, &c.)	4,565 16 11	343 5 0	314 11 8	618 13 2	1,231 11 4	644 12 1	498 4 4	796 3 3	118 16 1	. .
Deduct—Value of productive Labour paid over to Exchequer	12,219 8 9	676 19 3	2,041 15 0	6,031 7 5	182 1 1	817 13 8	. .	33 1 6	2,436 10 10	. .
	16,785 5 8	1,020 4 3	2,356 6 8	6,650 0 7	1,413 12 5	1,462 5 9	498 4 4	829 4 9	2,555 6 11	. .
Net Total Expenses	208,482 3 2	13,548 15 11	11,786 2 4	26,884 4 4	45,177 17 6	32,688 13 0	26,543 4 11	37,504 17 10	13,124 4 1	1,224 3 3
Net Annual Charge per Prisoner	29 4 9	29 7 9	27 6 10	29 0 0	31 2 8	34 6 8	27 1 1	31 10 4	22 0 0	. .

NUMBER OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS COMMITTED to REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in the Year ended the 29th September **1856**, pursuant to the Statutes 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86. and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 109.

SCHOOLS TO WHICH THE COMMITMENTS WERE MADE.	Committed.			Sentence.								Age.													
				Previous Imprisonment.				Reformatory School.				10 Years and under.		11 Years, and above 10.		12 Years, and above 11.		13 Years, and above 12.		14 Years, and above 13.		15 Years, and above 14.		Under 16 and above 15 Years.	
	On Indictment.	Summary Conviction.	Total.	14 Days.	1 Month, and above 14 Days.	2 Months, and above 1.	Above 2 Months.	2 Years.	3 Years, and above 2.	4 Years, and above 3.	5 Years, and above 4.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Berks Reformatory School, Reading	13	9	22	4	10	2	6	16	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	5	.	7	.	3	.	3	.
Cumberland Reformatory School, Carlisle	.	7	7	6	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.
Bradwell Reformatory School, near Sandbach, Cheshire	13	6	19	4	8	3	4	2	8	4	5	.	.	3	.	4	.	2	.	7	.	2	.	1	.
Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School	13	2	15	5	7	3	.	8	3	2	2	.	.	1	.	6	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	1	.
Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingswood Reformatory, near Bristol	8	10	18	5	8	5	.	7	5	.	6	5	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	4	.
Hardwicke Reformatory, near Gloucester	14	28	42	14	8	7	13	31	2	.	9	.	.	5	.	3	.	4	.	6	.	12	.	12	.
Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Bristol	9	15	24	7	9	4	4	3	8	2	11	.	4	.	5	.	3	.	9	.	2	.	1	.	.
Arnos' Court Girls' Reformatory, near Bristol	2	24	26	7	15	4	.	1	1	1	23	.	1	.	6	.	5	.	5	.	1	.	8	.	.
The Boys' Home, Eling, near Southampton	4	5	9	2	4	1	2	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	1	.
Liverpool "Akbar Hulk" Reformatory	.	48	48	10	16	20	2	11	3	.	34	.	.	1	.	2	.	12	.	7	.	12	.	14	.
Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory School, Liverpool	.	7	7	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	.
Leicestershire Juvenile Reformatory, Leicester	5	17	22	16	4	2	.	1	13	3	5	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	5	.	4	.	6	.
Agricultural Colony of St. Bernard's Abbey, near Loughborough	13	27	40	8	21	10	1	3	5	.	32	1	.	4	.	5	.	5	.	17	.	8	.	.	.
Catholic Reformatory, Brook Green, Middlesex	10	41	51	16	22	4	9	13	15	5	18	5	.	.	.	7	.	17	.	15	.	4	.	3	.
Home in the East Reformatory, Bow	1	2	3	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
School of Discipline for Girls, Chelsea	3	.	3	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Buxton Juvenile Reformatory School, Marsham	8	19	27	18	6	3	.	8	14	1	4	1	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	5	.	7	.	6	.
Northampton Society's Reformatory School	3	10	13	13	.	.	.	9	1	1	2	2	.	4	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Reformatory School	3	32	35	30	5	.	.	16	11	7	1	3	.	3	.	5	.	11	.	9	.	1	.	3	.
Suffolk Reformatory School, Thorndon, near Eye	5	6	11	6	3	.	2	6	2	.	3	2	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
Saltley Reformatory, near Birmingham	9	8	17	2	8	6	1	6	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	7	.	3	.
Allesley Reformatory School, Warwickshire	2	3	5	4	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Birmingham Girls' Reformatory	.	13	13	5	5	1	2	5	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	1
Warwickshire Reformatory, Weston-under-Weatherley, Leamington	4	6	10	9	1	.	.	2	3	1	4	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Stoke Farm Reformatory near Worcester	8	5	13	8	5	.	.	1	1	.	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	2	.	3	.
Woodberry Hill Reformatory for the County and City of Worcester	7	11	18	5	9	4	.	1	5	2	10	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	4	.
Calder Farm School, near Mirfield, Yorkshire	1	5	6	3	2	.	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.
Castle Howard Reformatory, Yorkshire	2	6	8	3	5	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	160	374	534	220	185	80	49	169	124	41	200	20	6	34	11	53	13	92	19	107	15	80	10	71	3
OFFENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.																									
Larceny and Petty Thefts	46	188	234	113	65	37	19	72	56	17	89	10	2	13	4	27	7	39	6	38	4	44	4	35	1
„ of Fixtures	7	10	17	8	2	2	5	4	1	1	11	1	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	5	.	2	.	1	.
„ by Servant	8	17	25	10	12	1	2	9	6	4	6	.	.	3	.	3	.	3	1	4	3	2	.	5	1
„ from Person	17	28	45	13	20	11	1	10	10	3	22	1	.	3	.	4	.	5	1	20	2	2	1	5	1
„ in Dwelling House	19	65	84	39	28	8	9	37	22	2	23	5	1	5	1	8	1	20	1	15	4	14	.	9	.
Attempt to Steal	.	13	13	4	6	2	1	4	3	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	4	.	2	.	1	.
Unlawful Possession of Goods	.	5	5	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Fraudulent Offences	14	12	26	9	10	4	3	7	5	4	10	.	3	1	3	2	2	.	8	1	2	2	.	2	.
Embezzlement	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Horse-stealing	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-stealing	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c.	14	4	18	7	6	3	2	3	5	4	6	2	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	1	.	4	.	4	.
Burglary	12	.	12	4	7	1	.	4	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	2	1	2	.
Attempts to break into Houses, &c.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Arson and Wilful Burning	6	.	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1
Other Malicious Offences	7	2	9	1	4	.	1	4	2	1	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
Assault	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Assault with Intent to Ravish	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Larceny	.	19	19	3	11	5	.	2	2	.	15	1	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	2	2	2	3	1	.
Other Offences	4	6	10	1	7	1	1	3	2	1	4	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
TOTAL	160	374	534	220	184	83	47	164	121	39	210	20	6	32	11	54	12	93	19	105	18	80	9	71	4

CRIMINAL LUNATICS AND INSANE PERSONS.—Number undergoing Detention in Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, under Orders of Criminal Courts or Justices, or on Removal by the Order of the Secretary of State, during the Year ended the 29th September **1856**.

PLACE OF DETENTION.	UNDER DETENTION.							DISCHARGED OR REMOVED.														Numbers 29th September 1856.		Cost per Head per Annum.			Total Costs.		
	At Commencement of Year.		Received during the Year.		Total.			Died.		Committed Suicide.		Escaped.		Becoming sane.		Removed for Trial (sane).		Removed to other Asylums.		Total.									
COUNTY ASYLUMS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bedford, Hertford, and Huntingdon	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	4	4	26	4	4
Buckingham	4	1	.	.	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	1	22	4	1	111	0	8
Chester	13	2	2	.	15	2	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	14	2	22	15	0	364	0	0
Cornwall	5	5	.	.	5	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	3	22	15	0	205	8	0
North Wales	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	22	16	3	114	1	3
Derby	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	26	2	10	52	5	8
Devon	10	1	3	.	13	1	14	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	11	1	23	8	0	190	0	0
Dorset	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	21	17	8	65	15	0
Essex	11	2	3	.	14	2	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	5	1	6	9	1	16	15	7	268	9	7
Gloucester	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	4	.	22	2	0	88	18	11
Kent	8	3	6	1	14	4	18	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	4	10	4	26	11	4	368	7	11
Lancaster, Lancaster Moor	10	6	.	1	10	7	17	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	8	6	20	4	2	310	10	6
„ Rainhill	5	4	.	.	5	4	9	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	4	2	3	22	16	3	114	1	3
„ Prestwich	1	2	1	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	19	14	4	72	9	6
Leicester	13	3	4	1	17	4	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	16	4	20	16	0	416	0	0
Lincoln	7	2	.	.	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	30	18	2	278	3	6
Middlesex, Colney Hatch	9	3	5	1	14	4	18	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	12	3	25	14	8	341	9	7
„ Hanwell	6	9	2	2	8	11	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	7	10	27	1	5	445	4	6
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor	3	2	1	.	4	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	1	26	0	0	130	0	0
Norfolk	3	.	.	1	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	22	15	0	72	7	7
Nottingham	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	0	0	26	0	0
Oxford and Berks	4	3	3	1	7	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	26	16	0	234	16	11
Salop and Montgomery	2	1	1	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	27	6	0	60	11	0
Somerset	6	1	2	.	8	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6	1	24	2	8	168	16	8
Southampton	9	1	3	.	12	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	9	1	24	14	0	189	4	1
Stafford	2	2	1	1	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	22	2	0	103	5	7
Suffolk	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	22	15	6	68	6	6
Surrey	7	.	3	1	10	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	8	1	23	10	8	166	5	9
Warwick	3	.	2	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	27	15	7	98	18	9
Wilts	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	22	15	0	91	10	0
Worcester	5	2	1	.	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	31	4	0	151	19	
York, North and East Riding	5	1	.	.	5	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	1	17	9	9	91	17	1
„ West Riding	4	1	1	.	5	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	1	19	10	0	97	12	2
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.																													
Birmingham	7	7	3	1	10	8	18	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	6	7	23	8	0	310	17	7
Bristol	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	0	0	26	0	0
Hull	7	1	.	.	7	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	28	12	0	223	12	0
HOSPITALS.																													
Northampton, General Hospital	7	.	2	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	28	0	0	205	0	0
Bethlehem	88	20	28	4	116	24	140	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	20	3	27	4	31	89	20	39	16	9	4,342	7	9
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.																													
Bethnal House	5	1	1	.	6	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	32	10	0	245	0	0
Grove Hall	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	39	0	0	112	6	0
Camberwell House	6	3	.	.	6	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	34	7	6	309	8	0
Blacklands House	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	78	9	0	78	9	0
Clapham Retreat	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	415	14	0	415	14	0
Pembroke House	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	40	0	0	40	0	0
Hoxton House	4	4	4	.	8	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	7	1	33	16	0	371	16	0
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.																													
Plympton House	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	28	12	0	28	12	0
Brisham House	6	.	1	.	7	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	.	33	15	0	135	4	0
Gateshead Fell	6	2	1	1	7	3	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	2	36	8	0	231	4	0
Preston Lodge	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	18	0	36	18	0
Vernon House	5	2	1	.	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	31	5	9	220	10	0
Westbrook House	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	200	0	0	200	0	0
Haydock Lodge	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	31	4	9	10	7	5
Norwich Infirmary	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	16	0	29	16	0
Tuckhurst Asylum	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	385	12	0	385	12	0
Peckerton House	116	20	11	4	127	24	151	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	122	26	46	3	0	5636	0	0
Fiddington House	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	28	0	0	28	0	0
Portland House	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	24	1	0	48	2	0
TOTAL	448	117	100	21	548	138	686	16	4	1	.	6	.	12	3	7	1	27	3	70	13	89	472	109	.	.		[illegible]		

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

139

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE HISTORY AND PRACTICE

OF

VACCINATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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1857.

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TO THE RT. HON. THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

SIR,

You have desired me to lay before you, to the best of my judgment, such medical facts and considerations as will assist you in estimating the hygienic value of vaccination, and the strength of any objections which have been alleged against its general adoption.

Accordingly, I have now the honour of bringing to your notice, as an Appendix to this Letter, a mass of material which will, I believe, justify conclusions on the very important subject to which they relate.

That appended material is as follows:— Enumeration of appended documents.

A. The evidence which, in 1802, was given by Dr. Jenner before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider his claims to a public reward;

B. The Report subsequently made by the said Committee;

C. A Report which, in reference to certain assertions made in disparagement of vaccination, was issued, in 1806, by the medical council of a "Royal Jennerian Society," then existing;

D. A Report on Vaccination which, in 1807, at His Majesty's command, was made by the Royal College of Physicians of London;

E. A paper extracted from the Transactions for 1852 of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and entitled "On the Protection against Small-pox afforded by Vaccination, illustrated by the Returns of the Army, Navy, and Royal Military Asylum," by T. Graham Balfour, M.D., Surgeon to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea;

F. A paper extracted from the Transactions for 1853 of the same Society, and entitled "An Analytical Examination of all the Cases admitted, during Sixteen Years, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, with a view to illustrate the Pathology of Small-pox, and the protective influence of Vaccination, in degrees varying according as the Vaccination has been perfectly or imperfectly performed," by J. F. Marson, Esq., Resident Surgeon to the Hospital;

G. The Petition of Mr. Marson to the House of Commons, in 1856;

H. A communication from Dr. Greenhow, Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas's Hospital, in reference to the present death-rates of London, at different ages and from different diseases, as compared with the corresponding death-rates at the end of the 17th and in the middle of the 18th century;

J. A long succession of Answers to certain Questions which, with a view to my present object, have been circulated among distinguished members of the medical profession, extensively in the United Kingdom, and partially in France and Germany;

K. Information communicated by the several Governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Bavaria, Baden, and Wirtemberg, and by certain of our own Public Departments; stating, in reply to similar Questions, what has been the public experience of vaccination in each country addressed.

As prefatory to these documents, I am instructed to submit to you my own reflexions on the subject; and in proceeding to this task, I believe I shall best fulfil your object by discussing, in turn, each of the following questions:—

Heads of proposed inquiry.

(I.) What kind of an evil was small-pox before vaccination arose to resist it?

(II.) What facts and arguments led to the first sanction of vaccination, and to what sort of inquiry were they subjected?

(III.) What further knowledge, at the end of half a century's experience, has been gathered on the protective powers of vaccination?

(IV.) What evils have been shewn to attend its practice, and to counterbalance its alleged advantages?

(V.) How far are there realized, in this country, those benefits which can reasonably be expected from the general use of vaccination?

I.—Small-pox before the Discovery of Vaccination.

You will not, I trust, think it irrelevant that I begin by referring to the history of small-pox. To the civilised classes of society, it has now almost ceased to be a fatal disease; and among them, accordingly, there is a temptation to forget how their fathers and grandfathers regarded it.* Hence, in the middle of the 19th century, the very success of vaccination may have blinded people to its importance. It is so easy to be bold against an absent danger—to despise the antidote while one has no painful experience of the bane.

Dangers of natural small-pox.

Yet indeed, apart from historical records, our present daily experience of the nature of the disease might almost enable us to construct a description of the course which it has run. To know of it, that it is *fatal to a very large proportion of those whom it attacks;* that it is *eminently infectious from person to person;* and that it *seizes, with very few exceptions, on all who for the first time come within its range;*—this, if one reflects on it, is almost to have read the story of its ravages.

Different circumstances under which it has prevailed.

Among remote populations.

The details at least may be conjectured. To remote or insular populations, having infrequent and difficult intercourse with the busier masses of mankind, such an infection would come seldom; but, having come, it would find, perhaps, the entire generation prone to receive it. There might have been no previous visitation within living memory. None of the population would have earned exemption by having suffered in a former epidemic. The disease, under such circumstances, must have ravaged more fiercely than the most ruthless of human wars: its effects on mankind must have been comparable to that utter obliteration of vegetable life which ensues when the army of locusts, descending on pastures and vineyards, and sweeping onward with fatal procession, converts into the likeness of a desert what just before was all freshness and fertility.

In every country, probably, its first invasion has been of this kind; and its recurrences, when far apart, have been of equal malignity. Thus it was that in 1518, following European adventure to the Western world, it concurred with fire and sword and famine and blood-hounds to complete the depopulation of St. Domingo;† thus, that soon afterwards, in Mexico,

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* There were two words which Prince Kaunitz would not allow to be uttered in his presence: "Death" was one, "Small-pox" was the other.

† "Variolarum morbilli eis ignoti hactenus . . . qui tanquam morbosas pecudes contagioso halitu eos invaserunt." (Pet. Mart. Angler. de Orbe Novo, decad. iv. c. 10.)—Not six and twenty years had passed since the island (then

it even surpassed the cruelties of conquest, suddenly smiting down 3½ millions of population and leaving none to bury them;* thus, that in Brazil, in the year 1563, it extirpated whole races of men; thus, that about the same period, in the single province of Quito (according to De la Condamine) it destroyed upwards of 100,000 Indians. And thus, too, it has been in later days that Siberia and Kamschatka† have been ravaged; thus, that again and again, till very recent times, the same dreadful pestilence has depopulated Greenland and Iceland.‡ Before the terror of its presence, communities literally dissolved themselves;§ and the well-known description of the plague at Athens does not convey more dreadful images of human suffering than may be gathered from the writings of those travellers ‖ who, even to the latest times, have witnessed the power of natural small-pox against remote unprotected populations.

In civilized countries.

While such was small-pox in the less travelled parts of the world, it seems certain that in civilized Europe, with its constant intercourse of towns and countries, the disease was at least

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containing a million of Indians) had been discovered by Columbus, who received from the inhabitants an amount of kindness and hospitality which touched him to the heart, and whose language, in describing them, gives singular pathos to the thought of their then impending misery and extinction.—Comp. Helps's "Spanish Conquest in America," I. 124.

* "*No habia quien los enterrasse*" are words which Mr. Prescott quotes from Sahagun's History. Mr. P. also ("Conquest of Mexico," v. 6) describes this terrible epidemic as "sweeping over the land like fire over the prairies, smiting down prince and peasant, . . . leaving its path strewn with the dead bodies of the natives, who (in the strong language of a contemporary) perished in heaps like cattle stricken with the murrain." Dr. Stricker (Oppenheim's Zeitschr., vol. xxxiv.) gives information about several later epidemics in Mexico. He states that in 1779 its ravages were dreadful; that it then occasioned in the capital alone nearly 9,000 deaths out of nearly 39,000 attacks; and that in 1797 again it caused in the city 4,451 deaths out of 24,516 attacks. With these records he contrasts what has happened since the introduction of vaccination; that in 1829–30, when small-pox was most severely epidemic, vaccination was almost always protective; and that in 1830–1 there died in New Leon 1,740 persons, without a single vaccinated person contracting the infection.

† Pallas (Reisen, St. Petersb., 1770) makes mention more than once of the small-pox in Siberia; and in reference especially to the Ostjaks (Vol. iii. p. 50) describes it as the chief obstacle to an increase of their population.

Captain Cook (Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, Lond. 1785, p. 365) speaks of the small-pox at its first appearance (1767) in Kamschatka as "marking its progress with ravages not less dreadful than the plague, and seeming to threaten "their entire extirpation."

‡ A subjoined official communication from Denmark (App. p. 173) gives interesting particulars of various visitations which have befallen Iceland and Greenland. As late as 1734, Greenland suffered its first epidemic of small-pox, when nearly two thirds of the inhabitants were swept away. In Iceland the disease had been known from much earlier times; but, in its eighteenth visitation (1707) it is said to have destroyed 18,000 persons out of a population of about 50,000. In Crantz's History of Greenland (London, 1767, i. 335–7) may be read terrible details of the epidemic just adverted to: "Empty depopulated houses and unburied corpses, some within and some without the houses," are described; and "in one island they found only one girl with the small-pox upon her, and her three little brothers; "the father, having first buried all the people in the place, had laid himself and his smallest sick child in a grave "raised with stone, and ordered the girl to cover him." Sir George Mackenzie (Travels in Iceland, Edin. 1811, p. 409) referring to small-pox in Iceland, says, "its ravages have been such as to render this disease important even in the poli-"tical history of the island."

§ It is said (Ring, Treatise on Cowpox, p. 994) that after such a dispersion the capital of Tibet once remained for three years without inhabitants. The same author (p. 604) describes that about the end of last century a tribe of Esquimaux on the Labrador coast was put to flight by the outbreaking of small-pox, and did not venture to return for three years; when their country had "become a desert without a living soul in it, but they found the skeletons of "500 persons who had fallen victims to that horrible disease." Incidents of this kind may be found abundantly mentioned by travellers to whom I have referred, and Dr. Mead (Works, p. 311) describes the Hottentots on a particular occasion as drawing lines of defence against any communication with the sick, and shooting all who attempted to pass.

‖ Striking accounts of its ravages among the North American Indians, in very recent times, may be gathered from Catlin's "Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians" (Lond. 1841) as especially at vol. i. pp. 6, 80, 99, 213; vol. ii. pp. 24–5, 43–4, 161, 238, 255; and App. A. At the first-mentioned of these passages, Mr. Catlin observes "Thirty millions of white men are now scuffling for the goods and luxuries of life

as deadly. Its strength, indeed, was differently distributed. Not—as in Greenland—twice or thrice in a century, but incessantly, that fatal sickle was in motion, and the harvest counted

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" over the bones and ashes of twelve millions of red men, six millions of whom have fallen victims to the small-pox, and " the remainder to the sword, the bayonet, or whiskey." And in another place (ii. 255) he adds, "I would venture " the assertion, from books that I have searched and from other evidence, that of the numerous tribes which have already " disappeared, and of those that have been traded with, quite to the Rocky Mountains, each one has had this exotic " disease in their turn, and in a few months have lost one half or more of their numbers." Washington Irving's "Astoria" also makes mention of recent dreadful outbreaks, in which "almost entire tribes" have been destroyed. It may not be superfluous to quote from a third source some details which both confirm and illustrate the above. Mr. Lloyd, the translator of Prince Maximilian's Travels in the interior of North America, quotes in the preface to his work the following description of an epidemic of small-pox which befel the Indians twenty years ago, adding that the general correctness of the details had been confirmed to him by several travellers who had subsequently visited those nations:—"The disease first broke out about the 15th of June, 1837, in the village of " Mandans, a few miles below the American fort Leavenworth, from which it spread in all directions with unexampled " fury. The character of the disease was as appalling as the rapidity of the propagation. Among the remotest " tribes of the Assiniboins from 50 to 100 died daily. The patient, when first seized, complains of dreadful pains " in the head and back, and in a few hours he is dead; the body immediately turns black, and swells to thrice its " natural size. In vain were hospitals fitted up in Fort Union, and the whole stock of medicines exhausted. For " many weeks together our workmen did nothing but collect the dead bodies and bury them in large pits; but since " the ground is frozen we are obliged to throw them into the river. The ravages of the disorder were the most " frightful among the Mandans, where it first broke out. That once powerful tribe which, by accumulated disasters, " had already been reduced to 1,500 souls, was exterminated, with the exception of thirty persons. Their neighbours. " the Big-bellied Indians and the Ricarees, were out on a hunting excursion at the time of the breaking out of the " disorder, so that it did not reach them till a month later; yet half the tribe was already destroyed on the " 1st of October and the disease continued to spread. Very few of those who were attacked recovered their health; " but when they saw all their relations buried, and the pestilence still raging with unabated fury among the remainder " of their countrymen, life became a burden to them, and they put an end to their wretched existence, either with " their knives and muskets, or by precipitating themselves from the summit of the rock near their settlement. The " prairie all around is a vast field of death, covered with unburied corpses, and spreading for miles pestilence and " infection. The Big-bellied Indians and the Ricarees, lately amounting to 4,000 souls, were reduced to less than the " half. The Assiniboins, 9,000 in number, roaming over a hunting territory to the north of the Missouri as far as " the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, are, in the literal sense of the expression, nearly exterminated. They, " as well as the Crows and Blackfeet, endeavoured to fly in all directions, but the disease everywhere pursued them. " At last every feeling of mutual compassion and tenderness seems to have disappeared. Every one avoided the others. " Women and children wandered about the prairie seeking for a scanty subsistence. The accounts of the situation " of the Blackfeet are awful. The inmates of above 1,000 of their tents are already swept away. They are the " bravest and most crafty of all the Indians, dangerous and implacable to their enemies, but faithful and kind to their " friends. But very lately we apprehended that a terrible war with them was at hand, and that they would unite " the whole of their remaining strength against the whites. Every day brought accounts of new armaments, and of a " loudly expressed spirit of vengeance towards the whites, but the small-pox cast them down, the brave as well " as the feeble, and those who were once seized by this infection never recovered. It is affirmed that several bands " of warriors who were on their march to attack the fort, all perished by the way, so that not one survived to convey " the intelligence to their tribe. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, their strength and their courage were broken, " and nothing was to be heard but the frightful wailings of death in their camp. Every thought of war was dispelled, " and the few that are left are as humble as famished dogs. No language can picture the scene of desolation which " the country presents. In whatever direction we go, we see nothing but melancholy wrecks of human life. The " tents are still standing on every hill, but no rising smoke announces the presence of human beings, and no sounds " but the croaking of the raven and the howling of the wolf interrupt the fearful silence. The above accounts do not " complete the terrible intelligence we receive. There is scarcely a doubt that the pestilence will spread to the " tribes in and beyond the Rocky Mountains, as well as to the Indians in the direction of Santa Fé and Mexico. It " seems to be irrevocably written in the book of fate, that the race of red men shall be wholly extirpated in the land " in which they ruled the undisputed masters till the rapacity of the whites brought to their shores the murderous " fire-arms, the enervating ardent spirits, and the all-destructive pestilence of the small-pox. According to the " most recent accounts, the number of Indians who have been swept away by the small-pox, on the western frontier of " the United States, amounts to more than 60,000."

from day to day. Instead of coming after long absence on masses of population entirely unprotected against the infection, it recurred in each place so frequently that, for the most part, at any given moment, a more or less considerable majority of the inhabitants would have faced the danger before. They would have obtained against its attacks that protective exemption which was generally the good fortune of survivors. But it is a moderate computation, that for every five persons thus, at the price of much past suffering, almost secured against the disease, one at least must have died. The annual ravages of small-pox in Europe* alone, have been estimated at half a million of lives. M. De la Condamine† reckoned that in France a tenth of the deaths were by small-pox; Rosen's estimate of Sweden was to the same effect. For our English experience, there exist only imperfect records; but it seems that, within the London Bills of Mortality, small-pox, when not at its worst, averaged a fourteenth‡ of the annual total of deaths; a fourteenth, too, at times when that total, as compared with the population, represented perhaps double our present death-rate.

Illustrated in royal families.

For a popular notion of the disease, it may be enough to cite what it did in royal families.§ In the circle of William the Third, for instance: his father and mother died of it, and, not least, his wife; and his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester; and his cousins, the eldest son and the youngest daughter of James the Second; and he himself (like his friend Bentinck) had suffered from it most severely, barely surviving, with a constitution damaged for life.‖ Or again, in the Court of Austria: "Joseph the First (says Vehse) was carried off, when not "more than thirty-three years of age, by the small-pox; to which in the course of the "eighteenth century, besides him, two empresses, six archdukes and archduchesses, an elector "of Saxony, and the last Elector of Bavaria, fell victims." To this list might have been

* Dimsdale, who went to St. Petersburg to inoculate the Empress Catherine, talks (Tracts, St. Petersb. p. 119) loosely, and probably with exaggeration, of *two millions* as the annual mortality of the Russian empire from small-pox; and he mentions that on one occasion, going in search of virus to a village where small-pox had been prevailing, he found that of 37 patients all but 2 had died. Clarke (Travels) speaks of the small-pox mortality of China as "incalculable." Maitland, the first English inoculator, says of natural small-pox in the Levant that in some years it is "a kind of plague that sweeps away at least a third of those who are seized with it." And Holwell (Account of Manner of Inoculating for the Small-pox in the East Indies, London, 1767, p. 4) gave the following description of its ravages in Bengal:—"Every seventh year, with scarcely any exception, the small-pox rages epidemically in these "provinces during the months of March, April, and May, and sometimes until the annual returning rains about the "middle of June put a stop to its fury. On these periodical returns (to four of which I have been a witness) the "disease proves universally of the most malignant confluent kind, from which few, either of the natives or Europeans, "escaped that took the distemper in the natural way, commonly dying on the first, second, or third day of the "eruption. . . . The usual resource of the Europeans is to fly from the settlements and retire into the country "before the return of the small-pox season."

† Mémoire sur l'Inoculation de la Petite Vérole, 1754; or English edition (with additions from the author) by Dr. Maty, 1755. De la Condamine estimated that small-pox "destroys, maims, or disfigures the fourth part of mankind." Williams (Elements of Medicine, I., p. 202) quotes the French Minister of the Interior as estimating (Report on Vacc. 1811) the former annual mortality by small-pox to have been 150,000 persons. Others (comp. Ring op. cit. 700) state it at a very much smaller though still enormous amount.

‡ See Dr. Jurin's "Letter containing a Comparison between the Mortality of the natural Small-pox and that given by Inoculation," Lond. 1723. His estimate is formed on the Bills of Mortality of the forty-two years 1667–86 and 1701–22; the intermediate years 1687–1700 being left out because in them measles and small-pox were not distinguished.

§ Extensive fatality of any particular disease in single families can of course rarely be known, except where the house is of historical importance; but the same sort of thing must have been frequent in all classes of society. In one of Horace Walpole's letters (April 2, 1750) we read—"Lord Dalkeith is dead of the small-pox in three days. It is "so dreadfully fatal in his family, that, besides several uncles and aunts, his eldest boy died of it last year; and his "only brother, who was ill but two days, putrefied so fast that his limbs fell off as they lifted the body into the coffin."

‖ Burnet (Hist. William and Mary, p. 304) says of him:—"He was always asthmatical, and the dregs of the small-pox falling on his lungs, he had a constant deep cough."

added, no doubt, many other names; among them, for instance, a dauphin (1711) and a king (1774) of France, a queen (1741) of Sweden, and an emperor (1727) of Russia.

It would be thought an awful epidemic now-a-days, that should strike like this in high places.

Mutilation and subsequent ill-health of many who were not killed.

Yet the ravages of small-pox are not half enumerated in the list of the myriads whom it killed. From the earliest to the latest medical records of the disease, there is constant mention of the tax which it levied upon survivors.* Among those who outlive it (says De la Condamine) many either totally or partly lose their sight or hearing; many are left consumptive, weakly, sickly, or maimed; many are disfigured for life by horrid scars, and become shocking objects to those who approach them. Another learned writer of the same period, after describing these frequent sequels of the disease, says that its very nature is one *quæ nullâ furcâ sese expelli patitur, sed usque recurrit.*† Sir Gilbert Blane‡ at a later period quoted a Report of the Hospital for the Indigent Blind, to the effect that two thirds of those who applied there for relief had lost their sight by small-pox.

Worst of all were these ill effects in persons already of feeble, especially of scrofulous, constitutions. Nothing (says Dr. Gregory) developes that tendency more certainly than protracted small-pox.§

Habitual fears of the disease.

It is scarcely needful to say, of the disease I have described, that it was among all civilized nations a constant source of terror. Each time that the contagion was re-introduced to a place, all who had not been touched in previous visitations (including especially such children as had been born in the interval) might expect to become subjects of attack. Accident in individual cases might delay this dangerous moment, but for nearly all it was only delay.‖ Of persons not prematurely cut off by other diseases, in the long run very few

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* De la Condamine, op. cit. p. 57. "As sequelæ of small-pox Dr. Willan enumerates glandular swellings, ulcers "(often gangrenous) about the thighs, scrotum, and knees, puffy tumours of the soft parts, enlargement of the bones, "stiffness of the joints, ophthalmia, deafness, cough, dyspnœa, diarrhœa, anasarca, hydrothorax."—Williams, loc. cit.

† Tralles, de Insitione Variolarum, 1765, p. 159, who begins his account by saying:—"Ab illo ævo quo innotuêre "variolæ ad hunc diem myriades exemplorum prostitêre, tristium vestigiorum que in corpore humano omnibusque ejus "partibus illæ post se reliquerunt."

‡ Medico-Chirurg. Transact., vol. x., p. 326. Dr. Gregory also writes, that a large proportion of the blind have been found to owe their misfortune to the secondary fever of small-pox.

§ "Accordingly, in scrofulous constitutions we see secondary fever complicated with strumous ophthalmia, "characterized .... by obstinate resistance to every kind of remedial treatment. Irritable ulcers form under the lower "eyelid, and around the knee, ankle, and elbow joints, and are found very difficult to heal. Glandular enlargements of "the neck take place which sometimes suppurate, but oftener continue indolent and of stony hardness. Children "frequently suffer from otitis." Gregory, op. cit. p. 741.—"On parle de quelques individus scrofuleux dont l'état s'est "amélioré sensiblement à la suite de la variole; mais nous avons rarement eu l'occasion de vérifier ce fait à l'Hôpital "des Enfans. Une circonstance qui nous a, au contraire, frappée, c'est que les affections scrofuleuses graves "et la phthisie pulmonaire reçoivent ordinairement de la variole une impression défavorable: presque toujours "alors leur marche est accélerée, et leur terminaison funeste suit de près."—Guersant et Blache, Dict. de Méd., art. *Variole*. See also to the same effect, Rayer, Maladies de la Peau, tome i., p. 522; and Lugol, sur les Causes des Maladies Scrofuleuses, p, 220. It deserves notice that Jenner, in his first publications, laid great stress on these, then notorious, after-effects of small-pox.

‖ Mr. Cross, in his account of the variolous epidemic in Norwich (p. 15), says—"In several instances I have met "with severe small-pox in adults who had at various times, both in Norwich and in London, resisted the intimate "and continued exposure to the contagion of that disease, and who supposed, with some appearance of reason, that "they should for ever be free from it." And he subjoins the following anecdote, derived from one of the Suttons, who are mentioned in it:—"A man who believed himself to have had the small-pox lived for *twelve years* as nurse in the "establishment for the reception of inoculated patients which the Suttons had near Norwich, continually waiting upon "the patients who were undergoing the disease; and at the end of that time he caught the small-pox, of which "he died."

escaped this infection.* Seventy years of age were no security; and for such as were disposed to triumph at the end of an epidemic which had spared them, there was often quoted the old saw, *Nemo ante obitum beatus*. Thus, at every rumour of the disease, men might tremble for the valuable lives of others† or for their own; and that horror of the living patient, which so loathsome an infliction occasioned, became, when death had ended his sufferings, a very panic towards his corpse.‡

Commencement of 18th century.

Perhaps at no previous moment of English history had the horror of small-pox been greater or more fully justified than at the beginning of the last century.

Inoculation of small-pox.

And now for the first time there came to us a story that we could, so to speak, make terms with this loathsome and murderous enemy; that, by receiving it of our own accord, we could disarm it; that we could (as it was expressed) "buy the small-pox" cheap; that the susceptibility to contract its fatal infection could be exhausted by artificial means, giving, indeed, the disease, but giving it so mildly, that life was almost unendangered in the process.

This, indeed, was substantially the fact; and to the present time it remains one of the most interesting and least explained facts in pathology, that the specific contagion or ferment of small-pox, so uncontrollable in its operations, when it enters a man in the ordinary way of his breathing an infected atmosphere, becomes for the most part disarmed of its virulence, when it is artificially introduced to the system through a puncture of the skin; so that a person exposed to this artificial infection very generally contracts the disease in its mildest and most tractable form.§

Introduction of the practice in England.

This practice, subsequently known in England as inoculation for the small-pox, seems to have been followed for ages in the East. Not only, it is said, had the Chinese since the sixth century been accustomed to procure, by special means of their own, an artificial infection of the disease; but the Brahmins from remote antiquity had practised the very operation which was now to be discussed in England. In Persia, Armenia, and Georgia, it is stated also to have been in vogue, and to have spread as a popular custom, not only about the shores of the Mediterranean, but even to those of the Baltic, to Scotland, and still less accountably to Wales. It was not thus, however, that the discovery first became notorious in England, but in the years 1714-16 communications on the subject were published in London by members of the medical profession who had witnessed in Constantinople and Smyrna the great success of the practice; and in 1717 Lady Mary Wortley Montague's well-known letter (xxxi.) from Adrianople effectually awakened the public curiosity. Yet by her example, even more convincingly than by her pen, did Lady Mary introduce the knowledge of inoculation; for while

* "All mankind, with few exceptions, are susceptible of the variolous poison at some period of their lives . . . . . "A few persons pass through a long life apparently insensible to or insusceptible of the small-pox virus. It is a "curious and important circumstance, that, so far as is yet known, such constitutions exhibit a like inaptitude to "receive and nourish the vaccine disease."—Gregory, in Cyclop. Pract. Medicine, iii. 744.

† E. g. "The small-pox raged this winter (1694–5) about London, some thousands dying of them, which gave us "great apprehension with regard to the Queen, *for she had never had them*. In conclusion she was taken ill . . . . ."—Burnet's Hist. William and Mary, p. 136.

‡ Witness Saint Simon's account of the Grand Dauphin's death:—"La Vallière fut le seul des courtisans qui, ne "l'ayant point abandonné pendant sa vie, ne l'abandonna point après sa mort. Il eut peine à trouver quelqu'un pour "aller chercher des Capucins pour venir prier Dieu auprès du corps." Or Besenval's description how, on a different occasion, when Louis XV. had been huddled into his coffin, "quelques prêtres, dans la chapelle ardente, furent les "seules victimes condamnées à ne pas abandonner les restes d'un roi qui . . . . &c."

§ Moore's Hist. of Small-pox, p. 218 et seq.; also communications by Timoni and Pylarini in the Philosoph. Transactions, Nos. 339 and 347; also Kennedy's Essay on External Remedies, 1715; and Maitland's Account of Inoculating the Small-pox, 1722. In Kennedy's work, p. 157, mention is made of "some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, where they infect their children by rubbing them with a kindly pock, as they term it;" and the attractive estimate given of such inoculated small-pox is, that "it need be no more minded than as in giving or taking the itch."

still resident in Turkey she shewed her faith in it by submitting her son to the operation; and four years afterwards, having meanwhile returned to London, she had the first demonstration of the Eastern practice made here, almost publicly, on her daughter. The result being most satisfactory, others were soon encouraged to repeat the experiment; and in 1722 (after a preliminary experiment on seven condemned criminals) the critical course was taken of inoculating two children of the royal family.

From this time the inoculation of small-pox possessed a recognized though not an uncontested place in medical practice.

Objections raised against its use.

Not uncontested, for innumerable absurd objections were raised, which much interfered with its general adoption. It was said to be wicked and irreligious, and to savour strongly of magic, to promote vice and immorality, and to be an inspiration of the devil.* It was said to instil a vicious humor without establishing an issue for its discharge; still worse, to be the means of introducing syphilitic and other infections into the body, and of exciting scrofula and consumption. Inoculating surgeons (it was urged) ought to be cut off, as poisoners, from the professional community.

Besides all this nonsense, there were objections, exaggerated but not unfounded, against a practice which sometimes occasioned death to the subject of the operation. It could not be denied that the worst possible forms of small-pox did sometimes, though rarely, ensue on this proceeding. Thus, in the first eight years there were inoculated in England only 845 persons, of whom seventeen had died; and in Boston, United States, there had been an equal amount of failure among the earlier experiments. It might not unreasonably be urged that this was a large risk to incur in the pursuit of a somewhat uncertain good; for, said the objectors, there is no absolute security given by it against subsequent attacks of small-pox.† But as improvements were progressively made in the methods of managing inoculated persons, the dangers from the operation greatly diminished; and Mr. Moore probably overestimates the deaths which would follow the operation under the most favourable circumstances when he says, that "after the last improvement in treatment had been established, probably not more than one in two hundred were lost."‡

Its advantages.

The advantages of this alternative, as compared with that of encountering the risks of

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* See Massey's Sermon against the dangerous and sinful Practice of Inoculation, Lond. 1722, where, *inter alia*, it is written—"Let the atheist and the scoffer, the heathen and the unbeliever . . . inoculate and be inoculated." This author regards natural small-pox as an useful check on "the encrease of vice and immorality," and thinks men have good reason to be grateful for it as among "the wholesome severities ordained for offenders." Among the numerous objections subsequently raised against inoculation in France, especially by Monsieur Hecquet, it was urged that it came from Turkey, and had been well received in a Protestant country.

† It is remarkable that, at the moment of introducing inoculation to England, this objection was mentioned as one which had currency in the East. Kennedy (op. cit. p. 155) says—"The greatest objection commonly proposed is, "whether or not it hinders the patient from being infected a second time." He adds, that in such cases of re-infection the second attack is "rarely or never in the same manner, or the same fulness of malignity . . . it generally proves to "to be that commonly called the bastard or hog-pox, which is empty or skinny, and very little matter or malignity "contained in it."

‡ History of Small-pox, p. 302. De la Condamine says (p. 20) that "out of 6,398 persons inoculated in England, but 17 are suspected to have died of the consequences of the operation, which is only one in 376." Dr. Maty, the learned friend and translator of Condamine, remarks on this passage: "I can't help thinking M. la Condamine's "proportion full large, and I am inclined, after a mature examination of all the facts that are come to my knowledge, "to reduce it to that of one in a hundred." Among 5,964 individuals inoculated at the Small-pox Hospital in the years 1797–9, there were only nine deaths (Watson ii., 733). Gregory, loc. cit., p. 749, says: "the average number of "deaths at the Inoculation Hospital was only three in a thousand." The National Vaccine Board (see Reports 1825 and 1837) speaks decidedly of "one in 300" as the proportion of the inoculated that "will surely die" from the operation.

natural small-pox, were well set before the public by Dr. Jurin and Dr. Mead in England, by M. De la Condamine in France, and by others. The superstitions and prejudices respecting the practice were contended against by many able impartial persons. In 1746 an hospital was established for inoculating the poor, and for receiving them when affected with small-pox; and in 1754 the Royal College of Physicians of London pronounced its authoritative sanction of what was now no longer a speculative novelty.*

Its disadvantages.

Many difficulties remained. "Inoculation," says Mr. Moore, "had become a very serious "affair; for the preparatory treatment lasted commonly a month, and medical attendance was "requisite for five or six weeks longer; and, though occasional disasters were palliated, they "could not be wholly concealed. Families in moderate circumstances and timid mothers were "not therefore very easily induced to incur the expense and risk of such a process. Conse-"quently, the practice of inoculation, though widely diffused, was in a great measure confined "to the opulent. .... It appeared from a calculation made by Professor Monro in 1765, that "between five and six thousand persons had been inoculated in the whole of Scotland in "thirty-one years, ... and the fatal cases amounted to one in seventy-eight. Nothing, there-"fore, could be more vain than the expectations of those who imagined that such a system "could be universally adopted."

Yet, subsequently, as improvements were made, under which its adoption implied far less cost of time, convenience, money, and life; and as the public became aware of these improvements, great impulse was given to the progress of inoculation; and this progress, as regards the masses of society, was made at least more rapid, if not more sure, by the competition of quacks, who promised for it a hundredfold what it could perform.

Its tendency to diffuse the infection of small-pox, and to cause an increased mortality.

But now at length it was that people began to see, in its full force, the one real and almost insuperable objection to variolous inoculation. For the inoculated themselves it was indeed an immense gain. By passing through the artificial disorder, they apparently became as safe against any recurrence of the infection as if they had suffered from it in the natural way; and they attained this result at a fiftieth part of the risk which would have attended the natural disease. They had no reason to complain.

But, meanwhile, what was the state of the remaining millions of the population of England? A principal point of improvement in the treatment of the inoculated was, wherever their strength allowed, to send them abroad into the open air; and as small-pox in its inoculated variety was not less infectious than in its natural form, the result may be imagined. Especially in the metropolis it could be observed; for here, under the influence of those doctrines which (so far as concerned the primary patients alone) made the chief improvements in treatment, inoculated persons were allowed to become incessant sources of general contagion. Even the Governors of the Small-pox Hospital (says Mr. Moore) broke through their original prudent regulations;† whoever applied at their gates were inoculated, and suffered to wander through the city of London covered with pustules and exhaling infectious vapour. The consequences of this system were, at the end of the century, admirably reviewed by Dr. Heberden, in a section of his well-known work‡; and as this book is one of simple medical research, written with no controversial object, it will be well to consider his estimate of the case.

Dr. Heberden's estimate of this evil.

* "Argumenta quæ contra hanc variolas inserendi consuetudinem in principio afferebantur, experientiam repel-"lisse ..... eamque humano generi valde salutarem esse se existimare."—Taylor, Orat. Harv., 1855.

† The Small-pox Hospital (says Dr. Williams, p. 199) was much too small to effect its object, since it could only receive fifteen persons at a time.

‡ On the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases, and particularly of the Plague. By Wm. Heberden, junr. 1801.

" The inoculation of the small-pox having been first used in England since the beginning " of the eighteenth century, and having been now for many years generally adopted by all " the middle and higher orders of society, it becomes an interesting inquiry to observe, from " a review of the last hundred years, what have been the effects of so great an innovation " upon the mortality occasioned by that disease. But however beneficial inoculation prove " to individuals, or indeed to the nation at large, the Bills of Mortality incontestably shew, " that in London more persons have died of the small-pox since the introduction of that practice. " The poor, who have little care of preserving their lives beyond the getting their daily " bread, make a very large part of mankind. Their prejudices are strong, and not easily " overcome by reason. Hence, while the inoculation of the wealthy keeps up a perpetual " source of infection, many others, who either cannot afford or do not choose to adopt the same " method, are continually exposed to the distemper. And the danger is still increased by " the inconsiderate manner in which it has lately been the custom to send into the open " air persons in every stage of the disease, without any regard to the safety of their " neighbours. It is by these means that, while inoculation may justly be esteemed one of " the greatest improvements ever introduced into the medical art, it occasions many to fall a " sacrifice to what has obtained the distinction of the *natural* disease. This must always be " an objection against making any great city the place for inoculation, until the practice is " become universal amongst all ranks of people. Out of every thousand deaths in the Bills " of Mortality, the number attributed to the small-pox during the first thirty years of the " eighteenth century, before inoculation could yet have had any effect upon them, amounted " to seventy-four. During an equal number of years at the end of the century, they " amounted to ninety-five. So that, as far as we are enabled to judge from hence, they " would appear to have increased in a proportion of above five to four."

This objection almost insuperable.

Of the objections thus suggested to variolous inoculation—of the objections to it, at least, as a system for general adoption—I have ventured to say that they were almost insuperable. In theory, at first sight, it might seem otherwise. *If* all persons would but adopt that method, no one could suffer from another; the inoculated might then wander freely in fields and streets, or sit in theatres and omnibuses, finding no un-inoculated whom they could poison. But that *if* covers unattainable contingencies.

Putting aside for the moment all question of the strong and stupid prejudices against inoculation which still operated on multitudes of people; putting aside, also, the immoveable apathy and indifference of still larger numbers whom nothing will ever incite to precautions which look three days forward; putting aside, further, the reasonable fears entertained of an expedient under which two, or three, or four, or five, or ten in every thousand subjects were sure to die; and starting with an imaginary population neither prejudiced, nor apathetic, nor timorous, the inoculators themselves demurred against universal inoculation.* There were conditions of age and conditions of health, under which, even by them, it was thought unsafe to operate. Thus, even assuming an unanimous willingness of the world to adopt inoculation, there must inevitably remain against it this twofold objection:—(1) that it would directly destroy a certain, though small, proportion of those submitted to its performance; and (2) that to the very considerable number of persons, temporarily or permanently ineligible for the operation, it would occasion a greatly increased danger of contracting the natural disease.

State of the case sixt years ago.

And in practice (as may be inferred from Dr. Heberden's remarks) this objection was

* See Dimsdale's Present Method of Inoculating for the Small-pox, 1779, pp. 9, 12, 13, 21; also De la Condamine, op. cit. pp. 17, 18, 45; also Mead, who implies the same sort of thing when he argues (op. cit. p. 344) that " the venom is communicated to a young, healthy, and, for the age, strong body."

more fatal than in theory. Inoculation, despite its advantages to individual life, was becoming a serious evil to society. An admirable, and till then unrivalled invention; it could only be worked at an intolerable cost of life.*

Mr. Moore's estimate of the success of medicine against small-pox down to the end of the 18th century.

The historian of small-pox, looking back from this point of view on the labours which during twelve centuries had been made to mitigate its ravages, comes to a mournful conclusion on their value:—"The confession that must be made is mortifying to a professional man, "for, according to such records as we possess, it appears that in spite of all medical exertion, "the mortality of small-pox had progressively augmented. It has been made evident by "calculations from the Bills of Mortality of the City of London, renowned for medical science, "that at the beginning of the eighteenth century about one fourteenth of the inhabitants died "of the small-pox, and during the last thirty years of that century, when the practice in "small-pox was highly improved, the mortality by this disease had augmented to one tenth. "... But this immense and increasing consumption of human lives was not the sole "evil produced by this distemper; for a considerable portion of the survivors were pitted and "disfigured; some lost one of their eyes, a few became totally blind, and others had their "constitution impaired, and predisposed to a variety of complaints, which were productive of "future distress, and sometimes of death. These additional calamities cannot be reduced to "calculation; but as the mortality from small-pox was continually on the increase, these "concomitant evils must have been so likewise."†

Against the substantial justice of this painful criticism, so far as I am aware, no objection can be raised. Medicine baffled and helpless! For after times—for millions of our race—the continued raging of that pitiless plague! A drearier picture could scarcely have saddened mankind.

That this despair was not lasting is due to the genius of an English surgeon; and the close of the eighteenth century, which had much to darken it, will be remembered till the end of human history for the greatest physical good ever yet given by science to the world.

II.—The Early History of Vaccination.

Popular tradition on the efficacy of accidental cow-pox.

Among the dairy-folks of Gloucestershire there was a curious tradition, that a certain pustular eruption occasionally observed on the teats of cows, and supposed to be engendered in them by contagion from the grease of horses, might extend its infection to the human subject; and that persons who had suffered from this *cow-pox*, as it was called, were by it rendered insusceptible of small-pox.

Jenner.

Words to this effect were once spoken in the hearing of Edward Jenner, then a village doctor's apprentice in the neighbourhood of Bristol. They were never afterwards absent from his mind. Thirty years elapsed before their fruit was borne to the public; but incessantly he thought, and watched, and experimented on the subject; and the work in which at length he recorded the incomparable results of his labour may well have commanded the confidence of reflecting persons.

* From the commencement of inoculation this objection had been made to it on theoretical grounds, but had confused itself with the less reasonable arguments of that period. In France its validity had been recognised; and after a severe epidemic small-pox, which prevailed in Paris in 1763, and was ascribed to an increased infection from the practice of inoculation, this practice was prohibited in the capital, so that (says Mr. Moore) "those who wished "to be inoculated were under the necessity of retiring to the country, where they might reap the advantage of this "operation, without destroying their neighbours." See also De la Condamine, op. cit.

† Moore's History of Small-pox, p. 299.

His first publication.

Little would ever be heard of objections to vaccination, if all who undertake the responsibility of its performance, and all who feel disposed to resist its adoption, would but thoroughly study that masterpiece of medical induction, and imitate the patience and caution and modesty with which Jenner laid the foundations of every statement he advanced.

The protective influence of cow-pox established;

In the first *Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ* (1798), Jenner set on a scientific basis the popular belief to which I have referred. He cited in detail many instances of persons who, having at earlier periods of life accidentally contracted an infection from cows or horses, had afterwards shown themselves insusceptible of human small-pox;—instances, where the protective contagion had reached the hands of milkwomen, stable-boys, and the like; where, for twenty, thirty, even fifty years afterwards, its consequences had survived; where the system, even at these distances of time, remained absolutely proof against all attempts to infect it with small-pox, either by inoculation or by the breathing of an infected atmosphere. He further showed by experiment (Case 19) that persons desirous of acquiring this protective influence needed not wait for some accidental infection; they could imitate the manœuvre of small-pox inoculation, and, on any occasion when the cattle of the neighbourhood might be suffering, could let the vaccine infection be surgically transferred to themselves from the cow.

and its inoculability from the cow.

Necessity for this demonstration.

If this had been the limit of Jenner's discovery he would, indeed, have made an interesting contribution to pathological science. For the popular belief which first excited his mind was by no means generally or firmly established, even in the counties where it originated. There were plenty of alleged instances, where cow-pox had failed to afford the imputed protection. The subject was obscured by many sources of fallacy; and nothing less than elaborate and skilful inquiry could have effected the important demonstration.

Partial anticipations of Jenner's practice.

Up to this limit, however, his merits — though very great and original — were not exclusive. No one else, indeed, had come to the subject with the insight of genius; no one else had surmised what immense human interests were involved in that gossip of cowhouses; no one else had seen through the fallacies which made it contradictory and incredible. Still the tradition which had so moved him was not special to his one neighbourhood. Common (as afterwards appeared) to sundry cow-keeping districts, it had floated past many other ears than Jenner's, and as early as 1769 had been paragraphed in a Göttingen newspaper. In parts of Holstein, too, the protective influence of cow-pox had been so thoroughly recognised that, on more than one occasion, its infection had been artificially conveyed to the human subject; and especially Plett, a village schoolmaster, near Kiel, had thus in 1791, inoculated from the cow three children who, three years afterwards, when small-pox prevailed severely in their family, were found to be proof against infection.*

Propagability of cow-pox from person to person.

But this was not the limit of Jenner's achievement. Happily for mankind, his thoughts had from the first stretched further forward in the subject; and it was his transcendent merit to show how that apparently local privilege of the Gloucestershire cowherds might be diffused for the blessing of nations.

For when (in March, 1780) he first disclosed to an intimate friend the magnitude of what was in his mind, and communicated the theory he had formed on the protective influence of vaccine lymph, he "declared his full and perfect confidence that it might be continued in perpetuity by inoculation from one human being to another in the same way that the small-pox was."

* I borrow this statement from an interesting Lecture by Prof. Hasse, entitled "*Die Menschenblattern und die Kuhpockenimpfung*," Leipzic, 1852. He refers to Choulant's *Life of Jenner* as his authority, a work which at this moment I am unable to consult. In Mr. Cline's note-book referred to below (p. xiii., foot-note) I find an entry, apparently made in 1780, that "some enquiries and experiments ought to be made relative to the cow-pox."

And now, in his first publication, he announced what, for practical purposes, may be regarded as the fulfilment of that prediction. In a succession of cases he had conducted the lymph to a fifth generation from its source; and the child vaccinated last in the series had been proved, by the test of variolous inoculation, to be no less safe against small-pox than another to whom had been given a first infection from the cow.

Setting aside for the present the question whether this transmission of the vaccine influence from person to person can really and practically be "continued in perpetuity," it may be sufficient to observe, that (1) its transmissibility through at least many successive human bodies, and (2) that large multiplication of lymph which, by the production of new vesicles, occurs at each stage of such transmission, were established fully and solely by Jenner's researches. These are the all-important conditions, under which alone the discovered virtues of cow-pox could be useful for public protection.

Sources of fallacy to be guarded against.

Jenner had now detailed twenty-three cases in which, by vaccination, accidental or experimental, the human system had been rendered, for periods ranging up to 53 years, insusceptible of small-pox inoculation. He had reasonably accounted to himself for the so-called exceptions in the great pathological law which his cases illustrate; exceptions only in appearance; but which had precluded that law from early and general recognition. He had learned that not every eruption on the cow is the specific cow-pox; and that—even from cow-pox—not all inoculation is protective. The disease might be mistaken, or the lymph be spoilt. He had cautioned persons who would repeat his experiments against these sources of fallacy, "lest the want of discrimination should occasion an idea of security which might prove delusive."

VACCINATION.

Barring such sources of fallacy, he asserted "that the cow-pox protects the human constitution from the infection of small-pox;" and that, by an appropriate procedure—henceforth to be named VACCINATION—this protective influence may be indefinitely communicated and multiplied among mankind.

Its first performance in London.*

These conclusions were at once accepted, as proven or probable, by persons of judgment and authority in the medical profession. Mr. Cline, then the great teacher of surgery at St. Thomas's Hospital, was, at Jenner's request, the first to verify them by experiment; and early in 1799 Dr. Woodville, of the Small-pox Hospital, with the co-operation of Mr. Pearson, commenced a great series of public vaccinations in London.

Universal corroboration of Jenner's statements.

In these early days of the discovery, almost every case of vaccination was made a test of the alleged protection. Dr. Jenner, writing in 1801, says, "upwards of 6,000 persons have "now been inoculated with the virus of cow-pox, and the far greater part of them have since "been inoculated with that of small-pox, and exposed to its infection in every rational way "that could be devised, without effect;" and Dr. Woodville (giving public evidence in 1802) said that, within two years (1799–1801) there were vaccinated at the Small-pox Hospital 7,500 persons, of whom about one half were subsequently inoculated with small-pox matter, and in none of them did small-pox produce any effect. Other observers, too, had contributed numerous instances of persons who, having accidentally contracted infection from the cow, were found, many years afterwards, capable of resisting all attempts to infect them by inoculation of small-pox.

Conclusiveness of these facts;

These facts told their own story, and they tell it still. They were in themselves sufficient argument; for Jenner's simple truthful style carried conviction. No one candidly studying

* Both in Rose's Biographical Dictionary (art. Jenner) and in Gregory's Lectures on the Eruptive Fevers (p. 187) I read that the first verification of Jenner's discovery was made *in St. Thomas's Hospital*. Neither in Mr. Cline's private case-book, in which that first vaccination is described, nor in Jenner's notice of the experiment (op. cit. p. 128), can I find any mention of the *place* where it was performed; and the name of the patient (Richard Weller) is not to be found in the Hospital books of the period.

them (in the first publication and in its supplements of the next two years) could, even at that time, reasonably doubt that, *subject to certain qualifications*, there was now given to society an almost absolute power to control the ravages of small-pox.

under certain qualifications.

Subject, I say, to certain qualifications; for it was not yet proved or tested that infants vaccinated by Jenner's process would permanently enjoy the same complete protection which he had shown to exist in persons who at riper age had contracted accidental cow-pox by their own manipulation of infected cattle; neither was it beyond question whether perhaps the vaccine influence might become progressively though slowly enfeebled by an indefinite length of human transmission. Time, and long time alone, would decide whether these would be over-fastidious doubts; but if, indeed, Jenner did undervalue their remote interest (almost invisible clouds, as they were, in the distance) it may, at least, be said that envy and malice have found no other weakness in his case.

Scientific meaning of cow-pox.

It was not till forty years afterwards that science supplied an authentic interpretation of Jenner's wonderful discovery. He, indeed, had suspected the solution, and had hinted his meaning when he called cow-pox by the name of *variolæ vaccinæ*:—for such, in fact, it is—*the small-pox of the cow*. It had been an old medical observation that cattle often suffered in the same epidemic with men; certain of their diseases had already (especially by Dr. Layard, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1780) been compared to the human small-pox; and Jenner (says his biographer) "always considered small-pox and cow-pox as modifications of the same "distemper, so that in employing vaccine lymph we only make use of means to impregnate "the constitution with the disease in its mildest, instead of propagating it in its virulent and "contagious form, as is done when small-pox is inoculated."* Researches subsequent to Jenner's, and extending to within the last twenty years, have settled this part of the question.† It has been made matter of almost familiar experiment that the infection of small-pox may, by inoculation, be communicated from man to the cow; that its result is an eruption of vesicles presenting the physical characters of cow-pox; that the lymph from these vesicles, if implanted in the skin of the human subject, produces the ordinary local phenomena of vaccination; that the person so vaccinated diffuses no atmospheric infection; that the lymph generated by him may be transferred, with reproductive powers, to other unprotected persons; and that, on the conclusion of this artificial disorder, neither renewed vaccination, nor inoculation with small-pox, nor the closest contact and cohabitation with small-pox patients, will occasion him to betray any remnant of susceptibility to infection.

Recent researches:

their results,

and authors.

The merit of first putting on record these important facts does not belong to England. As early as 1801, Dr. Gassner of Günzburg—after ten unsuccessful trials of small-pox inoculation on cows—had at last succeeded in infecting one; and, with matter taken from the resulting vesicles of this animal, had inoculated four children; who thereupon had developed

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* Much interesting historical information on these points is compiled by Dr. Baron in his fifth chapter, vol. i., p. 162.

† See Heim (who gives an account of Gassner's inquiry and of the local circumstances which nearly deprived him of credit in the matter) in Henke's Zeitschr., Ergänzungsheft xxx. p. 57; Thiele, loc. infra cit.; Ceely, in Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, vol. viii.; Badcock, Detail of Experiments proving the Identity of Cow-pox and Small-pox: Brighton, 1845; also Boston (U.S.) Daily Advertiser, April 14, 1852, where it is stated that Dr. Adams, of Waltham, and Dr. Putnam, of Boston, by a successful repetition of Mr. Ceely's experiments, have been able to "furnish the city and neighbourhood with all the vaccine matter used there since that period;" further, with respect to a different and probably less successful method of variolating the cow, Sunderland, in Hufeland's Journal, 1830. In the above quoted volume of the Trans. Provinc. Med. Surg. Ass. (p. 24) Dr. McMichael is referred to as having in 1828 informed the College of Physicians that in Egypt, on occasion of a failure in the ordinary supply of vaccine lymph, the variolous inoculation of cows was successfully practised, and "fine active vaccine virus produced."

the ordinary phenomena of vaccination, furnishing vesicles from the lymph of which seventeen other children had been similarly infected. Dr. Gassner's discovery remained for forty years almost entirely unknown or unbelieved; but at length Dr. Thiele, of Kasan, repeated the experiment with equal success, and rendered it still more complete by supplying a necessary test of the nature of the process. He shewed, namely, that the lymph engendered in these experiments possessed, not only the local infectiousness, but likewise the protective powers of cow-pox; that persons recently inoculated with it might with impunity be let sleep in one bed with small-pox patients, or be inoculated with small-pox virus; that, in short, it was true, protective, vaccination which they had undergone. The result of these investigations was not published before the beginning of 1839;* at which time other experiments of the same kind, independent and equally conclusive, were being conducted in this country by Mr. Ceely, of Aylesbury; of whom I am glad to repeat the praise expressed by a high authority, that he "has done more to advance the natural history of vaccination than any other individual since the days of Jenner." Soon afterwards—and also by independent experiments—Mr. Badcock, a long established druggist of Brighton, arrived at the same conclusion as to the origin of cow-pox: and from 1840 to the present time he has constantly been applying his knowledge to its important practical purpose; having within this period again and again derived fresh stocks of vaccine lymph from cows artificially infected by him; having vaccinated with such lymph more than 14,000 persons; and having furnished supplies of it to more than 400 medical practitioners.

Theoretical interest of these observations.

These researches are mentioned out of their chronological order, because they set in so very clear a light the meaning of Jenner's practice. A host of theoretical objections to vaccination might have been met, or indeed anticipated, if it could have been affirmed sixty years ago as it can be affirmed now:—"This new process of preventing small-pox is really

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* Dr. Thiele's paper is published in the first part, for 1839, of Henke's Zeitschrift für die Staatsarzneikunde, with an editorial note, dated December 1838. At that time the vaccine contagion, which he had originated by small pox inoculation of the cow, had passed through 75 successive human descents, and had been used for vaccinating more than 3,000 persons. I transcribe the paragraph in which Dr. Thiele states his conclusions; and I add to it a further remarkable passage, in which he describes what he believed to be effectual means—independent of the cow—for *artificially reducing small-pox virus* to a state in which its inoculation would produce on the human subject only the ordinary effects of vaccination:—

"1. Die sogennante Vaccine ist nicht eine den Kühen eigenthümliche, sondern durch Uebertragung der "Menschenpocken bei ihnen hervorgebrachte Krankheit; und der Mensch und nicht die Kuh, wie man bisher "geglaubt, ist die Quelle der Vaccine.

"2. Diese so gebildete Krankheit kann durch unmittelbare Uebertragung von Kühen auf Menschen übergehen, "bringt in ihnen eine identische leichte, vor den natürlichen Blattern schützende, Krankheit hervor.

"3. Durch ein absichtliches methodisches Modificiren und Depotenziren, kann man auch ohne Daswischenkunft "der Kuh, Schutzblattern hervorbringen.

"4. Diese Schutzblatter hat alle bekannte Eigenschaften der Vaccine, nur in einem zum Wohle der Menschheit "höheren Grade.

"5. Die vorstehenden, bis jetzt erlangten Resultate berechtigen zu der Hoffnung, dass man zur Milderung der "epidemisch-contagiösen Krankheiten ein den Schutzblattern ähnliches Mittel wird finden können.

"* * Die Reduction der Menschenpocke zur Vaccine anlangend, so muss die Lymphe aus Menschenpocken "erst 10 Tage zwischen mit Wachs verklebten Gläsern liegen, und dann mit warmer Kuhmilch verdünnt, gleich der "gewöhnlichen Vaccine geimpft werden; diese Impfung bildet an den geimpften Stellen grosse Pocken, das die "gewöhnliche Impfung begleitende einmalige Fieber zeigt sich zweimal, zum erstenmale gegen den 3ten bis 4ten, "das zweitemal, und zwar heftiger, zwischen dem 11ten und 14ten Tage, die peripherische Röthe ist stärker, und "nicht blos an der geimpften Stelle, sondern auch neben derselben entstehen zuweilen, jedoch immer nur ganz kleine "Pocken; die Narbe ist grösser und tiefer wie gewöhnlich, die Ränder derselben zuweilen scharf. Zehn Generationen "hindurch muss diess Verfahren beobachtet werden, wodurch die Pocke nach und nach ganz der Vaccine gleichkömmt; "wenn das consecutive Fieber ausbleibt, dann kann man Impfungen von Arm zu Arm ohne Verdünnung der Lymphe "mit Kuhmilch vornehmen."

" only carrying people through small-pox in a modified form. The vaccinated are safe against " small-pox, because they in fact have had it. Their safety is of the same sort as if they had " been inoculated under the old process, or had been infected by the natural disease. The " trifling disorder which they suffer—these few tender vesicles on the arm, this slight fever- " ishness that they shew—is small-pox of the most mitigated kind ; small-pox so modified by " the intermediate animal organization through which it has passed, that, when thus re-intro- " duced to the human body, it excites but insignificant disturbance, and no general exhalation " of infective material."

The subject of vaccination first brought before Parliament.

Returning now to the early history of vaccination, we find that early in 1802 the subject was formally brought under cognizance of the Legislature. By this date Dr. Jenner's " cor- " respondence had become so extensive as to occupy almost all his time, and to make him " a most laborious servant of the public for their great and exclusive benefit, whilst there was " nothing of advantage left to himself but the consciousness that he was so employed ; and, " under these circumstances, it was thought that the magnitude of his discovery and the " very disinterested manner in which he was sacrificing his time and his property in diffusing " its blessings, were fit subjects for the consideration of the British Parliament."* On presen- tation of a petition to this effect, Mr. Addington, then Prime Minister, informed the House of Commons that he had taken the King's pleasure thereon, who strongly recommended it to the consideration of Parliament.

First Parliamentary Committee

The Committee to which the petition was referred, " after examining a number of witnesses of the highest character and most extensive experience in the profession," reported in full corroboration of all that Jenner had alleged.

Subjoined to this Letter is the evidence (App. A.) which Jenner gave before that Committee, and likewise (App. B.) the Committee's Report.†

Its Report.

Admiral Berkeley, the chairman of the Committee, in the speech with which he intro- duced the Report, made a statement which greatly added to its significance. " In the " investigation of a matter so important to mankind in general, it was not thought right by " the Committee to confine their examination to the petitioner's evidence alone, as is usually " the case, but to sift out any case which could make against it. This conduct, which " certainly may appear to bear hard on the petitioner, has proved a matter of fresh triumph to " him ; for although we descended to sift out information from every anonymous letter— " though we raked the very kennels for information against this practice—all that we were " enabled to get is pointed out at full length in the Report ; and such were the explanations " on those very cases—such were the testimonies against that evidence—that if Dr. Jenner's " discovery could receive additional lustre from this sort of inquiry, it certainly has done so. " Upon the beneficial effects of this discovery I hardly wish to trouble the Committee (of " Supply) as I am certain, if the Report, which contains the scientific opinion of the first " medical men in this country, does not satisfy the House, the united opinion of all the world, " the homage of Europe which has been paid to the discoverer of this blessing, will have its " due weight on the minds of his countrymen."

First Jennerian Institution.

The verdict was not without its effect. At the close of this year steps were taken, with unprecedented strength of public support, to found by voluntary contributions a society "for the extermination of small-pox ;" and on the 3d of February, 1803, the great discoverer took

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* Baron's Life of Jenner, p. 480.

† The Evidence at large, as laid before the House of Commons, respecting Dr. Jenner's Discovery of Vaccine Inoculation, together with the Debate which followed, and some Observations on the contravening Evidence, &c. ; by the Rev. G. C. Jenner, 1805.

his seat for the first time as President of the Royal Jennerian Institution. This society, "fostered by the most exalted patronage, and adorned by all the learning and talent of the "medical profession of the metropolis," took a very important part in diffusing the first advantages of vaccination. "Thirteen stations were opened in different parts of the metropolis. In "eighteen months they were enabled to announce that 12,288 inoculations had taken place, "and during the same space of time 19,352 charges of vaccine virus were supplied from the "central house to most parts of the British empire, and to foreign countries. . . . . This society "was also in correspondence with other institutions, and its medical council investigated with "care and fidelity such cases of small-pox as were alleged to have occurred after vaccination."

Early prejudices against vaccination; compared with former prejudices against inoculation of small-pox.

It would have been claiming too much from reason, to expect that this progress could be made without opposition. Eighty years earlier the use of variolous inoculation—a thing of immemorial practice in eastern countries—could not be imported here by those who had witnessed its operation on thousands, without its introduction exciting theoretical (as well as rightly founded practical) objections. How much less, then, could Jenner find an easy reception for his method! It appealed to no national experience. It based itself only on some rustic traditions, and on his few thoughtful observations.

Prognostics,

Great allowance must indeed be made for those who then hesitated to accept this wonderful novelty. The very magnitude of the promised boon almost justified mistrust. And—to persons ignorant of the Gloucestershire experience—that good should accrue from such a source was a strange supposition. Fears were more suggested than hopes.* What could be expected from "a bestial humour" but new and dreadful diseases? Who could see the limit of its "consequences," physical or moral? What security was there against "horns" growing on the vaccinated? What "ideas might arise in the course of time from a brutal fever having excited its incongruous impressions" on the brain? Who knew but that "the human character might undergo strange mutations from quadrupedan sympathy, and some modern Pasiphae rival the fables of old?"

and denunciations.

While these physiological conjectures were gravely pressed upon the public, religion and morality were not less misargued to the same effect.† Leviticus was quoted, with dark insinuations against "contaminating the form of the Creator with the brute creation." Small-pox being a "merciful provision on the part of Providence to lessen the burthen of a poor man's family," was it not "impious and profane to wrest out of the hands of the Almighty these divine dispensations?" What could ensue, on so daring a measure of attempted prevention, but some unimagined punishment?

Reply to these various scruples (where they were sincere) was no difficult matter. Those who feared mysterious bodily changes were answered from the collection of observed facts and experiments; were assured that, in Berkeley, neither horns had grown nor Minotaurs been begotten. To the others—superstitious mistrusters of good—it seemed enough to say that, in this beneficent economy of the world, antidotes are ever scattered side by side with poisons; that not exclusively the latter are of divine gift; that man's duty concurs with his instinct and privilege, to struggle against physical as against moral evil.

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* See especially "Treatise on Lues Bovilla, or Cow-pox" (3 editions) "Commentaries on Lues Bovilla, or Cow-pox" (3 editions) and "Cow-pox Epistle to Rowland Hill" (7 editions) all by B. Moseley, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the University of Leyden; likewise other works mentioned below.

† "Cow-pox Inoculation no Security against the Small-pox Infection," by W. Rowley, M.D., Member of the University of Oxford, and of the Roy. Coll. Physicians; "Serious Reasons for uniformly objecting to the Practice of Vaccination," by John Birch, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. Over Mr. Birch's remains, within one of the City churches (Rood Lane), a monument erected by his sister commemorates, that "the Practice of Cow-poxing, which first became general in his day, Undaunted by the overwhelming influence of power and prejudice, And the voice of Nations, He uniformly and until Death (1815) perseveringly opposed."

and inventions.

Up to a certain point, the weaker side in a controversy is apt to grow noisier with defeat. In proportion as Jenner's merit became recognised by Parliament and the public, those who had committed themselves to opposition became more and more vehement against his matchless discovery. All that had been predicted was now, they said, in fulfilment. The nation, unconsciously, was dying of vaccination. Terrible portents were described.* A child at Peckham had its former natural disposition absolutely changed to the brutal, so that it ran upon all fours like a beast, bellowing like a cow, and butting with its head like a bull! Sarah Burley's face was distorted, and began to resemble that of an ox! Master Joules, similarly degenerating, became the ox-faced boy—a proverb and a frontispiece! A lady's daughter coughed like a cow, and had grown hairy all over her body! William Ince, too, had grown patches of hair not resembling his own, but of the same colour, length, and quality as that of a cow! Many had suffered like him! Some also squinted as only oxen can squint! Others had lost their nails and the ends of their fingers! Eruptions, ulcers, mange, abscesses, scabs and blotches, glandular tumours and diseased joints and decaying bones, fevers and blindness, and gangrene and convulsions, were multiplying among the victims of Jenner! Deaths, of course, were plentiful. And on what but vaccination could they depend? It was the old story again:—

Post ignem æthereâ domo
Subductum, macies et nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors;
Semotique prius tarda necessitas,
Lethi corripuit gradum.

Facts

Such was the experience of the opposition. Divested of its more ludicrous imaginations, and some allowance being made for an occasional unskilfulness of those who pretended to vaccinate, all resolves itself into the one not uncommon error, of confounding what is fact with what is opinion or inference. A child coughed: to the ears of the vaccinophobist, the sound was as of a cow; to his intellect, it was the effect of vaccination. A child was ugly or squinting, or it had those skin eruptions which have always been frequent incidents of infancy: at once, to the alarmist, there was *vultus taurinus* or *tinea bovilla*. In a word, the oldest and most familiar diseases were thus re-named, in conformity with a belief that vaccination was causing them; while, in reality, there was no more reason in this belief, than if vaccination had been charged with occasioning infants to cut their teeth, or with leading boys to prefer cricket to Cornelius Nepos.

Last appeals.

As the chances of the opposition became less hopeful, so did their language grow worse and their arguments more wild.† Placards and caricatures were resorted to. Tender points were aimed at. Were persons about to marry—might not vaccination injure their fortune in life? Might there not be a disclosure of shocking facts? And was nothing due to patriotism? Evil

* "Dissertation on the Failure and Mischief of Cow-pox," and "Cow-pox exploded," both by G. Lipscomb, Surgeon; "Observations on the Pernicious Consequences of Cow-pox Inoculation" (3 editions) by R. Squirrell, M.D. The last-named author certainly did his utmost to produce the results which he predicted. Not content with being struck "with such horror and aversion that he could not as a man of honour or feeling submit to or coincide with vaccination," he recommended those who had already undergone the operation immediately to submit themselves to a course of treatment to "eradicate every particle of the cow-pox virus out of the blood." His treatment was mercury. The consequences may be imagined. See also (contra) "Letters to Dr. Rowley on his late Pamphlet" (with a frontispiece) by Aculeus; "The Vaccine Contest," by William Blair; and "Treatise on Cow-pox," by John Ring.

† Rowley, op. cit.; also F. Smyth Stuart's "Letter on the Subject of Coercive Vaccination," and "£30,000 for the Cow-pox." To this author's fancy vaccination was "a mighty and horrible monster with the horns of a bull, "the hind hoofs of a horse, the jaws of the kraken, the teeth and claws of a tyger, the tail of a cow, all the evils of "Pandora's box in his belly; plague, pestilence, leprosy, purple blotches, fœtid ulcers, and filthy running sores covering "his body, and an atmosphere of accumulated disease, pain and death around him, which had made his appearance in

and Buonaparte (1807) and Vaccination are allowed to triumph for a time, perhaps as the scourge and punishment of our sins:—but shall we submit because they have for awhile been prosperous? No! Britons never, never, &c.!

Present interest in this obsolete literature.

You will find it difficult to believe that the very oldest of this nonsense, which I have transcribed, was written in England within sixty years of the present time. By us, for half a century, it has been forgotten; or only recalled as an echo by occasional last words from the continent, where, far off, there is seen sometimes a feeble wave still rippling from that old flood of ours. It is wearisome work to read stuff so stupid or so dishonest. But I have ventured to trouble you with it, as with some other parts of this narrative, in order that it may plainly be seen how little of suddenness or surprise there was in the first social successes of vaccination; how everything possible and impossible was affirmed against it; how all weaknesses and prejudices were appealed to; how every inch of progress was contested; and how little it can be said that Jenner stole a march on the public mind. Further (because there is nothing new under the sun, and the wheel of time brings back the follies of the past oftener than its wisdom) it may become necessary, in case these doctrines should emerge again from obscurity, to refer to their right authors the praises of original invention, and to remember that fifty years ago such objections were examined and refuted and condemned.

Public doubts

For, when those outcries were raised, the public naturally hesitated, and asked for explanation. Moseley and Squirrell and Rowley and Birch and Lipscombe and even Stuart were, no less than Jenner, members of the medical profession. To the uninitiated, it was Doctor against Doctor.

Under these circumstances two inquiries were successively instituted.

Report of Royal Jennerian Institution.

First in 1805, "the medical council of the (then) Royal Jennerian Institution, having been "informed that various cases had occurred which excited prejudices against vaccine inocu- "lation, and tended to check the progress of that important discovery in the kingdom, "appointed a committee of twenty-five of their members to inquire into the nature and truth "of such cases." The Report in which the council recorded the result of this inquiry, contains much which is as applicable to the present occasion as to the circumstances of that time. I therefore subjoin it (App. C.) for your consideration; begging merely to observe, that among the members of this council and committee were not only surgeons and physicians of the largest practice and highest character in London, but especially some whom the profession of that day would have selected as the most competent persons in England to pronounce on the questions at issue. You will observe that minute inquiry was made, not only into allegations then current against the protective powers of vaccination, but also into "opinions and assertions which charged the cow-pox with rendering patients liable to particular diseases;" and that the council, after having detailed the results of this inquiry, "cannot "conclude their report upon a subject so highly important and interesting to all classes of "the community, without making this *solemn Declaration:*—

"*That in their opinion, founded on their own individual experience, and the information "which they have been able to collect from others, mankind have already derived great and incal-*

"the world and was devouring mankind—especially poor helpless infants, not by scores only or hundreds or thousands, "but by hundreds of thousands." The author assists his description by an engraved caricature:—Dr. Jenner and other ministers of vaccination (distinguished from ordinary practitioners of medicine by the addition of cowtails and horns) are discharging large hampers of children into the mouth of the monster; while another (apparently Dr. Thornton) officiates behind with a spade, and shovels into a nightman's cart the undigested remains of this diet. From the distance are advancing to the rescue Drs. Moseley, Squirrel, and Rowley, with Messrs. Birch and Lipscombe, "the men, the heroes," to whom also an obelisk is erected in the right background. Perhaps it may have been in this unattractive guise that vaccination was first introduced to Philadelphia, where (see Baron's Life of Jenner, vol. i. p. 442) "the leading physician pronounces it too beastly and indelicate for polished society."

" culable benefit from the discovery of vaccination: and it is their full belief, that the sanguine " expectations of advantage, and security, which have been formed from the inoculation of the " cow-pox will be ultimately and completely fulfilled."

Discussion in Parliament.

The second inquiry was even more critical. The then Chancellor of the Exchequer, (now Lord Lansdowne) asked the attention of the House of Commons (July 2, 1806) " to a subject of general importance . . . totally unconnected, indeed, with all party prin- " ciples . . . but concerning the welfare, health, and existence of a large portion of His " Majesty's subjects, and therefore well deserving of the consideration and support of " Parliament; . . . that very remarkable discovery . . . a substitute for the loathsome small-pox, " an evil which has spread a dreadful desolation throughout the whole world. He stated to " the House facts, derived from the experience of vaccination in (alas!) other countries than " England, illustrative of those advantages to society which we were neglecting to realise. " He expressed a profound regret, that in this country alone, in which the discovery had " originated, the salutary practice of vaccine inoculation had been undergoing a retrograde " movement. He referred to the objections and to the manner in which they had been " promulgated; to prejudices which had been excited, and to their fatal effect in bringing " back nearly that average degree of depopulation which had been experienced previous to " the introduction of the vaccine discovery. He had not the smallest inclination to " propose any compulsory measures, . . . but felt it a duty incumbent on him . . . to submit a " plan by which the House should become possessed of a mass of evidence as to the real " merits of this discovery; . . . a procedure which would tend to enlighten the public, by " informing them in a formal and regular manner of what appeared to be the truth, . . . and " would give this valuable discovery the advantage of having all the weight of promulgation " which the high character and popularity of Parliament is capable of. He concluded by " moving that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that He will be " graciously pleased to direct His Royal College of Physicians to inquire into the state of " the vaccine inoculation in the United Kingdom, and to report their opinion as to the " progress which it has made, and the causes which have retarded its general adoption." Mr. Wilberforce (from the other side of the House) and Mr. Windham (then Secretary of State) with others, spoke at length and with great earnestness, in the same general sense as Lord Henry Petty; so the motion passed *nem. con.*

Report of Royal College of Physicians.

Nine months passed before the College of Physicians (April 1807) made its Report:— *" Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of indi- " viduals and the public prosperity, they had made every exertion to investigate the subject fully " and impartially: In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, " they had applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they had corresponded with " the College of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the College of Surgeons of London, " Edinburgh, and Dublin; they had called upon the Societies established for Vaccination for an " account of their practice, to what extent it had been carried on, and what had been the result " of their experience; and they had by public notice invited individuals to contribute whatever " information they had severally collected."*

An inquiry of this nature and extent, conducted under a sufficient sense of responsibility by the first medical corporation of the kingdom, could not fail to deserve public confidence. Nearly every passage in the Report applies to the present juncture, as well as to the purpose for which it was written; and I subjoin the whole of it (Appendix D.) as recording by far the most important investigation to which Jenner's discovery has been submitted in the country of its birth. Having already quoted the words with which the Report opens, I will here also repeat the remarkable paragraphs which close it:—

"*The College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For, when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small-pox.*"

The discussion exhausted.

With this Report terminates, for all practical purposes, the early history of vaccination in England. The result was of course brought (July 29, 1807) under notice of the House of Commons; and again, in such a debate as is seldom given to matters of concord, the foremost members of the House honoured themselves by honouring the great benefactor of mankind. Henceforth, the public mind was apparently quite satisfied on the subject;* and from this period, I repeat, begins to date the almost universal vaccination of children of the educated classes in this country.

General assent of the medical profession.

The general assent of the Medical Profession dated from an earlier period, and soon became all but unanimous. An infinitely small amount of *bonâ fide* dissent probably continued; in reference to which I will only observe, that allowance must be made for two sorts of personal influence which tended, and perhaps still tend, to occasion it.

Individual exceptions.

Even now, among the living contemporaries of Jenner's discovery, there must be men whose fathers and friends and teachers of fifty years back denounced the new practice. Among such as remember the warmth of that contest, perhaps not all discriminate the error. The old allegiance of studentship binds, possibly, here and there a surviving follower of Birch. An hereditary admirer of small-pox inoculation, he may remember only its advantages as compared with the evils of natural small-pox; may forget the fatal objections to its general employment, and may still hesitate to replace that practice of his youth by the "speculative novelty" of vaccination.

Also to a very small extent allowance must be made for personal eccentricities, which—in respect of vaccination, as of every other subject—have ever caused solitary voices to be raised against the common convictions of mankind. This influence can scarcely cease to operate. Occasionally, no doubt, till the end of time, there will be found some lover of paradox, ready, in mere wantonness of authorship, to choose his text from Squirrell or Rowley, and to write dispraise of Jenner, as Cardan wrote encomiums on Nero.

Subject only to these qualifications, it may be said, as regards England, that the convictions of the medical profession on this important matter were fixed fifty years ago. Even then, probably, they would have been expressed with the same sort of unanimity as prevails among the professors of any other department of knowledge, in respect of their most familiar and elementary teaching.

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* There always has been, and there always must be a kind of opposition to which my text does not refer, and against which it would be ridiculous to argue. What has sounded like a voice of dissent has sometimes been only the jingle of an advertising cart. What has looked like a conflict of opinion has sometimes been the mere hustling of pickpockets in the crowd. For quacks with their touters have often found it convenient to hitch themselves on to the skirts of a discussion in which the public has been interested; ready for any chance of reviling the science which condemns their wretched arts; but above all, eager to assure their dupes that, while vaccination is so worthless a precaution, life may be prolonged and youth made perpetual by one incomparable pill or elixir.

with forty years soon afterwards:—during the earlier period there used to die of small-pox, out of each million of the Swedish population, 2,050 victims annually;—during the later period, out of each million of population, the small-pox deaths have annually averaged 158.

and after vaccination in Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Copenhagen.

Or compare two periods in Westphalia: during the years 1776–80, the small-pox death-rate was 2,643: during the thirty-five years 1816–50, it was only 114.

Or taking together the three lines which belong to Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, you find that where formerly (1777–1806) there died 4,000, there now die 200.

Or taking two metropolitan cities; you find that in Copenhagen, for the half century 1751–1800, the small-pox death-rate was 3,128, but for the next half century only 286; and still better in Berlin, where, for twenty-four years preceding the general use of vaccination, the small-pox death-rate had been 3,422, for forty years subsequently it has been only 176.

In other words, the fatality of small-pox in Copenhagen is but an eleventh of what it was; in Sweden little over a thirteenth; in Berlin and in large parts of Austria, but a twentieth; in Westphalia but a twenty-fifth. In the last-named instance, there now die of small-pox but four persons, where formerly there died a hundred.

Terms of Years respecting which Particulars are given.	Territory.	Approximate Average Annual Death rate by Small-pox per Million of Living Population.	
		Before Introduction of Vaccination.	After Introduction of Vaccination.
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Austria, Lower.....	2,484	340
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	„ Upper and Salzburg	1,421	501
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Styria	1,052	446
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Illyria	518	244
1777–1806 and 1838–1850 .	Trieste.....	14,046	182
1777–1803 and 1807–1850 .	Tyrol and Voralberg	911	170
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Bohemia	2,174	215
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Moravia	5,402	255
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Silesia (Austrian) ..	5,812	198
1777–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Gallicia.....	1,194	676
1787–1806 and 1807–1850 .	Bukowina	3,527	516
1817–1850 .	Dalmatia.....	.. .. ..	86
1817–1850 .	Lombardy.....	.. .. ..	87
1817–1850 .	Venice.....	.. .. ..	70
1831–1850 .	Military Frontier ...	.. .. ..	288
1776–1780 and 1810–1850 .	Prussia (East. Prov^{s})	3,321	556
1780 and 1810–1850 .	Prussia (West. Prov^{s})	2,272	356
1780 and 1816–1850 .	Posen	1,911	743
1776–1780 and 1810–1850 .	Brandenburgh	2,181	181
1776–1780 and 1816–1850 .	Westphalia	2,643	114
1776–1780 and 1816–1850 .	Rhenish Provinces ..	908	90
1781–1805 and 1810–1850 .	Berlin	3,422	176
1776–1780 and 1816–1850 .	Saxony (Prussian) ..	719	170
1780 and 1810–1850 .	Pomerania	1,774	130
1810–1850 .	Silesia (Prussian) ...	.. .. ..	310
1774–1801 and 1810–1850 .	Sweden	2,050	158
1751–1800 and 1801–1850 .	Copenhagen	3,128	286

Other national statistics are not sufficiently accurate for the purposes of an equally exact comparison.

From such information as exists (vid. seq. pp. xxx., xxxi.) it seems probable that the small-pox death-rate of London within the Bills of Mortality, during the eighteenth century, ranged from 3,000 to 5,000. During the ten years 1846–55, it was under 340.

Dr. Lettsom, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of 1802, stated reasons for estimating the small-pox death-rate of England at about 3,000; and Dr. Blane's evidence was nearly to the same effect. Reference to the adjoining table (where the death-rates of other countries are given) and to subsequent tables (where the death-rate of London at different periods is minutely examined) leads me to believe that such an estimate by no

successful vaccinations in Sweden were performed at the end of 1801, namely (in Malmö) November 23, and (in Stockholm) December 17. About 1810, the vaccinations were amounting to nearly a quarter of the number of births.

means exaggerates our average losses before the discovery of vaccination. In contrast therewith I shall hereafter have occasion to show, that for the years 1841–53 the average small-pox death-rate of England and Wales was only 304; in 1854, only 149; in 1855, only 132.

Further exclusion of Small-pox in proportion as vaccination is general.

But even the later rates, reduced as they are, belong to a population of which some considerable section is unprotected; and it is easy to observe, that, in proportion as vaccination becomes more general among the given number of persons, so is the small-pox death-rate further lessened. Sufficient proofs are given by those public establishments—army, navy, and schools—in which it is the rule to vaccinate on admission all unvaccinated subjects who do not show marks of previous small-pox. Thus, in an important paper, which I subjoin (App. E., reprinted from the *Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London*) Dr. Balfour shows that the small-pox mortality of the British navy has not reached a third, nor that of the British army a fourth, of the London rate; and that in the experience of the Royal Military Asylum for 48 years (within which time 5,774 boys have been received for training) only four deaths by small-pox have occurred, and *these all in non-vaccinated boys* who were believed already to have suffered small-pox once before becoming inmates of the school. In two severe epidemics of small-pox which prevailed in Malta in the years 1830–1 and 1838–9, the death-rate of the general population was just twenty times the death-rate of the military population.* Other evidence of the same nature may be collected from materials in the Appendix, to which I shall hereafter more particularly refer.

A check.

It is a vast improvement which the above figures demonstrate. Yet, unequalled as have been already the benefits to mankind conferred by the discovery of vaccination, the gain would have been greater but for a disappointment, which I have now to mention.

Post-vaccinal small-pox.

In the early days of vaccination it was noticed that every now and then small-pox would attack a person said to have been vaccinated. Enemies used this fact with so much exaggeration and spiteful triumph that sober persons at first hardly gave it the attention it deserved. But though often vaunted in mere malice, it was in substance true, that vaccinated persons did not, even then, *invariably* resist small-pox. In the two reports (1806 and 1807) to which I have already referred, these exceptional failures were admitted in the following terms:—

Early illustrations.

First, (Rept. R. Jenn. Institution, seq. page 4):—

"That most of the cases which have been brought forward as instances of the failure of vaccination to "prevent the small pox, and which have been the subjects of public attention and conversation, are either "wholly unfounded or grossly misrepresented: that many persons have been declared duly vaccinated, when "the operation was performed in a very negligent and unskilful manner, and when the inoculator did not "afterwards see the patients, and therefore could not ascertain whether infection had taken place or not; and "that to this cause are certainly to be attributed many of the cases adduced in proof of the inefficacy "of the cow-pox: that some cases have been brought before the Committee on which they could form no "decisive opinion, from the want of necessary information as to the regularity of the preceding vaccination, "or the reality of the subsequent appearance of the small-pox: that it is admitted by the Committee that a "few cases have been brought before them, of persons having the small-pox, who had apparently passed "through the cow-pox in a regular way: that cases, supported by evidence equally strong, have been also "brought before them of persons who, after having once regularly passed through the small-pox, either by "inoculation or natural infection, have had that disease a second time: that in many cases in which the small-"pox has occurred a second time after inoculation or the natural disease, such recurrence has been particu-"larly severe and often fatal; whereas, when it has appeared to occur after vaccination, the disease has "generally been so mild as to lose some of its characteristic marks, and even sometimes to render its existence "doubtful."

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* Wunderlich's Handbuch der Pathologie u. Therapie, vol. iv. p. 207.

And, secondly, (Rept. Coll. Physicians, seq. page 7):—

" The security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so " as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for among several hundred thousand cases, with " the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures has been sur- " prisingly small, so much so as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccina- " tion; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures in a given number of vaccinated persons as " there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small-pox: nothing can more clearly " demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small-pox than this consideration; and it " is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case " where the small-pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has " varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in violence nor in the duration of its " symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small-pox had been deprived, " by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity."

Increased numbers.

During the next twenty or thirty years the proportion of these puzzling cases was constantly on the increase, and in some epidemic seasons they presented a very alarming total.

Excessive anxiety;

Allowance might be made for many instances in which vaccination had evidently been performed without care or knowledge; for some, in which spurious lymph had been used; for others, in which the immediate success of the operation had not been verified, and so forth; but, with all reasonable deduction from the aggregate, there still remained much to perplex and disappoint every honest observer. Injudicious friends of vaccination strove to disguise these facts; but there were still living some of their old antagonists who were not sorry to have another chance of victory; and happily there were also competent inquirers willing to look only for truth in the matter. And at no moment in the progress of Jenner's discovery had impartial investigation been more needed than now; for, partly by the facts themselves, and partly by hostile over-statement of them, public confidence began to be disquieted. There seemed a breach in the contract under which vaccination had been accepted. In what had promised so much, failures were all the more conspicuous: men looked to them, even where most exceptional, rather than to the successes of vaccination; and there were (1820—35) not a few persons whose minds began to misgive them, whether the old plan of small-pox inoculation had not perhaps been too easily abandoned.*

which further observations relieved.

To us, in the present day, this doubt cannot occur. The statistics I have quoted show beyond question that, whatever partial unexpected weakness may have been discovered in the protectiveness of vaccination, still—even with that weakness—its adoption has been followed by a reduction of small-pox mortality to a tenth and a twentieth of its former magnitude. But, in fact, long before these statistics could be compiled, popular observation, with rough and ready induction, had come to the same result. Every one could see that a vast majority of vaccinated persons escaped small-pox; every one could also see that if a vaccinated person caught small-pox he suffered from it comparatively little. And on those very occasions when the large number of persons suffering small-pox after vaccination was most calculated to weaken confidence in its absolute powers of prevention, there were the best opportunities to learn that if it sometimes failed to prevent, at least it might be relied on to mitigate.

Habitual mildness of post-vaccinal small-pox.

* Persons entertaining this doubt overlooked a possibility which happily for mankind has never been fully tested—a possibility that small-pox inoculation, *if it had been generally adopted at a sufficiently early period of life to prevent infantine deaths by natural small-pox*, might itself have proved in many instances an impermanent protection. The following passage from the French Academical Report on the vaccinations of 1850 (p. 25) points in the direction here suggested, but is not sufficiently definite for a proof:—" L'inoculation elle-même n'était pas plus efficace. De " tous temps on a cité des faits contre son infallibilité. Elle n'a pu se soutenir en Chine au delà de cinquante ans; " après qui des épidémies sont venues qui en ont montré les faiblesses; et, sans chercher si loin, M. Debourge de Rollot " nous apprend que sous le règne d'une épidémie à Edimbourg et dans le Devonshire les inoculés ont eu plus à se " plaindre que les vaccinés." In the French Report there are no references which might enable the reader to verify these important assertions, and study in detail the experience which they represent.

Norwich.

Thus, for instance, in a very severe epidemic of small-pox which prevailed at Norwich in 1819, Mr. Cross minutely observed 112 families, in all of which there were cases of the disease; and the annexed table shows the result. Among 215 persons unprotected by vaccination there were 200 cases of small-pox, and of these 46 proved fatal; while among 91 vaccinated persons the only effects of this terrible infection were, (1) that one girl, who had been vaccinated nine years, "had "a mild disease, limited to twenty "pocks, and lasted only six days before "it began to decline," and (2) that another, who had been vaccinated five years, "went through the disease in "half the time (of her unvaccinated "sister) without danger or detriment; "a few very minute pits upon the tip "of the nose being the only permanent traces."

	Number.	Cases of Small-pox.	Deaths by Small-pox.
Total number of persons in the 112 infected households	603	202	46
1. Protected by previous small-pox*	297	—	—
2. Protected by vaccination	91	2	—
3. Unprotected	215	200	46

* Mr. Cross mentions that he met with several who were supposed to have had small-pox formerly, yet (p. 15) notwithstanding took it on this occasion; but he does not state whether such cases are included in the above summary.

Edinburgh.

Similarly, Dr. Thomson, of Edinburgh, recounting, some years afterwards, his experience at about the same period, says*: "My observation of the very severe small-pox epidemic "which prevailed in Scotland from 1818 to 1823 was carried on until I had had an oppor- "tunity of seeing not fewer than 1,500 individuals affected with small-pox after vaccination; "and of this number only three died, but none of them with the disease in that form which "is termed malignant. I saw also about 85 cases of small-pox in persons who had pre- "viously passed through either natural or inoculated small-pox, and of this number three "also died. In addition to these, I saw also 400 cases of primary small-pox, out of which "100 died. These results gave me a confidence in the conservatory effects of vaccination, "which nothing has since occurred to shake. Small-pox has twice prevailed epidemically "in Scotland since 1823, and from all I have seen and heard I am satisfied that the propor- "tion of deaths in the several classes of patients I have mentioned did not materially differ "from that above specified. In the first of these epidemics the deaths that occurred in the "vaccinated were of adult males, and in the second chiefly, I believe, of adult females."

Marseilles.

Similarly again at Marseilles†:—the number of cases and of deaths in the severe epidemic of 1828, and their relation to the vaccinated, non-vaccinated, and variolated masses of exposed population, were stated as follows; the first column of figures representing an estimate (which of course can only be approximative) made for the purpose by the Société Roy. de Médecine:—

	Number.	Cases of Small pox.	Deaths by Small-pox.
Total number of persons at the ages (0–30) which were almost exclusively susceptible	40,000	6,020	1,024
1. Protected by previous small-pox	2,000	20	4
2. Protected by vaccination	30,000	2,000	20
3. Unprotected	8,000	4,000	1,000

* Seventh Report of Poor Law Commissioners, p. 148. In explanation of the very large number of cases of post-vaccinal small-pox witnessed by Dr. Thomson, it must be observed, that *chicken-pox* was epidemic in Scotland at the same time as small-pox; and Dr. Thomson, considering these diseases to be of identical nature, counted them both together in his total. Also see his "Account of the Varioloid Epidemic, 1820," and "Historical Sketch of Opinions "respecting the Secondary Occurrence of Small-pox," 1822.

† Bousquet, Traité de la Vaccine; Paris, 1833; p. 195.

So also (as quoted by Steinbrenner) in Copenhagen:—of 659 vaccinated persons who suffered in the variolous epidemics 1823-7, only five died, being at the rate of 1 in 132; while of 176 unvaccinated persons who caught the disease, more than a fourth seem to have died; and of 153 others, who professed previously to have had small-pox, there died 31. And similarly in the epidemic of 1828–30, and part of that of 1832–7, it seems that out of 228 unprotected patients 63 had died; but of 1,373 cases of post-vaccinal small-pox only 14 were fatal. Copenhagen

Observations, more or less to the same effect, have been made, I believe, in every country to which vaccination has extended, and at every time when epidemic small-pox has prevailed. Sometimes the difference has seemed less, sometimes more; but difference, and very great difference, in favour of vaccinated persons, as regards the severity of small-pox, if it should happen to befal them, is made certain by the general and strong testimony of innumerable observers. The adjoining illustrations* are selected from various sources, and it would be easy to multiply their number to any desired extent. The largest illustrations are generally least likely to be deceptive: I would therefore point especially to the case of Bohemia, where (according to observations made for twenty-one years on four millions of people) the risk of death to vaccinated persons, if they happen to contract small-pox, is at the rate of $5\frac{1}{6}$ per 100 patients; but to non-vaccinated persons, when they contract small-pox, at the rate of $29\frac{4}{5}$ per 100 patients; or to the concurrent testimony of London, Milan, and Vienna, as showing, on an experience of nearly 26,000 cases, that post-vaccinal small-pox, if it occurs, is but a fifth or a sixth as dangerous as natural small-pox.

This, however, is only a part of the case; and I venture especially to beg your attention to what remains, as it is of much administrative importance. When the above and similar statistics

Numerous other illustrations.

Places and Times of Observation.	Total Number of Cases observed.	Death-rate per 100 Cases.	
		Among the Unprotected.	Among the Vaccinated.
France,‖ 1816–41	16,397	$16\frac{1}{2}$	1
Quebec,* 1819–20	?	27	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Philadelphia,† 1825	140	60	0
Canton Vaud,† 1825-9	5,838	24	$2\frac{1}{6}$
Darkehmen,† 1828–9	134	$18\frac{1}{2}$	0
Verona,‡ 1828–39	909	$46\frac{2}{3}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$
Milan,** 1830–51	10,240	$38\frac{1}{3}$	$7\frac{2}{3}$
Breslau,† 1831–3	220	$53\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{9}$
Wirtemberg,†† 1831½–5½	1,442	$27\frac{1}{3}$	$7\frac{1}{10}$
Carniola,§ 1834–5	442	$16\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$
Vienna Hospital,† 1834	360	$51\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Carinthia,§ 1834–5	1,626	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Adriatic,† 1835	1,002	$15\frac{1}{5}$	$2\frac{1}{3}$
Lower Austria,† 1835	2,287	$25\frac{1}{5}$	$11\frac{1}{3}$
Bohemia,¶ 1835–55	15,640	$29\frac{4}{5}$	$5\frac{1}{6}$
Gallicia,† 1836	1,059	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{7}$
Dalmatia,† 1836	723	$19\frac{2}{3}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Lond. Small-pox Hospital,¶ 1836–56	9,000	35	7
Vienna Hospital,¶ 1837–56	6,213	30	5
Kiel,¶ 1852–3	218	32	6
Wirtemberg,‖ no date	6,258	$38\frac{9}{10}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Malta,‡‡ no date	7,570	21·07	4·2
Epidemiolog. Soc. Returns, ‡‡ no date	4,624	19·7	2·9

* Thomson, Small-pox, p. 376. The Quebec epidemic is described to "have "spread rapidly among the unvaccinated, and carried off many adults as well as "children. The proportion of deaths in the unvaccinated was from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ to "1 in 4."

† Steinbrenner, op. cit. pp. 105, 110, 231, 232, 280, 281, 283, 295. In the Breslau epidemic, one patient is stated to have suffered small-pox for a third time.

‡ Rigoni-Stern, as quoted (p. 50) by Prof. Haeser; die Vaccination und ihre neuesten Gegner, 1854. It is mentioned that of twenty-four persons who during this period suffered second attacks of small-pox, no fewer than eight died.

§ Med. Jahrb. d. Oesterr. Staates, 1838.

¶ Details annexed in Supplement. The twenty years' experience of the Vienna Hospital is detailed in the Report of the College of Surgeons, and in the statement of Professor Hebra.

‖ Wunderlich's Handbuch d. Path. u. Therap. 1855, iv. 201.

** Canstatt's Jahresbericht, 1852.

†† Heim, op. infra citat. In these epidemics there were reported 57 cases of persons suffering small-pox for a second time: and of the 57, there were 16 fatal. In the Wirtemberg epidemics afterwards referred to, there were reported 8 cases of secondary small-pox, among which 12 were fatal.

‡‡ Seaton, on the Protective Value of Vaccination. Dr. Seaton quotes 203 cases of secondary small-pox, as reported to the Epidemiological Society. Of these 17 were fatal. In Mr. Marson's paper relating to the London Small-pox Hospital there are mentioned 47 cases of secondary small-pox. Of these 8 died from the disease, and 1 from an accidental complication.

Danger of small-pox to persons nominally vaccinated chiefly dependent on badness of vaccination.

* It will be observed in the table that the fatality of small-pox, as it occurred in unprotected persons, ranged from under 15 (Carinthia) to 60 (Philadelphia) per cent.: while in persons who contracted the disease after previous vaccination

are seen in mass, it is merely noticed that, among a number of persons suffering small-pox, those who have previously been vaccinated incur much less risk than others. But when such a mass is dissected, there comes out as a second fact, that this lesser risk of the vaccinated has a graduated scale of its own; and that, *among vaccinated persons infected with small-pox, the danger of the disease is chiefly determined by the badness and insufficiency of their vaccination.*

Mr. Marson's observations.

The establishment of this truth is the work of Mr. Marson, who for more than twenty years has been Resident Surgeon of the London Small-pox Hospital, and who founds his conclusion on many thousands of cases, which during this time he has attended, and of which he has kept accurate notes.* Conceiving it to be, for practical purposes, a discovery of high importance, I annex a copy (App. F.) of the original paper, in which Mr. Marson, four years ago, communicated it to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; and likewise (App. G.) a copy of the petition, last year addressed by Mr. Marson to the House of Commons, in which he briefly states the result of his large and laborious experience in small-pox and vaccination.

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its fatality ranged from an inappreciable smallness to 11 (Lower Austria) and even $13\frac{5}{11}$ (Vienna Hospital) per cent. This extensive range in each column depends on various circumstances. Sometimes, no doubt, material differences of classification have been made, one observer having included while another has excluded cases of *true chicken-pox;* sometimes (where the observation is that of hospital practice) only the graver cases of small-pox have been admitted for treatment; sometimes, a particular epidemic has been in its form milder or more severe; sometimes (as the reporter mentions of 15 out of the 25 deaths in the Vienna Hospital in 1834) cases are included in which the fatal issue was not due to small-pox. But, generally speaking, such circumstances would affect equally both enumerations (vaccinated and unvaccinated) in any one epidemic, and would certainly give no fallacious result in favour of the former. And in comparing together the enumerations of *any one epidemic*, it will be noticed that always there is a marked difference in favour of the vaccinated class; so that they, if infected with small-pox, have not, even in extreme cases (Lower Austria or Dalmatia), incurred half the risk of non-vaccinated patients. In many lines of the above statistical table, true chicken-pox is no doubt often reckoned as small-pox. In the returns of the London Small-pox Hospital a distinction is drawn between it and the *varicelloid modification of small-pox:* the former is excluded, and the latter (almost entirely occurring in vaccinated persons) is retained. This plan probably gives the most correct means of comparison. From the line which relates to the Vienna Hospital in 1834, there are excluded 533 cases of so-called chicken-pox; and judging by the high death-rate which results for the vaccinated persons, I should suppose that "varicella" had there been allowed to include many cases which in England would have been grouped as "varicelloid modifications"—*i. e.* vaccinal mitigations—of small-pox. For the reverse reason, the Vienna experience of 1837–56 gives rates lower than they would have reckoned here; for the total number of cases (6,213) includes 3,415 of so-called varicella; and of these, no doubt, a certain proportion would in England have been excluded as cases—not of vaccinal modification, but—of true chicken-pox.

* Dr. Kinnis, formerly Superintendent of Vaccination at Colombo, in his "Report on Small-pox as it appeared at Ceylon in 1833–4," and in an Appendix relating to observations made by Dr. Forbes in the epidemic of 1830, gives enumerations from which the annexed table is compiled. It will be observed, that the gradation of death-rates, marked in the last column, though far less detailed than in Mr. Marson's statement, is to the same general effect. And in the cases noticed by Dr. Kinnis himself the difference is further developed; for he distinguished persons pretending to have been vaccinated into such as had *no marks* and such as had *unsatisfactory marks* of vaccination, and found that the death-rate of the latter was $26\frac{1}{3}$, that of the former $32\frac{1}{7}$. Cases of chicken-pox are not included in the annexed table; and Dr. Kinnis gives at length (pp. 10–14) his reasons for concluding "that the febrile eruptive disease known in Ceylon by the name of chicken-pox, arises from an infectious matter, essentially different from that which produces small and modified small-pox."—Op. cit. Colombo Govt. Press, 1835.

Occurrence and Fatality of Small-pox.

———	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
(1) In persons decidedly not vaccinated - -	351	146	$41\frac{1}{2}$
(2) In persons having no marks, or but unsatisfactory marks of vaccination - -	199	52	$26\frac{1}{10}$
(3) In persons having satisfactory marks of vaccination - -	187	3	$1\frac{3}{5}$
(4) In persons having marks of small-pox	4	2	—

His conclusions, so far as they relate to my present point, are as follows:—That the fatality of small-pox, when it attacks the unvaccinated, is 350 per thousand; that its fatality to such vaccinated persons as it infects is, taking them indiscriminately, 70 per thousand; but, distinguishing vaccinated persons into two classes,—those (1) who have been vaccinated in the best known manner, and those (2) who have been badly vaccinated,—the fatality of small-pox, if it infects the former, will be 5 per thousand; if it infects the latter, 150 per thousand: that the risk of the one will be thirty times the risk of the other.

Almost perfect security given by good vaccination.

Such being the *almost perfect security* which well-performed infantine vaccination confers against death by small-pox, it remains to be considered whether here is the necessary limit of Jenner's benefaction to mankind. The remnant of danger is not great. But, such as it is, can it be prevented?

Further inquiry into post-vaccinal small-pox.

Two supposed causes of its occurrence.

Thirty years ago, when first it became notorious that small-pox might affect a certain proportion of persons previously and properly vaccinated, this partial failure of protection was explained on one or other of two suppositions:—Either (it was said) the vaccine contagion,* in its transmission through so many human subjects, must have lost by degeneration some of that specific protective influence which, in its former condition, it exerted on the human economy; or else there must be essentially something of uncertain constancy, something impermanent or liable to be impermanent, in the privileges which vaccination confers.

To the former of these possibilities I shall presently revert, and will now only remark, that, viewed as an alternative to the other, it was judged to be an insufficient explanation.

Lapse of time as a cause.

For what chiefly attracted attention was this: not that persons vaccinated by the surgeons of 1820–30 with the lymph of 1820–30 were less protected against small-pox than persons who had been vaccinated in 1798; but, generally, that persons who had been vaccinated ten or fifteen or twenty years, and who, during this interval, had perhaps repeatedly resisted small-pox, would at length, in a certain proportion of their number, yield to the infection. This had most frequently happened during times when small-pox was severely epidemic among the unvaccinated; and the first notice of the fact on a large scale in Scotland in 1818–20 merely meant that then, for the first time, *large masses of persons with vaccination of many years standing* were exposed to the test of a strong epidemic influence. Under this ordeal it had become evident that, for some vaccinated persons, the insusceptibility conferred by cow-pox was not of life-long duration. And from careful analysis of cases it was shown, that this lesser protectedness of certain vaccinated persons bore at least *some* proportion to the number of years which in each case had elapsed since vaccination. Some proportion, I say:—for (1st) there were not materials to prove any uniform rate of increase from year to year; and, (2d) the increase, such as it was, apparently

* I avoid speaking of the vaccine *lymph*, as being weakened by transmission through many human subjects, because this expression often represents a misunderstanding of what really occurs in the propagation of disease by morbid poisons. Lively arguments for the *necessary degeneration of the vaccine contagion* have proceeded on a belief that the original cow-pox at each vaccination *simply dilutes itself with certain passive juices* of the vaccinated body, that it thus of course gets weaker and weaker at every stage, till at its thirty-fifth succession it is reduced—according to Dr. Nicolai—to at least the 8,809.458,688th fraction of its original power. This argument founds itself on a radical misapprehension of the infective process in question. What essentially marks the infective action of cow-pox, small-pox, and similar morbid poisons, is, that under their *fermentative influence* some ingredient of the infected body converts itself into their likeness. The material contained within certain vaccine vesicles is not a something which has been transfused into the body, but a something which has been generated within it by a specific decomposition of its own proper substance; and the original lymph, which acted as a ferment to this process, has very probably completed its decay and altogether passed from the scene before those new vesicles begin to show themselves. Successive dynamical infections do not imply a perpetuation (with corresponding infinitesimal subdivision) of the original efficient; or Nicolai's argument might equally have been used to prove that the power of human procreation could not but cease soon after the days of Adam.

continued up to about thirty years of age; after which period it seemed that, in the class of persons now under consideration, the liability to contract small-pox underwent a continuous decline. Thus (to select an illustration from a work to which I shall presently make more particular reference) Professor Heim, taking 1,055 cases of modified or unmodified small-pox in vaccinated persons, distinguished them under thirty-five heads corresponding severally to the number of years—from 1 to 35—which had elapsed since vaccination.* The thirty-five numbers corresponding to the thirty-five successive years are severally as follows:—15, 4, 4, 7, 10, 9, 12, 16, 17, 14, 14, 21;—44, 45, 62, 48, 59, 43, 57, 68, 44, 40, 50, 53, 52, 46, 41, 27, 41;—17, 16, 13, 6, 32, 8. It is true that, taken year by year, this series is irregular, as might be expected in so limited an experience; but when it is divided into three successive parts—one for *the first twelve* years after vaccination, one for *the next seventeen*, and one for *the following six* years,—it appears that the average number of cases for each year is, in the first division 12, in the second division 48, in the third division 15. Or if the series be divided into seven successive parts—one for each quinquenniad comprised in it—the seven quinquennial sums read thus:—40, 68, 186, 275, 239, 172, 75; and a corresponding subdivision of 653 cases which occurred at Copenhagen (according to Möhl, as quoted by Gregory) gives the series 14, 102, 173, 187, 156, 19, 2. A calculation of similar materials made by Professor Retzius (Gaz. Méd. de Paris, 1843), with respect to 961 cases in the Stockholm Hospital, gave the following series to express the average allotment of small-pox to each year of life in eleven successive quinquenniads up to the age of fifty-five:—$3\frac{1}{5}$, $4\frac{2}{5}$, $13\frac{1}{5}$, $45\frac{2}{5}$, $51\frac{3}{5}$, 40, 20, $17\frac{3}{5}$, $3\frac{1}{5}$, $2\frac{1}{5}$, 1. Mr. Marson's copious information (App. F. pp. 19—21) tends to show the same thing.

Post-vaccinal small-pox made manifest by signs of artificial interference in the present distribution of small-pox deaths, as contrasted with their natural distribution before the discovery of vaccination.

This re-development of susceptibility to small-pox, as affecting a certain proportion of the vaccinated population, is a fact which becomes most evident when one compares the present ages of small-pox death with the ages of small-pox death before the discovery of vaccination. Formerly, the entire number of such deaths, distributed among the ages of life, constituted, from first to last, a declining series. Duvillard gives an analysis of the 6,792 small-pox deaths which happened during nearly two centuries (1580–1760) in the city of Geneva; and the numbers belonging to the six successive quinquenniads of life up to the age of thirty were 5,467, 1,058, 126, 54, 39, and 31; only 17 cases having fallen to all ages above thirty. In the adjoining table the difference between that former distribution and the distribution which now prevails in partially vaccinated populations is shown. The 6,792 small-pox deaths of Geneva during the period 1580–1760, and 12,941 registered small-pox deaths of England during the years 1839 and 1847, and 3,699 registered small-pox deaths of London during the years 1848-51, and 3,323 deaths reported by the Epidemiological Society to have occurred in Paris during the years 1842–51, are severally analyzed according to the ages at which they took place. For convenience of comparison they are all reduced to the scale of

See Diagram appended.

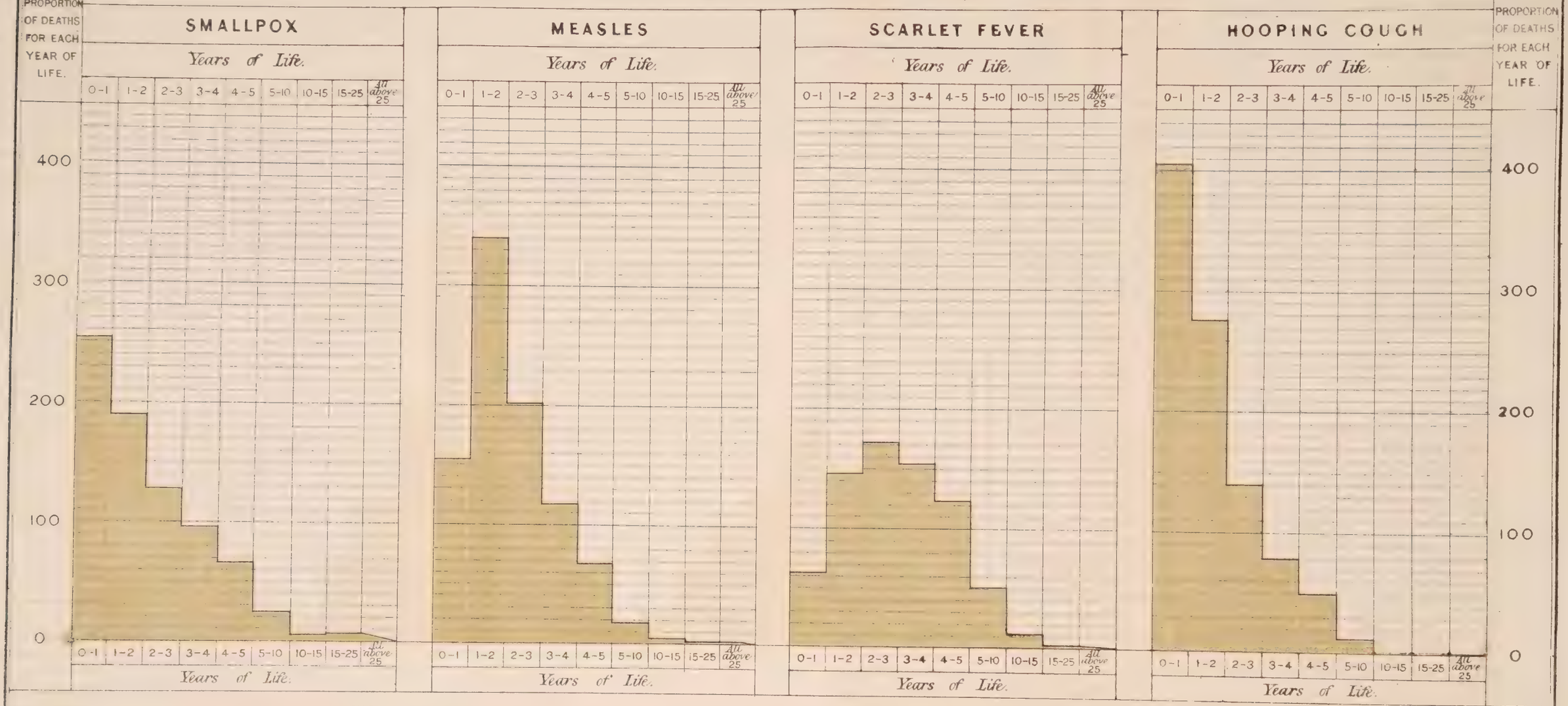
* In a medical pamphlet of thirty-five years ago (Address to Parents and Guardians on the Present State of Vaccination, by a Candid Observer; London, 1822; p. 47) I read, "There are strong grounds for believing that "this peculiarity of constitution, which disposes to attacks of modified or vaccine small-pox, is hereditary." A medical friend writes to me, that he and his two brothers were vaccinated in infancy to the satisfaction of their then doctor, that some years subsequently, when they were severally aged 13, 11, and 7, the second of them contracted small-pox in a very severe form, and the other two caught the disease from him; that my correspondent himself, when 20 years of age, having occasion to attend the post-mortem examination of a patient who had died of small-pox, again contracted the disease, and in his turn communicated a second infection to both his brothers, who, like himself, had suffered it before. Dr. Arnott tells me, that he attended in Spain a case of post-vaccinal confluent small-pox, where the patient's father had had small-pox twice, and her uncle three times, another uncle having died with a first attack of the disease. I have notes of an instance—published, I believe, by Dr. Webster—where three brothers and sisters had had post-vaccinal small-pox; one of them once; another twice; and the other three times, including a last and fatal attack.

DEATHS BY SMALLPOX DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION PER 1,000 IN WHICH THEY OCCURRED AT DIFFERENT AGES OF LIFE IN GENEVA, BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF VACCINATION, AND IN ENGLAND, LONDON, AND PARIS, AT PERIODS SUBSEQUENT TO THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF VACCINATION.

Post-vaccinal small-pox made manifest by signs of artificial interference in the present distribution of small-pox deaths, as contrasted with their natural distribution before the discovery of vaccination.

See Diagram appended.

DEATHS BY SMALLPOX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND HOOPING COUGH, DISTRIBUTED (IN PROPORTION TO A THOUSAND DEATHS BY EACH) ACCORDING TO THE YEARS OF LIFE AT WHICH THEY SEVERALLY OCCURRED.



N.B. *This table is founded on information published by the Registrar General in his Tenth Annual Report.*

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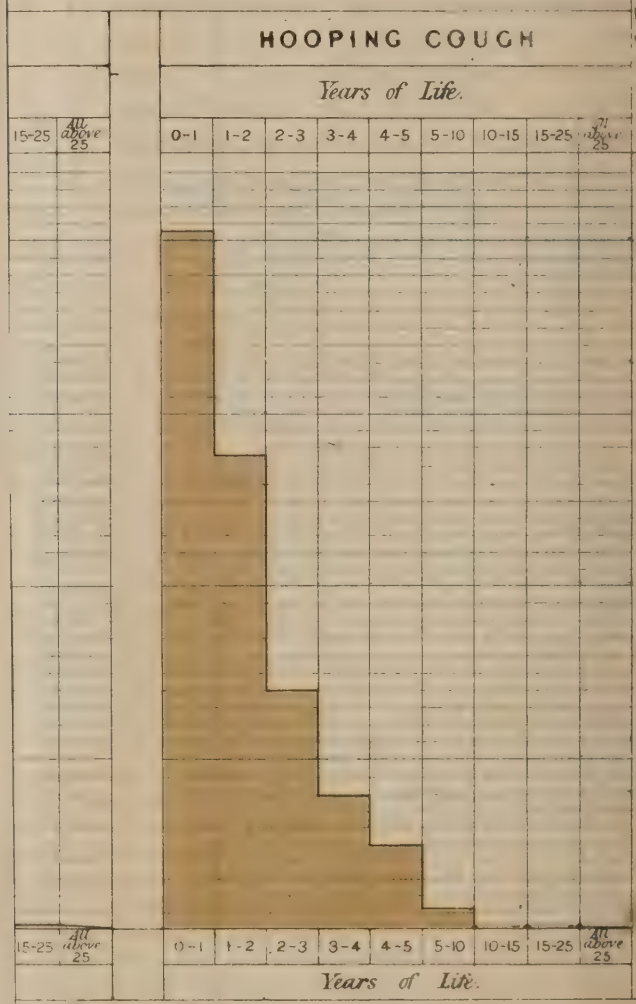

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1,000, and are reckoned for each age in reference to this total. In the column which relates to Geneva, the declining series from 805 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ expresses what may probably be considered to have been the *natural* distribution of small-pox deaths among different ages in cities where it was frequently or constantly present. In its general signification, this declining series closely resembles the present distribution of those infectious infantile diseases (measles, hooping cough and scarlet fever) for which hitherto no prevention has been found, and which therefore in their distribution express unmodified natural affinities.* In those columns of the table which relate to London and Paris the declining series is interrupted; in the latter case most

Proportionate Distribution by Age of 1,000 Small-pox Deaths in Geneva before the Discovery of Vaccination, and of the same Number in England, London, and Paris respectively, at Periods subsequent to its general Practice.

Ages.	Geneva, 1580–1760.	England, 1839 and 1847.	London, 1848–51.	Paris, 1842–51.
0–5	805	$739\frac{1}{4}$	684	338
5–10	$155\frac{3}{4}$	$127\frac{1}{2}$	131	59
10–15	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$132\frac{3}{4}$
15–20	8	$25\frac{1}{4}$	30	
20–25	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{1}{4}$	48	$329\frac{1}{2}$
25–30	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	35	
30–35	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$109\frac{1}{2}$
35–40		$7\frac{3}{4}$	12	
Over 40		$15\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Total -	1,000	$999\frac{3}{4}$	$999\frac{3}{4}$	$1,000\frac{1}{4}$

* The adjoining table expresses in four series of figures, arranged side by side, what may be considered, approximately at least, as the expression of those natural affinities of disease. The population under five years of age is of course always a minority of the entire population—in England at the last census somewhere about 13 per cent.; but that minority furnishes the large majority of the deaths here referred to. Two thirds of all deaths by scarlet fever, four fifths of all deaths by natural small-pox, a still larger proportion of all deaths by measles, and 943 of every 1,000 deaths by hooping cough belong to that fraction of the population. In a word, those are distinctively infantile diseases. And the obviousness of this fact represents three conditions:—First, that the susceptibility to those diseases developes itself very early in life; secondly, that the susceptibility, when once acted on by its corresponding exterior cause, becomes exhausted more or less absolutely for the remainder of life; thirdly, that the exterior cause or infection has been of sufficiently frequent recurrence among the population for those relations of susceptibility to show themselves. For the meaning of the diseases being infantile is, not that any insusceptibility to contract them is acquired in the mere act of growing up; but that—because the susceptibility developes itself at the commencement of life, and because the exterior influence which acts upon that susceptibility is seldom absent,—therefore all who have outlived the first years of childhood have commonly had each susceptibility exhausted by suffering the disease to which it relates. Hence, if all occurring cases of any such disease be classified according to the ages at which they happen, the resulting series of figures must necessarily have its maximum at that age where the special susceptibility is first fully developed. From this point it must undergo a more or less rapid and uninterrupted decline; the *uninterruptedness* being determined by the fact that at each succeeding age there will be fewer and fewer susceptible persons, the *rapidity* being graduated by the frequency or constancy with which the exterior cause is in operation. The infection of measles was carried to the Faroe islands in the year 1846 after an absence of sixty-five years; and it was then observed that (with exception of persons who had been touched in the former epidemic) nearly the whole population suffered. According to the very interesting history published by Dr. Panum (Virchow's Archiv. i. 492) there were—among 7,782 inhabitants of the islands—more than 6,000 attacks of measles. If these had been classified in the manner of which I speak, the maximum number corresponding to the age when the susceptibility is first fully developed, would probably have stood, as in the adjoining death-table, at the second year of life; but as all subsequent ages of that population up to sixty-five years represented a still susceptible class, the series of figures for these periods of life would have declined very slowly; probably, indeed, only at the same rate as the mass of living population declines from age to age. In the adjoining table, it deserves notice that deaths from hooping cough, and (in a trifling degree) those from small-pox, are proportionally most abundant in the first year of life; deaths from measles in the second; and deaths

Proportionate Distribution by Age of 1,000 Deaths in Geneva by Small-pox before the Discovery of Vaccination; and of the same Number of Deaths in England by Hooping Cough, Measles, and Scarlet Fever respectively, in the Year 1847.

Ages.	Small-pox.	Hooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.
0—1 - -	$202\frac{1}{2}$	$404\frac{1}{2}$	$156\frac{1}{2}$	$63\frac{1}{4}$
1—2 - -	$191\frac{1}{2}$	275	$340\frac{3}{4}$	145
2—3 - -	190	$138\frac{1}{2}$	$201\frac{1}{2}$	$171\frac{1}{4}$
3—4 - -	$132\frac{1}{4}$	$77\frac{1}{4}$	117	153
4—5 - -	$88\frac{3}{4}$	$47\frac{1}{4}$	68	$123\frac{1}{2}$
0—5 - -	805	943	$883\frac{1}{4}$	656
5—10 -	$155\frac{3}{4}$	$52\frac{1}{2}$	$91\frac{1}{4}$	$254\frac{1}{2}$
10—15 -	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$54\frac{1}{4}$
15—25 -	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Above 25 -	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7	$22\frac{1}{2}$
At all ages -	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

☞ See Diagram appended.

remarkably.* This interruption is certainly artificial; and no doubt chiefly denotes the mortality of post-vaccinal small-pox. In other words, vaccination has established an interference with the natural series: at a certain period this artificial interference is to some extent withdrawn, and the death-list begins to contain cases which formerly would have belonged to early periods of life: cases, where vaccination has only sufficed to postpone the fatal infection.

I refrain from inserting in the text of this letter any discussion of the very interesting pathological considerations by which those new facts in the science of vaccination may to some extent be interpreted.

Re-vaccination proposed as the preventative of post-vaccinal small-pox.

You will chiefly care to notice their practical result; namely, that men soon began to inquire, and by experiment to test, whether that absolute immunity against small-pox, which a vaccinated person in the lapse of years had partially lost, could by a second vaccination be renewed to him. And again, without dwelling on an immense detail of literature which records the tentative re-vaccinations of private practitioners (among whom Dr. Harder, of St. Petersburg, deserves especial credit), it is enough to study what has been observed in the re-vaccination of great masses of men in various military establishments, especially of Germany.

Extensive trial in Wirtemberg.

The earliest large experience of this kind came from Wirtemberg. In 1829 the practice of re-vaccinating the troops of that kingdom was commenced; and its collective results for the next few years are recorded in an elaborate form† by Professor Heim, of the Wirtemberg military service.

The adjoining table presents an abstract of these results in relation to five years terminating with June 1836. There are parts of it from which (because of the compli-

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from scarlet fever in the third. I have no reason to believe that a similar classification of *attacks* of those diseases respectively would (if one could obtain it) differ so materially from that classification of *deaths* as to reverse any important conclusion which may be drawn from the latter; and if not, there would seem to be evidence that the several specific susceptibilities to those respective diseases develope themselves, not simultaneously, but in succession. I would not insist much on the trifling difference between 202½, 191½, and 190 in the small-pox column; for although they show that the susceptibility to small-pox is largely developed in the first year of life, yet they leave it quite possible that the full susceptibility—if it could be tested by *attacks* instead of *deaths*—might be found rather in the second and third years of life than in the first. But the very early development of full susceptibility to hooping-cough, and the later development of susceptibility to scarlet fever, are strikingly illustrated in the table. It deserves notice, however, that an analysis of deaths from the same diseases in ***London*** during the seven years 1848–54, though showing generally the same distribution among different ages, presents a remarkable exception in the case of hooping-cough; the deaths from this disease in the first biennium of life being divided nearly equally between the two years; not, as above, in the proportion of 404½ to 275, but (with a slight preponderance for the second year) in the proportion of 319¼ to 323½.

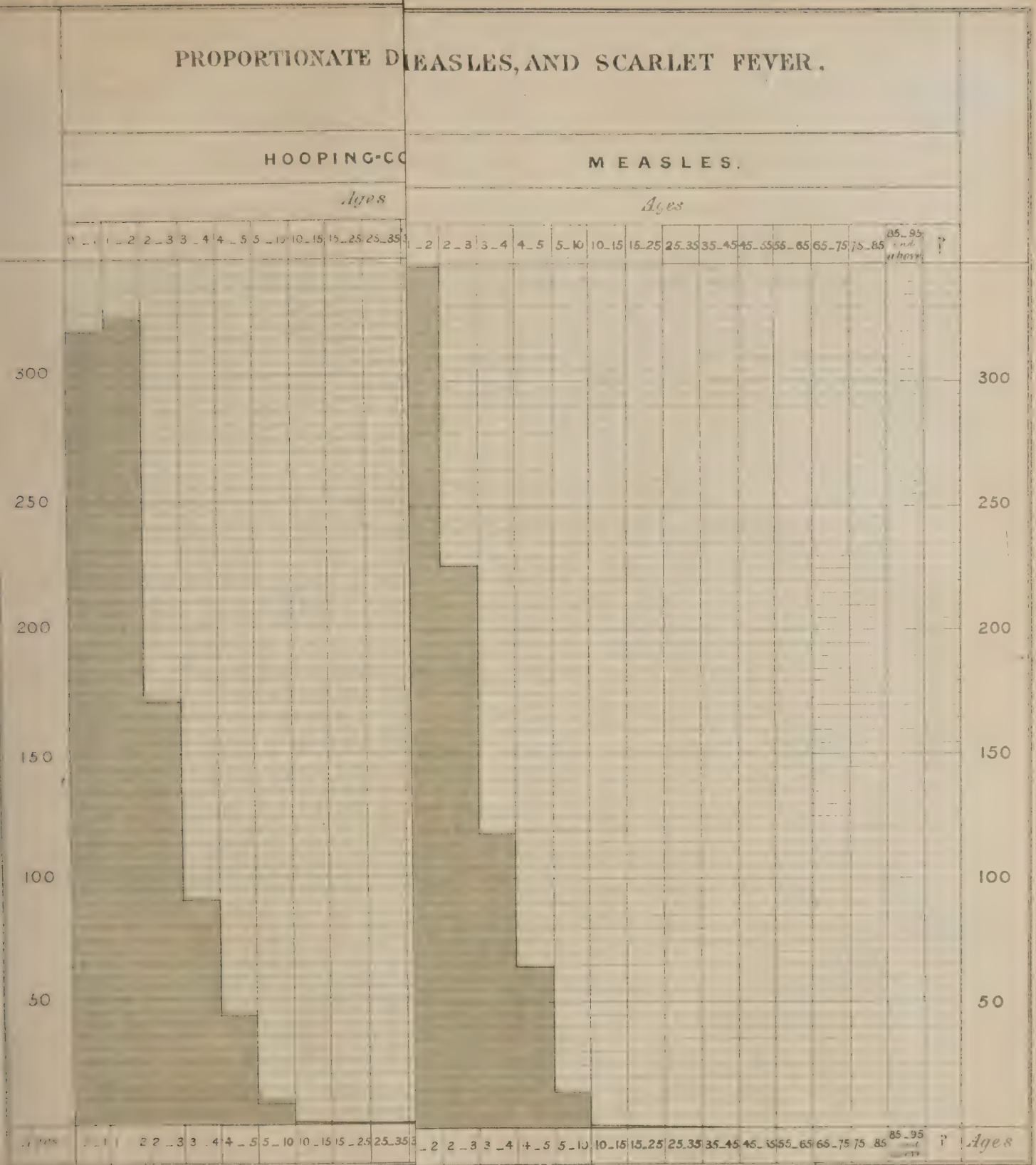
See Diagram appended.

* That nearly one third of the whole number of small-pox deaths in Paris happens between the ages of 20 and 30 is one of the most startling facts I have learnt in my study of the subject. I can conceive for it no other explanation than that given in the text, and, if this be the true one, there must prevail in Paris an appalling amount of post-vaccinal small-pox. I cannot say whether difference of race may make any difference to that re-developement of susceptibility to small-pox; still less can I venture to surmise whether so extreme an instability in the results of French vaccination may depend on anything peculiar to the French administration of this important agency. But if those indications be sound, which in a later part of this section I deduce from the history of re-vaccination in the Prussian army, there would apparently be cogent reasons for inquiring very critically into the *quality of lymph* which is current for the vaccinations of France.

† Historisch-Kritische Darstellung der Pocken Seuchen, etc., im Königreiche Württemberg, innerhalb der fünf Jahre Juli 1831 bis Juni 1836. Professor Heim also reports (though with less exactness) the results of 29,864 re-vaccinations performed by civil practitioners in different parts of Wirtemberg, and the general results were as in the annexed form.

Ratio of Success per 1,000 Cases Re-vaccinated.		
Perfect Success.	Modified Success.	No Success.
517·7	176·2	306·1

PROPORTIONATE D[illegible]EASLES, AND SCARLET FEVER.



catedness of the conditions) I will not venture on attempting to draw conclusions. But there are other parts of which the meaning is obvious.

	Total.	Ratio of Success per 1,000 Cases Vaccinated.		
		Perfect Success.	Modified Success.	No Success.
Vaccination of the Wirtemberg Army in the five years 1831½-5½ -	14,384	340·2	260·8	411·5

13,681 of the above-mentioned 14,384 military vaccinations being classified according to the marks of previous vaccination or small-pox, the results were as under :—

Degree of Success of Re-vaccination.	Of Cases with Normal Cicatrices of Vaccination there were 7,845, and among these the results per 1,000 were,	Of Cases with Defective Cicatrices of Vaccination there were 3,545, and among these the results per 1,000 were,	Of Cases with no Cicatrices of Vaccination or Small-pox there were 2,025, and among these the results per 1,000 were,	Of Cases bearing marks of previous Small-pox there were 266, and among these the results as per 1,000 were,
Perfect -	310·4	280·7	337·3	319·5
Modified -	280·5	259	191·1	248·1
None -	409·2	460·4	471·6	432·3

11,565 of the same number being distributed according to age, the results were as under :—

Degree of Success of Re-vaccination.	Under 20 years of Age there were Re-vaccinated 124 persons, and the results as per 1,000 were,	Between 20 and 30 there were Re-vaccinated 11,157 persons, and the results per 1,000 were,	Above 30 Years of Age there were Re-vaccinated 284 persons, and the results as per 1,000 were,
Perfect - -	338·7	285·6	426·1
Modified -	322·6	259·2	207·7
None - -	338·7	455·2	366·2

First, let me observe that one line of the figures corroborates, in an indirect manner, the conclusions recently quoted from Mr. Marson. Besides 5,919 of the vaccinated on whom the operation produced no vacciniform result, there were 3,751 (or about 260 per 1,000) in whom it produced results approaching, but not quite attaining, what was strictly enforced as the criterion* of perfect success. These "modified successes" form for comparison a group, less subject to accidental sources of fallacy than some other combinations in the table; and such *modification* is in its way (like an attack of small-pox) a measure of how far the influence of previous protection survives in those persons in whom it has begun to decline. Now, in tracing the degrees of this influence as present in the four different categories of vaccinated persons, and as expressed in proportions of those classes, it is seen that the proportion is highest (280½) in those who showed normal marks of previous efficient vaccination; next (259) in those whose previous vaccination marks, though visible, were imperfect; next (248) in those who had had small-pox; and least (191) in those who, whether they had previously had small-pox, or been vaccinated or not, showed no scars of either infection.

"Modified" results of re-vaccinations.

But the table shows, even more unquestionably, another great fact. It shows that on the average of more than 14,000 experiments (an immense majority performed at between 20 and 30 years of age) 34 out of every 100 re-vaccinated persons developed the same sort of vesicle as would arise from a first insertion of vaccine lymph. And it is important to observe, that this renewed susceptibility to cow-pox did evidently not depend, so far as could be traced, on any original ineffectiveness of the former vaccination; for (as is expressly set forth in the second part of the table) among the 14,384 subjects of vaccination there were 7,845 who presented

More than a third of the whole perfectly susceptible of re-vaccination.

* Heim, op. citat, p. 594. Beim K. Militär wurde jede nicht mit dem reinsten Bilde einer vollkommenen Kuhpocke, oder mit zu grosser Randröthe und dem Anschwellen des Oberarmes verbundene Impfung unter den modificirten Erfolg locirt; wohin alle übrigen pustulösen Abnormitäten des Exanthemes gerechnet wurden, die manchen Impfchirurgen verleitet haben könnten, sein "guter Erfolg" auszusprechen. Als erfolglos wurde jeder nicht bis zur Blasenbilding gesteigerte Lokalprozess, und das was man falsche Kuhpocken zu nennen pflegt, aufgerechnet. Nur das ungetrübte Abbild der bei erstmals geimpften Kindern für gut erklärten Schutzpocke wurde auch an den Revaccinirten "gut" prädicirt.

strictly normal scars of previous vaccination; yet nearly a third of this large number gave again exactly such local phenomena as arise in children when vaccinated for the first time.

What inference may be drawn from this?

Is it then a legitimate inference from these figures, that, if the same 14,384 soldiers had been exposed to an atmosphere of small-pox infection, every third man would have caught the disease? Certainly not. Inoculation of lymph (whether vaccine or variolous) is, so to speak, a finer and more delicate test of susceptibility to the small-pox poison than is the breathing of an infected atmosphere; so that many persons, when the lymph of cow-pox or small-pox is inserted in their skin, will give—locally at least—evidences of susceptibility which no atmospheric infection would have elicited from them. And of this, perhaps, there can be no more ready illustration than by noticing (either in another part of the annexed table, or on a still larger scale in a subsequent table, which represents the re-vaccinations at Kasan) that persons who bore marks of previous small-pox were, in at least equal proportion with previously vaccinated persons, capable of producing perfect vaccine vesicles: and probably they too, if tested with variolous matter, would have shown at the inoculated part similar signs of susceptibility; whereas, notoriously, of persons who have once had small-pox, not nearly one third becomes afterwards capable of contracting small-pox by frequenting the neighbourhood of the sick.

For this reason (greatly corroborated by what had already in every-day practice been observed of the immunity of once-vaccinated persons) it was evidently impossible to argue that *all* who on re-vaccination yielded perfect vaccine vesicles would, on ordinary exposure to small-pox infection, have become infected with small-pox. On the other hand, there could be little reason to doubt that they would have been distinctively *the endangered class*:—not that all or nearly all of them would have suffered; but that from among them— more than from among other vaccinated persons—the occasional sufferers by small-pox would have come.

The experience of other countries did not fail, so far as it went, to confirm the general accuracy of the Wirtemberg observations.

Prussian re-vaccinations.

Especially in the Prussian army, in 1833—at the commencement of a system to which I shall presently revert as having given other remarkable results—there were re-vaccinated between forty and fifty thousand adults, and in about 33 per cent. of the entire number this re-vaccination took with perfect success.

Russia.

In a re-vaccination of Russian soldiers at Kasan,* Dr. Thiele observed that in 28 of each hundred cases the operation succeeded perfectly or imperfectly; that the rate of perfect success was $18\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.; and (as there happened to be vaccinated at the same time 1,436 persons presenting marks of previous small-pox) that perfect vaccine vesicles would arise just as often on persons who had once had small-pox as on persons who had once been vaccinated.

Denmark.

Of nearly 24,000 re-vaccinations practised in the Danish army† in the four years 1843–5 and 1847, more than half were attended with perfect success, and more than a quarter with modified success. There

Results of 1795 Adult Vaccinations at Kasan.

In Subjects as follows:—		Perfect Success per 100 Cases.	Imperfect Success per 100 Cases.
Presenting marks of previous small-pox	1,436	$18\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{4}{7}$
Presenting marks of previous vaccination	247	$18\frac{3}{5}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Presenting neither	112	$29\frac{6}{13}$	$16\frac{1}{12}$

Results of Danish Re-vaccinations.

Perfect Success	12,041
Modified Success	6,131
Perfect or modified Success obtained at a second trial	1,532
Complete Failures	4,241
Total	23,945

* Henke's Zeitschr., 1839.

† Oppenheim's Zeitschrift, vol. 27.

remained between a fifth and a sixth, on whom (though most were submitted to a second trial) no impression could be produced.

Of 1,050 re-vaccinations, practised in the Brunswick army* in 1844, 502 gave the perfect and 130 the modified result. Brunswick.

In 1844 there were practised, in the army of Baden,† 20,483 vaccinations, and the results stated in per-centages were as follows:—perfect success, 38·6; modified success, 26·6; failure, 34·7. In a less extensive re-vaccination (3,170 cases), which had taken place four years earlier, the perfect successes had been at the rate of $26\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and the modified successes at the rate of $38\frac{1}{3}$. The proportion of perfect successes was also 27 per cent. in 2,355 re-vaccinations which took place in Baden in 1842. Baden.

By the earliest of these various independent observations it was put beyond question, that the same lapse of time, which renders some vaccinated persons again susceptible of small-pox, renders them also again susceptible of cow-pox. But it remained to be seen whether that second dose of the latter infection, which it was the object of re-vaccination to introduce, would restore such persons, either permanently or for a long while, to the state of security from which they had declined; whether, by successful re-vaccination, their revived susceptibility to small-pox would once more be extinguished. Effects of re-vaccination against post-vaccinal small-pox.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the commencement of this practice on a large scale, and it may now fairly be judged by its fruits.

As early as 1838 Professor Heim reported its results in Wirtemberg to the following effect:—That during the five years 1833–7, though small-pox infection had been sixteen times imported into different regiments of the army, there had ensued among the 14,384 re-vaccinated soldiers only—in the person of one whose re-vaccination two years before had been followed by "modified" success—a single instance of varioloid. And, similarly, in the civil practice of the kingdom during the same time, among nearly 30,000 re-vaccinated persons, there had occurred only (1) a mild case of varioloid in a woman who four years before had been re-vaccinated apparently with "modified" success, and (2) a case so trifling that it was called chicken-pox in a man who, fifteen years before, at the age of 13, had been, if not re-vaccinated, at least successfully vaccinated. Yet, within these five years, the infection had been present in 344 localities of Wirtemberg; producing 1674 cases of true or modified small-pox among the not re-vaccinated and in part not vaccinated population of 363,298 persons, in those places where it had prevailed.‡ In Wirtemberg.

Better, because longer and larger, experience of the same kind is that of the Prussian army, as recorded year after year, by Dr. Lohmeyer, in the successive volumes of the *Berliner Medizinische Zeitung*, from 1833 to the present time. In Prussia (just as in Wirtemberg) the practice of re-vaccination grew out of the knowledge that small-pox would ultimately attack a certain proportion of those who had been vaccinated only in infancy. This knowledge, too, had been dearly purchased in the Prussian army; for, In Prussia.

* Oppenh. Zeitschr., vol. 27.

† Henke's Zeitschr., 1842.

‡ In these epidemics (as in all where small-pox has attacked a certain proportion of the vaccinated population) the mildness of the disease in such vaccinated persons, as compared with the unvaccinated, and even with those who had previously suffered small-pox, was constantly observed. The annexed table, compiled from Heim's material, illustrates the fact. Its chief results are inserted in the table at page xix.

It should be added, that, in Wirtemberg, great pains were taken, by isolation of the sick, to prevent any general spread of contagion.

Total of Variola and Varioloid.	Cases. 1,677	Deaths. 198
1. Bearing marks of vaccination, or said to have been vaccinated.	1,055	75
2. Unvaccinated - -	387	96
3. Having previously had small-pox.	57	16
4. Undetermined - -	178	11

during the ten years preceding 1831, cases of post-vaccinal small-pox were increasing in number and fatality; attacks were counted annually by many hundreds; and within the three years 1831-3 there had occurred no fewer than 312 deaths by small-pox. For the last twenty years the Prussian army has represented an almost entirely re-vaccinated population. And what has been the contrast? 104 annual deaths by small-pox was the last experience of the former system; 2 annual deaths by small-pox has been the average for the re-vaccinated army. Analysing moreover the 40 fatal cases of small-pox which, during the last 20 years, have occurred in the Prussian army, we find that only 4 of the number were of persons who (it is said) had been successfully re-vaccinated.

In Bavaria, Denmark, and Sweden.

Other illustrations of the same conclusive kind may be gathered from the experience of other countries. From 1843 re-vaccination has been compulsory in the Bavarian army; and from that date to the present time (we are told) neither a single death by small-pox, nor even a single case of unmodified small-pox, has occurred in that population.* For the last 21 years re-vaccination has been general in the Danish army, and for the last 13 years in the Danish navy; and these two populations (we are informed) have almost entirely escaped contagion during several epidemics of small pox.† The practice of Sweden has been similar, and its results also satisfactory.‡

Dependence of post-vaccinal small-pox on original incompleteness of vaccination.

The preceding pages have shown that a liability to post-vaccinal small-pox does, in considerable numbers of persons, tend to develop itself from about the period of puberty, and that against this danger re-vaccination gives the desired security. It remains to be considered, as an important practical question, whether that occasional tendency to lose the advantages of a first vaccination depends on such vaccination having itself been originally imperfect.

Mr. Marson's observations have shown that the *severity* of post-vaccinal small-pox is least where the local signs of vaccination are sufficient and satisfactory. Whether post-vaccinal small-pox be less *frequent* (as well as less dangerous) in the same ratio, is as yet not certainly known. But, while recognizing the affirmative to be in the highest degree probable, we must admit that small-pox—though commonly in its most modified degrees—does occur in some whose scars of vaccination are in every respect normal. So that, according to such experience as hitherto exists on the subject, it may be said that, by some change proper to the vaccinated body itself in the course of its development, the protective influence even of apparently perfect vaccination tends, more or less, with time to become weakened.

Does vaccination become less protective by a weakening of its contagion in successive transmissions?

But—now reverting at length to a doubt which I have already mentioned—is there any reason to believe that this occasional impermanence of protection has, directly or indirectly, depended on impairment in the specific power of vaccine contagion? an impairment become possible, since Jenner's first collection of facts? an impairment arising in the transmission of that contagion through many generations of men? On this difficult question contrary opinions have been expressed.

Opinion of Nat. Vaccine Establishment.

In a recent Annual Report (1854) of the National Vaccine Board the following paragraph occurs:—"We feel it our duty, in order to dispel any doubts which may still "affect the public mind, to repeat what we have so frequently stated with unabated confi- "dence, that the vaccine lymph does not lose any of its prophylactic power by a continued "transit through successive subjects, and that it is a fallacy to predicate the necessity of "resorting to the original source of the cow for a renewed supply." This opinion, advanced with the authority of an establishment which, for nearly fifty years, has been concerned,

* App. p. 170. † App. p. 171. ‡ App. p. 185.

and of late almost wholly concerned, in the distribution of vaccine lymph, is entitled to very respectful consideration. It represents, probably, the convictions of the permanent officers of the Board, Dr. Hue and Mr. Tomkins, founded on their own observations and correspondence, and endorsed by the three ex-officio members of the Board, who, on occasion of this Report, were Dr. Paris, Mr. Luke, and Dr. Nairne.

Contrary Opinions.

The opinion, however, does not seem to be universally shared in other countries of Europe; and, even in England, it has been received with much hesitation by those unofficial persons who have given most labour and ability to the study of vaccination.

Some have argued that the vaccine contagion must naturally and inevitably become deteriorated in its successive human transmissions.* Perhaps, it is only as against this unqualified belief that the above quoted, equally unqualified, opinion, has many adherents.

Others believe such degeneration to be only a contingent danger.† But in a large con-

* In support of this doctrine, reference has been made to what commonly occurs in the *clavélisation* of sheep. In order to procure a mitigation of ovine small-pox, recourse has been had to the same sort of proceeding as used to be followed on the human subject; and the contagion of the disease has been artificially conveyed from sheep to sheep by inoculation with *claveau* or lymph, derived in the first instance from an animal having the natural disease. Monsieur Hurtrel d'Arboval, in his Dictionary of Veterinary Medicine (vol. i. p. 445) gives the following account of what ensues:—"Il est une observation bien digne de remarque, c'est que le claveau perd de son activité et de sa "propriété par la succession de son inoculation. Vierdin a observé qu'à la cinquième clavélisation, il ne produit pas "qu'un bouton unique, et Boudouin fixe à la douzième ou quinzième clavélisation successive le dernier degré de "l'affaiblissement du claveau. Passé ce terme, on ne remarque plus de veritable clavelée, ou du moins on en voit très-"rarement. Il est donc nécessaire de renouveler de temps en temps le claveau, en le reprenant sur des bêtes atteints "naturellement de la clavélée." Mr. Ceely however (to whom I owe my knowledge of this remarkable passage) does not receive, without reserve, the alleged degeneration of small-pox contagion in the sheep. He expresses to Mr. Simonds (see the latter's work on Variol. Ovin., p. 123) his doubt whether it may not have arisen in the absence of "care and "selection in the transmission." But "if it be true, when great pains are taken to repeat inoculations with lymph in "a proper state, viz., clear and limpid, it is a very remarkable and highly interesting fact, and well worthy the "attention of the members of the medical and veterinary professions. . . . . I cannot help suspecting that the "difficulty consists in obtaining the virus before it is too late, for there certainly is a difficulty."

† It is alleged, that, without any fault of the vaccinator, certain subjects act deterioratingly on the contagion which they transmit; that lymph taken from them is necessarily an inefficient lymph; that such subjects must occur in every line of succession; that thus at the end of any long series of vaccinations, effected from arm to arm *without selection of subject*, degeneration will certainly have been produced. Still more frequent danger to the efficiency of successive contagions arises of course in acts of personal carelessness, to which reference is hereafter made, especially in taking lymph from vesicles too advanced in their processes (when in fact it has degenerated), or from vesicles that have been disturbed in their course by mechanical or other irritation, or by accidentally concurrent diseases (especially skin diseases) in the subject. I cannot say to what extent the various modified stocks of contagion thus originated are capable of perpetuating their degenerative types: but whatever the extent may be, to that extent the results tend to diffuse themselves in proportion to the number of vaccinations. Whether slow progressive degeneration of the vaccine contagion in its successive human transmission be or be not proved—whether its renewal at stated intervals from the cow be or be not an unconditional necessity,—the practical conclusion evidently is, that its operation must in every case be intelligently watched; that no line of transmission is to be continued through a subject in whom imperfect infection is produced; that at any such point the vaccinator must stop; and that from all such points as they are arrived at re-application must be made to the parent stock—not necessarily at its source, but at least at some stage of descent in which its infective powers are unimpaired. Upon each individual vaccinator must rest the responsibility of providing in his own practice against those obvious chances of deterioration of supply. It becomes difficult or impossible to fulfil this obligation, except where the vaccinator carries on simultaneously a certain number of vaccinations; so that he may be able at any time to choose between several arms as sources for continuing his contagion, and may never be tempted to take lymph otherwise than from the typical Jennerian vesicle of a thoroughly healthy subject. It is on these grounds that persons who have given most attention to the scientific culture of vaccination (foremost among whom I am permitted to name Mr. Ceely and Mr. Marson) look with some alarm on our present minute subdivision of the duty of public vaccination, as tending to reduce many public vaccinators to an objectionable alternative; either that they must have frequent recourse to extrinsic assistance, or must incur the chance of the contagion degenerating by its transmission through unselected subjects. This danger would of course be greatly increased if (as has been suggested) the subdivision were carried further by arranging for public vaccination under a kind of general contract with the entire medical profession.

currence of testimony it is recognized at least as a possibility which has very frequently been realized.

Facts alleged.

From so long as forty years back, definite allegations have been made, purporting to prove that the power of vaccine lymph, as derived from successive contagions of the human subject, had progressively diminished. For instance, M. Brisset,* as early as 1818, declared that the past ten years had made a very marked difference in the visible characters of the vaccine vesicle; adding, that, for protective purposes, it was now necessary to produce, instead of Jenner's two vesicles, eight or ten points of infection; and Dr. Meyer,† of Kreutzburg, not only made the important remark, that, on examining in 1824-5 nearly 4,000 vaccinated persons of all ages, he had found the older scars of vaccination much better marked than the recent ones, but also stated, on the authority of the district vaccinators, that the proportion of unsuccessful to successful vaccinations was every year growing larger; and further, happening at this time to obtain for his own vaccinations a regenerated supply of lymph, he was able to make the supplementary observation, that this almost invariably acted with effect, and that the resulting cicatrices were again after the old normal type. Other assertions to the same effect were not infrequent; but opportunities of verification were rare, and the most important investigations of the subject belong to the last twenty years.

Comparative experiments.

Successive comparative experiments by M. Bousquet,‡ Dr. Gregory,§ Mr. Estlin,‖ Professor

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* Mem. de la Société de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, 1818; and Réflexions sur la Vaccine et la Variole; Paris, 1828. E. g.:—"La manifestation et surtout la cessation des symptomes de la vaccine me paraissent notablement "abrégées; la marche de cette maladie est plus prompte. . . . La tumeur vaccinale (dont le développement est si "essentiel pour constater l'activité du virus vaccin et l'efficacité de la puissance préservatrice de la vaccine) est "infiniment moins proéminente, si même on peut dire qu'elle existe." . . . &c.—Réflex., p. 166.

Quoted by Steinbrenner, op. cit. 493.

‡ M. Bousquet (sur le Cow-pox découvert à Passy le 22 Mars 1836) gives an elaborate account, illustrated with coloured plates, of the differences of operation which he observed between the current lymph of 1836 and that of a new source. One important difference was in power of *taking*:—"Sur un nombre égal de vaccinés avec l'ancien et le nouveau virus, le premier a donné 628 boutons et le second 776; différence 148, en faveur du dernier. Et remarquez que je ne fais souvent que deux piqûres avec le nouveau vaccin, tandis que j'en fais toujours trois avec l'ancien." This at p. 24; and, as regards some other differences, at p. 20—"On voit que le nouveau vaccin marche "tout à la fois plus vite et plus lentement que l'ancien; plus vite en ce qu'il donne plus tôt signe de vie; plus "lentement, en ce qu'il prolonge sa carrière beaucoup plus loin." M. Bousquet adds, that in vesicles produced by the new contagion, the lymph remained effective much later than in vesicles of the former source, and that the lymph was more effective for re-vaccination.

§ Dr. Gregory (Med. Gaz. xxi., p. 860) drawing a distinction in 1838, between two qualities of lymph, says, of that which he had abandoned, that—"For three or four years past he had noticed a diminution of its intensity; "eight or ten incisions produced not more irritation than the three to which I was accustomed fifteen years ago. In "March last, Mr. Marson, the Resident Surgeon, employed lymph from a different source. The new lymph was "found to be far more intense and active than the old lymph. . . These facts have convinced me that vaccine "lymph, by passing through the bodies of many persons, loses, in process of time, some essential portion of its "activity."

‖ Mr. Estlin, in reference to one quality of lymph (Med. Gaz. xxii., p. 997) says—"The alterations in the "vaccine infection which have appeared to me most marked are the smallness of the vesicle and its attendant areola; "its rapid course; the absence of constitutional disturbance; the small quantity of lymph yielded by the vesicle; "and especially the diminished activity of its infecting power." And subsequently (Med. Gaz. xxiv. p. 153) in reference to a different supply, which he had recently derived from its source, he observes—"Having watched the virus "through 29 subjects successively (nearly one every week since the matter was derived from the cow), I have now "no hesitation in stating, that I consider it a valuable supply of virus, more energetic in its local and constitutional "effects, and more inclined to produce vesicles resembling what cow-pox was many years ago, than that employed by "the National Vaccine Establishment." Mr. Estlin soon after published (op. cit. p. 208) important testimony from the Vaccine Institution of Glasgow, stating that in 43 trials made with this lymph there had not been a single failure, whereas in the last preceding 43 vaccinations made with a former lymph there had been failure in 10 cases, and

Hering,* M. Fiard,† and Dr. Steinbrenner‡ have established, I think, beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt, that certain original properties of the vaccine contagion have very generally declined, after its long successive descent from the cow. It may require separate discussion whether all of these properties are of primary importance to the purpose of vaccination: but the fact at least seems certain, that, when the first difficulties of converting the cow-pox into a human contagion have once been overcome, this newly-humanized contagion shows an amount of infective power which is not usual in lymph of long descent. The former *takes*, as the phrase is, in persons with whom the latter has failed; often, for instance, in re-vaccination. It excites local changes of an intenser kind; so active, indeed, as to render caution necessary in its use. The vesicle produced by it runs a full course; compared with which the progress of common vaccine vesicles seems unduly rapid and their termination premature. Also it renders more certain, and apparently more characteristic, that slight febrile disturbance which is proper to the action of cow-pox on the human system.

Importance of these facts in relation to the continuance of small-pox:

Now it is important to remember, that, in the comparative observations referred to, the lymph which has been stated more or less to have lost its original properties, has commonly been the current lymph of the country—the lymph of the public service. Those experiments, therefore, virtually say that millions of vaccinations have been performed with lymph not fully possessing its original endowments; and they make it at least very questionable, whether

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spurious or imperfect vesicles in 9 others; that at this Institution, in the course of the preceding $3\frac{1}{3}$ years, there had "at four different periods occurred an entire degeneration of the lymph, and a consequent complete failure of the "vaccination;" and that, at the very time when the new supply reached them such a failure was being illustrated in the fact that "all the children vaccinated upon the day week preceding, presented, instead of true vesicles, raw surfaces "resembling spots that had been vesicated and then denuded of their cuticle."

* Professor Hering, of Stuttgart, (über Kuhpocken an Kühen, p. 166) writes—"Die von originärer Kuhpocken-"lymphe bei Kindern entstehenden Pusteln sind meist durch Grösse, stärkere locale Entzündung, heftigeres Fieber und "langsameren Verlauf ausgezeichnet. In selteneren Fällen kommt aber auch das Gegentheil vor. Die stärkere "Einwirkung auf den menschlichen Körper ist oft noch in der zweiten und dritten Impf-Generation bemerklich. Die "Impfung mit solch erneuertem Stoffe schlägt seltener fehl als mit dem seit langer Zeit nicht mehr aufgefrischten. Ein "frieselähnliches Exanthem begleitet manchmal die Impfung mit originärer Lymphe." In the little volume referred to there is an unusual amount of information on the subject; for, during the ten years 1827–37, genuine cow-pox had been observed in Wirtemberg on 69 different occasions; and its contagion had been successfully transferred to the human subject at least 170 times out of about 210 trials.

† M. Fiard, communicating to the Académie des Sciences in 1844 the results of an experimental comparison which he had just instituted between the action of lymph then newly derived from the cow and the action of other lymph which was of eight years' descent, uses these words:—"Jusq'au huitième jour (comme cela a lieu pour la "varioloïde et la variole) la différence est nulle; mais à dater du neuvième jour, la dessiccation des pustules de "l'ancien vaccin commence; elle est complète du treizième au quatorzième jour. Le nouveau, au contraire, poursuit "sa marche et son développement plus lentement, et la dessiccation n'est complète que du seizième au dix-septième "jour. C'est donc, entre ces deux vaccins, une différence de trois ou quatre jours. Le vaccin de Jenner, après un "séjour de trente-neuf ans sur l'homme, comparé en 1836 à celui de 1836, était tombé au point que sa dessiccation "avait lieu le douzième jour, tandis que celui de 1836, comme celui de 1844, n'arrivait à la dessiccation complète que "le dix-septième jour. Il y avait donc une différence de cinq jours. Celui de 1836, aujourd'hui, après huit ans de "séjour sur l'homme, comparé à celui de 1844, dont la dessiccation n'est complète que le dix-septième jour, arrive "à cette dessiccation du treizième au quatorzième jour; c'est donc trois ou quatre jours qu'il a perdu sous le rapport "de la durée éruptive. Or, d'après ce qui précède, il est évident que le vaccin de 1836, en huit ans, a subi aujourd'hui "une atténuation. Donc il faut le remplacer par le nouveau, puis se mettre en mesure pour opérer le renouvellement "tous les cinq ou six ans."—Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Acad., 1844, p. 749.

‡ Dr. Steinbrenner (op. cit. p. 252) in describing the results of his own comparative experiments, says—"On "pourrait presque dire que les pustules de vaccine ancienne sont aux pustules de vaccine régénérée ce que les pustules "de varioloide sont aux pustules de variole. En effet, comme dans la varioloide, les pustules du vaccin ancien sont "moins développées, se dessèchent plus rapidement, l'affection générale qui les accompagne est plus légère, elles "laissent des cicatrices bien moins profondes," &c.

an indefinite length of transmission of the vaccine contagion, without renewal from the cow, has not been of public detriment.

Namely (1) of infantine and other natural small-pox ;

For, assuming only that vaccine lymph is generally more likely to produce its expected *immediate* results in proportion as it is of short pedigree, I think this difference not unimportant. Frequent failures in vaccinating not only disappoint and annoy both parties concerned, not only discredit the operation and the operator, but likewise too often lead to an ulterior evil. Ignorant persons look rather to the mere doing of vaccination than to its success ; and it constantly happens that children who have been thus nominally vaccinated are in fact left with no further attempt to secure them against small-pox.

and (2) of post-vaccinal small-pox.

Likewise, looking to some other peculiarities which mark the action of vaccine lymph in its earlier generations, especially to that more prolonged course of the local eruption, and to that more decided febrility which attends it ; symptoms, both of them, which seem to say that this infection grasps deeper and more largely into the system ; I should very much hesitate to consider their occurrence indifferent to the ultimate issue of the operation.* Not venturing to speak otherwise than with sincere diffidence on what I deem one of the deepest problems in pathology, I must urge at least the *probability* that these symptoms may be the very signs and measures of that total bodily change which vaccination is intended to effect. If this be a true interpretation of their meaning, surely a vaccination which is deficient in such consequences must inspire less confidence than another. And from the observations I have quoted, it would then apparently result that, after long periods of human transmission, the contagion of cow-pox has proved unable to excite in the vaccinated body its *maximum* of protective change ; that lymph of shorter descent has been more successful in disinfecting the body of that ingredient which constitutes its susceptibility to small-pox.

Statistical test.

Is it, then, the case that an extensive use of degenerated lymph has determined that too frequent impermanence of protection against post-vaccinal small-pox ? It is chiefly from national statistics that the answer must be sought ; and the critical question to be asked in any country where the vaccine supply has seldom or never been renewed from the cow, is this :—

Increasing re-susceptibility of small-pox in the vaccinated?

Assuming that, from 1800 to 1840, every year's vaccination has included *a certain proportion* of infants who eventually (say 15–25 years afterwards) have become re-susceptible of small-pox —*has this proportion from year to year progressively increased?*

Increasing re-susceptibility of vaccination ?

In respect of small-pox itself there are no facts, I believe, nearly sufficient in amount for even an approximative answer to this question ;† but in respect of a closely kindred

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* It is an interesting and instructive fact that, in the days of small-pox inoculation, questions very similar to these were raised. Jenner (op. cit. Edit. 3, p. 52) speaks of inoculations "with inefficacious variolous matter" which gave no permanent security, though the immediate results were to all appearance sufficient. In one striking set of cases (p. 80) a surgeon had inoculated "from a pustule which, experience had since proved, was advanced too far to answer the purpose intended." The local results which followed, and the eruptions which appeared about the ninth day (but "died away earlier than common without maturation") were such as induced the operator—and, he says, might have induced any one—"to suppose that the persons were perfectly safe from future infection." But of the five, who were thus inoculated, "four took the small-pox afterwards in the natural way ; one of whom died, three "recovered, and the other, being cautious to avoid as much as possible the chance of catching it, escaped from the "disease through [the remaining twelve years of] life."

† It deserves to be noticed however, that so long ago as 1833 Mr. Loy of Whitby gave (Med. Gaz. vol. xii., p. 48) an affirmative answer to the question, "I have observed (he says) in my own practice for many years that "vaccination afforded uniform protection ; and since then an influence from vaccination less and less effectual in "resisting the contagion of small-pox ;" and after citing instances to justify his belief, that post-vaccinal small-pox was progressively becoming both more frequent and less modified, he comes to a "conclusion, that the vaccine virus had lost parts of its virtues," and recommends "reverting to its origin" as a remedy for this evil.

issue there are some materials of a very suggestive sort. For, if it should appear that the *proportionate re-susceptibility of vaccination at a given age* were undergoing a uniform progressive increase, this — like a uniform progressive increase of post-vaccinal small-pox — would make it almost certain that primary vaccination had progressively become less effective. And it is difficult to conceive how the infantine generations of a country could, crop by crop, successively derive less permanent constitutional impressions from vaccination, unless the efficient cause of those impressions—the vaccine contagion itself—had year by year undergone enfeeblement of its powers.

Successive reports of re-vaccination in the Prussian army.

The case which I put as hypothetical, apparently represents the actual and immense experience of the Prussian army. There, the re-vaccination of recruits is a very uniform test. It extends annually to some forty or forty-five thousand operations. It is reported on annually. Its records run back twenty-four years. Its total result must tell of a million experiments: and the subjects, naturally, are of like age, in like proportions, and under like circumstances. I have already had occasion to say, that when, in 1833, this system of re-vaccination commenced, the proportion of successful results (including cases in which the success came only with a second attempt) was 33 in every hundred vaccinations. Now the annual per-centages of successful results, for the whole time during which re-vaccination has been practised in the Prussian army, beginning with that number, run thus:—33, 39, 42, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 57, 57, 58, 60, 64, 64, 64, 61, 64, 69, 69, 69, 69, 70. *The last proportion of success exceeds the double of that with which the series commenced.* Thirty-three per cent. expresses the proportion in which persons vaccinated, say twenty years previously, had, in 1833, to a certain extent lost the influence of their infantine vaccination: it measures the impermanence of certain impressions produced by the vaccinations of 1813. And that impermanence (such as it was) in the effects of vaccination has increased, almost without exception, year by year, during this quarter of a century; *so that the vaccinations of* 1836—tested by eventual re-susceptibility to cow-pox—*were not half so stable as the vaccinations of* 1813.

Inferences as to the frequency of post-vaccinal small-pox.

That post-vaccinal small-pox may depend to some considerable extent on a primary incompleteness of that specific change which vaccination should have excited in the system; and that such incompleteness may have depended on an inactive degenerated state of the vaccine contagion;—these would seem, on analogy, reasonable inferences from the facts I have stated.* More than this I will not venture to say; for that remarkable series of figures, even with the observations previously alleged, does not constitute a proof, though it amply justifies suspicion.

The subject is one that deserves full and patient inquiry. Post-vaccinal small-pox has been a disappointment both to the public and to the medical profession. It has indeed been well to know of it that its attacks are mild in proportion as vaccination has been well performed. But better still would be its utter absence. The information I have quoted to you encourages a belief that, with *uniformly thorough* infantine vaccination, such attacks would be extremely infrequent as well as extremely mild; provided—on the strength of these last intimations—that an essential condition of thorough vaccination shall be the employment of

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* It would not also follow that the imputed condition of lymph had been an *inevitable* consequence of its long descent. The alternatives apparently would be these:—either the enfeeblement of the contagion has resulted, slowly but necessarily, from this mere fact of its many successive transmissions;—or else, the effects of personal carelessness in the selection of lymph (see Note, p. xxxvii) are capable of perpetuating and diffusing themselves enough to effect, very considerably, the national statistics of small-pox.

lymph in its utmost original efficiency. Fortunately Mr. Ceely's scientific experiments, and the very useful proceedings of Mr. Badcock at Brighton, have taught the medical profession in this country that it is not requisite to depend, for renewed sources of cow-pox, on the casual occurrence of this disease in the dairy. And, although I do not feel justified in stating it as proved, that what partial insecurity still attends even well-performed vaccination would certainly cease under a more frequent (if careful) imitation of those expedients, yet, at least, I would urge them as deserving deep consideration.

General results as to the good of vaccination.

Finally, then, to sum in a few paragraphs the practical results of this section, the last half-century's experience of vaccination justifies the following assertions:—

that in countries where vaccination is general, the fatality of small-pox has under its influence declined to some small fraction of that which formerly prevailed; that where formerly, in a given population, there would have occurred one hundred deaths by small-pox, there may now occur as few as four or five; and that in this very greatly diminished number annually dying of small-pox the immense majority are unvaccinated or ill-vaccinated persons:

that vaccination performed in infancy in the best manner gives to most persons through life a complete security against attacks of small-pox:

that (in some—hitherto undetermined—proportion to the whole number of the vaccinated) certain persons, as they approach adult life, partially or wholly recover that susceptibility to small-pox which vaccination had once extinguished in them:

that perhaps more universal permanence might be given to the protective influence of infantine vaccination by well-devised arrangements for the periodical renewal of lymph; but certainly, that the renascent liability to small-pox may be guarded against by re-vaccination performed at about the period of puberty:

that even when small-pox is contracted by persons who, having been vaccinated in infancy, have not afterwards thus renewed their protection, the disease is greatly mitigated in favour of these exceptional sufferers; so that among the best-vaccinated of their number, according to the experience of the London Small-pox Hospital, its fatality is but $\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{0}$ and its chance of being confluent but $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{0}$ as compared with the fatality and the chance of confluence of natural small-pox in unvaccinated persons:

that if, beyond the above qualifications, there still remain apparent exceptions to the uniform protective power of vaccination, they illustrate only that very infrequent peculiarity which occasions some individuals (especially in certain families) to suffer natural small-pox itself twice or thrice or even oftener; and

that, if vaccination were universally performed in the best known manner, deaths by small-pox would be among the rarest entries in the register.

IV.—Alleged Drawbacks from the Advantages of Vaccination, and alleged Dangers of its Practice.

Retrospect.

In England, since the termination, fifty years ago, of that important inquiry which was conducted by the College of Physicians, medical literature, even of the obscurest class, contains no more mention of "new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases," ascribed to the influence of vaccination. Nor, so far as I know, can it be said that any person enjoying in the

smallest degree the confidence of the profession, or in the smallest degree entitled to offer an opinion on medical evidence, maintains that properly-performed vaccination is a dangerous proceeding. Diseases produced by vaccination occupy in medical teaching and medical conversation about the same space as diseases produced by witchcraft and the evil eye; and it seems a waste of time to revert to what, even half a century back, was recognized to be mere stupidity or mischief-making.

Foreign echoes of our old controversy.

But in some other parts of the world these questions were not in the first instance so freely canvassed as in England; and perhaps on this account it may be that within the last ten years there have been published abroad papers which correspond to our Stuart-and-Rowley period in the history of vaccination. To the English medical reader such papers, if they come at all, come only as a kind of literary fossil; reminding him of something so utterly unpractical, ante-diluvian, and extinct, that the last act he would think of committing against them, would be to argue. Yet these foreign publications obtained a momentary notice in the last Parliament. And now, standing at the very threshold of the subject on which I must enter, they compel some recognition at my hands.

It is really quite impossible for me to speak of such writings with even the semblance of respect. I am willing to believe that the authors are not actuated by unworthy intentions. But the works are so ignorantly and so impudently written—their staple consists of such reckless guesswork or such mere declamation and balderdash—that it would be a mockery to treat them as belonging to the literature of science.* I can regard them only as trivial

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* M. Verdé de Lisle (de la Dégénérescence Physique et Morale de l'Espèce Humaine déterminé par le Vaccin; Paris, 1855) opens his case thus:—"L'espèce humaine dégénère; aux puissantes races des siècles passés a succédé une "génération petite, maigre, chétive, chauve, myope, dont le caractère est triste, l'imagination sèche, l'esprit pauvre ". . Remontons enfin à l'origine: la cause unique de ce désastre multiple, c'est la vaccine . Voyez cette "génération inerte, rachitique, frappée en naissant d'impuissance et de vieillesse. Prenez-la dès le collége, froide, en "proie à une paresse triste . pauvres enfants, qui n'admettent que la malice paisible, pour qui l'espièglerie est "trop gaie, l'exercise trop fatiguant . . Suivez-les . ils n'ont jamais dansé . . Rappelez-vous nos pères, la "forte race de l'empire? aujourd'hui les compagnies d'hommes de cinq pieds six pouces appartiennent à l'histoire . . "Après Voltaire, après Beaumarchais . le triste spectacle d'une foule de petits personnages qui ne peuvent "élever leur présomption plus haut que la collaboration et la critique . . L'Angleterre . n'a même plus "ni un Sheridan, ni un Dryden quelconque; son éloquence parlementaire s'arrête à la pléïade contemporaine de "Lord Palmerston. L'Allemagne . s'est arrêtée à Jean Paul . . En musique, à défaut des Gluck, des Mozart ". des Boieldieu . le métier nous donne les nombreux arrangeurs. En peinture, après les Rubens, les Van-Dick ". il nous faut tomber sans transition de la puissance de Géricault à la patience de Meisonnier. . . On prétend "être sérieux; tout simplement on est grave et ennuyé. . A un mal, ils en ajoutent un autre; ils compliquent le "premier empoissonnement, ils fument pour avoir l'air de penser . . Les exemptions du service militaire . "ont pris des proportions de plus en plus considérables. . . A quoi bon l'air? Les pores de la peau sont "oblitérés, les poumons sont tuberculisés. . A quoi bon la nourriture saine? à quoi bon préserver l'économie des "miasme pestilentiels?" etc.

It requires no medical knowledge to gauge the capacity of this fiction. Its nonsense is only to be equalled in burlesque literature; and perhaps the nearest parallel is presented in a familiar line of the *Rejected Addresses*, where the indignant author of "A Loyal Effusion" intimated that Napoleon Buonaparte had "filled the butchers' shops with large blue flies." The physical degeneration of man is, indeed, an old cry. Every age in its turn has looked back wistfully on some imagined possession of the golden past—some strength, or stature, or nobility which belonged exclusively to its good old times. Not two of Homer's contemporaries (οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσι) could move such stones as Ajax and Æneas hurled; and the same tendency to believe in a gradual degeneration of mankind has, from then till now, been expressed in innumerable forms. That "the world is in its dotage," is a doctrine which, a century ago, was sufficiently current and sufficiently ridiculous to be used for the purposes of the humorist. The reader of the Vicar of Wakefield remembers it in the mouth of Ephraim Jenkinson as representing just that sort of gabble which could be used for the stock-speech of a sham philosopher; and Dr. Primrose might well, on the second occasion, think he had "heard all this before."

romances; and accordingly, while I propose discussing in this section of my Letter every substantial statement which has been raised against the practice of vaccination, I must claim to leave unfollowed the mere meanderings of nonsense in which those writers indulge. Instead of arguing with them whether vaccination has increased men's consumption of tobacco and lessened their tendency to dance, I will bring before you—in reference to more important issues—such accurate knowledge as I can gather, from national statistics and from the records of scientific experience, as to the real health of vaccinated populations.

Questions which may fairly be asked.

For undoubtedly, as to alleged incidental evils of vaccination, there are questions which may reasonably be asked. The fifty-nine years' experience which has established the merits of vaccination—has it shown any countervailing harm? Have vaccinated persons, in acquiring their insusceptibility to small-pox, become more susceptible of any other disease? Has anything tended to show that vaccination, however perfect for its purposes, is in other respects a disadvantage?

Fallacy to be guarded against in putting the question.

In proceeding to investigate this matter, there is, first, a source of fallacy to be guarded against. Those millions whom vaccination saves from one kind of premature death must of course die eventually. Susceptibility to small-pox is a very definite state of body; equally definite and distinct are the susceptibilities to other specific diseases; and it has never been pretended that man becomes less susceptible of one because he is less susceptible of the others. Vaccination is directed against the one susceptibility only; and a child whose liability to small-pox has just been extinguished by well-performed vaccination may to-morrow, like an unvaccinated child, be run over, or be drowned, or sicken of measles, or suffer with teething, or be struck with any other of the numberless shafts of death. And the vaccinated subject advancing to adolescence, to mid-life, or to old age, must encounter, like the unvaccinated, the several risks of each period of life. And obviously, if vaccination on a given day in England secures a thousand lives against death by small-pox, sooner or later those lives will be subject to the inevitable lot; sooner or later the thousand deaths will be written against the names of other diseases than small-pox; and such diseases may then be said to have been rendered more frequent by vaccination. In the same sense every life that is snatched from fire, or flood, or poison, counts at last as a death from some other cause; and to say *in this sense* that such causes are more fatal than before vaccination, is but another form of saying, what Jenner would most have wished to hear, that small-pox is less fatal than it was.

Question in its amended form.

But are deaths *proportionally* more numerous? On a given number of persons (say a million) is the general death-rate higher, or is the death-rate at any particular age higher, or is the death-rate of any particular disease higher, now, than in the days of inoculated or natural small-pox? Has the suppressed mortality of small-pox commuted itself for other premature death?

The material of vital statistics is hitherto not sufficiently perfect; indeed, the science in its more precise applications is of too recent date, for this question to be answered exhaustively. But I have collected some very strong statistical evidence on the subject; and, such as it is, it tallies very thoroughly with what pathology would suggest as probable—that to have mitigated the horrors of small-pox, is, indeed, an unmixed good.

I. General death-rates.

First, for the *general death-rates*:—Taking all ages together and all diseases together, what used to be before the practice of vaccination, and what has been since the practice of vaccination, the annual proportion of deaths to a given number of living persons?

England.

London.

As regards England, the means of comparing death-rates are confined to London; for before 1838 there was no general registration of deaths; and even in London they must

be regarded as only approximative to the truth. During times before vaccination, there were the old Bills of Mortality; and for the last twenty years there are the Registrar General's reports. The Bills of Mortality are notoriously imperfect. They record not deaths, as such, but burials; and not all burials within the given area, but only parochial Church of England burials. Therefore much may have been omitted from them. But it is satisfactory to know, for the purposes of the present comparison, that whatever imperfectness there is in these records would make the older times appear less unhealthy than they were.

Now the question being—whether in proportion to the diminution of small-pox, there have grown up other influences to neutralize or even reverse the advantage, I am able, so far as the general death-rate of London is concerned, to give you the following evidence. My colleague, Dr. Greenhow, Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas's Hospital, has made an elaborate examination of the Bills of Mortality at two different periods, far apart, before the discovery of vaccination; selecting the two particular decennial terms, 1681–90 and 1746–55, only because at a central year in each of these terms the population of London was estimated, and this estimate of population is a necessary element in the comparison. Dr. Greenhow has kindly assisted me with a paper (Appendix H.) in which he gives at length the results of this interesting comparison; and I attach the more importance to his conclusions as I know that they have been arrived at with caution and impartiality. The annexed Table gives an abstract of so much as relates to the present point. It enables you, at a glance, to judge, in respect of London at least, how far it would be correct to say, that, with the decline of small-pox, the general death-rate of the population has increased. You will notice that in the decennial period 1846–55,—*though epidemic influenza and two visitations of cholera* fell within it,—the general death-rate per 10,000 of living population was 25 per cent. less than in the decennial period 1746–55, and 40 per cent. less than in the decennial period 1681–90; having successively declined since the remoter period from 421 to 355, and from 355 to 249.

Average Annual Death-rates in London from all Causes and at all Ages.

Date.	Per 10,000 living.
1681–90 -	421
1746–55 -	355
1846–55 -	249

Materials for a similar but more extensive comparison are given from the pen of Dr. Farr, in the fourth edition (vol. ii. p. 613) of McCulloch's "Descriptive and Statistical Account of the British Empire." From this valuable paper I have extracted (seq. pag. lv) a Table which is of great interest in reference to all the present section of my subject; and I here insert from it those totals which illustrate the point I am discussing.

Average Annual Death-rates in London from all Causes and at all Ages.

Date.	Per 10,000 living.
A. 1629–35	500
B. 1660–79	800
C. 1728–57	520
D. 1771–80	500
E. 1801–10	292
F. 1831–5	320
G. 1840–54	$248\frac{8}{10}$

You will observe, that in the successive lines of the annexed Table the general death-rates of London are given for seven different periods of time during more than two centuries. The first line (A) shows for the period 1629–35 (though almost exempt from epidemic disease) a general death-rate just double our present one; in the second line (B) it is seen that for the twenty years 1660–79 (including the fatal one 1665) the rate was $3\frac{1}{5}$ times as great as it now is; and in the fourth line (D) it is shown, that during ten years (1771–80) towards the end of last century, when small-pox was fourteen or fifteen times as fatal as now, the general death-rate was still double.

Means of extending such comparisons to other countries than our own are but scanty; yet fortunately there are illustrations enough to show that London is not alone in respect of the evidence which it gives. A statistical sheet (App. p. 171) which accompanied the general information given us by the Danish Government, contains an account relating to the city of Copenhagen, not only of deaths by small-pox for the years 1750–1850, but also of the total deaths, and of the births and population, during the same long period—half a century before and half a century after the introduction of vaccination. Causes of death are not (except small-pox) specially noticed; but the general result is enough to show that the statistics of Copenhagen concur with the statistics of London: for the sheet in question gives evidence of progressive improvement in the health of the population, and the year 1823, when for thirteen consecutive years there had not been a single death from small-pox, was also in other respects among the healthiest of the series. And the general progress of the population may be inferred from these particulars:—Of the 26 years 1750–75 there were 23 in which the deaths exceeded the births:—of the 40 years 1776–1815 there were 25 in which the deaths exceeded the births:—during the 35 years 1816–50 the births have exceeded the deaths on all but six occasions. Annually during the first period there were on an average 853 more deaths than births: annually during the last period, there were on an average, 304 more births than deaths.*

Denmark.

Births and Deaths in Copenhagen.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.	Average Annual Excess.
1750–75	—	22,186	Deaths 853
1776–1815	—	3,285	Deaths 82
1816–50	10,648	—	Births 304

Sweden.

The more minute statistics of Sweden (to which I must presently refer again) are equally silent as to those compensatory deaths which the suppression of small-pox is imagined to cause. In the annexed Table, ranging through the past hundred years, it is seen that in that well-vaccinated country the general death-rate of the population in 1841–50 is 29 per cent. lower than it was in 1755–75. If a third of this improvement be due to the comparative absence of small-pox, the remaining two thirds must be referred to the simultaneous decrease of other diseases.

Average Annual Death-rate in Sweden from all Causes and at all Ages.

Date.	Per 10,000 living.
1755–75 -	289
1776–95 - -	268
1821–40 -	233
1841–50 - -	205

N.B.—The *annual* small-pox death-rate during the period 1841–50 averaged less than the *weekly* death-rate from small-pox and measles during the period 1755–75.

So far, then, as these populations are concerned, it appears that, while under the influence of vaccination small-pox has been diminishing its ravages, so under other influences have other diseases been diminishing theirs. Under other influences, I say:—for the causes of fever, the causes of cholera, the causes of consumption, are several and special causes. Each disease is affected for better or worse by influences proper to itself; and the prevention of small-pox no more implies the prevention of fever than to sow barley implies the reaping of wheat. But what has to be noticed (so far as these materials inform us) is, that annihilation of small-pox may be tried for as an unqualified

Conclusion from general death-rates.

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* Eighty years ago the notion that London might contain an increasing population seems to have been strange to men's minds. In a pamphlet of that period (Letter to Dr. Lettsom, by an uninterested Spectator of the Controversy upon General Inoculation: London, 1779) I read the following paragraph:—"I claim not the merit of starting this "idea of an increased population in London as a novelty; it has been hinted by others, particularly by yourself in "your medical memoirs, and by a writer who signs J. S.... but I think his reasoning is not quite conclusive."

physical good; that hitherto there is no trace of evidence that other diseases become more malignant in proportion as that one is subdued.

II. Death-rates at particular ages and from particular diseases.

It now remains to be seen, whether, by a more detailed analysis of mortuary records—by inquiry into the death-rates of particular ages and into the prevalence of particular diseases—it may perhaps be possible to discover any kind of evil which the general death-rates have failed to betray.

M. Carnot's doctrine.

Recent pamphleteers against vaccination chiefly rely on certain fragmentary statistics, collected with more zeal than judgment by a former artillery officer, M. Carnot.* This writer believes he has discovered what he calls a *displacement of mortality*; namely, that within the present century deaths which used to occur in early infancy have come to occur between the ages of 15 and 30. He alleges that the female death-rate in Paris for the ages 15–25 has doubled in the last 38 years; that the annual mortality of the French army on home-service was 2 per 100 during the period 1819–47, but had been only 1 per 100 before the Revolution of 1789; that of male and female deaths in Paris at ages above 15 only 35 per 100 used to happen between the ages of 15 and 45, and that now 50 per 100 are in this category: that the chances of an infant reaching 41 years of age are the same now as they were in the last century; that the death-lists of Paris for 1840–9, compared with those for 50 years previously, show some diseases (typhus, cholera, dysentery, and colic) to have increased almost as much as others (small-pox, measles, convulsions, and croup) have declined; that the annual marriages in France exceed twice as much as they forty years ago exceeded the marrying proportion ($\frac{1}{5}$) of females who annually (on Duvillard's estimate) reach the connubial time of life, and that this increase denotes a doubled annual number of second marriages, or in other words a doubled annual quantity of early widowhood; that with a greatly increased number of marriages in France there is a diminished number of births; that the births are rapidly tending to become less numerous than the deaths; that the depopulation of France is an imminent danger, which must begin to realize itself within the next few years; that gastro-intestinal disease — especially typhoid fever — is the agent of this destruction; and finally, that the cause of this complicated derangement is the practice of vaccination.

Its logic.

Now first, let the concluding word of the summary be criticized. M. Carnot's statistics allege a difference in adult vitality between the France of to-day and the France of last century. Supposing the statistics to be correct, does he give any sufficient reason for ascribing to vaccination that deteriorated state of adult life which he professes to have discovered? So little does he this, that in any of the sentences where damnatory conclusions are drawn, if there were substituted at hazard for his word *vaccination* the mention of any other historical event belonging to about the same period of time as Jenner's discovery, M. Carnot's logic would scarcely suffer by the change, or his new conclusion be less warrantable than his first. *Post ergo propter* was never more whimsically illustrated. For the argument goes simply to claim as the *effect* of vaccination whatever evils have happened *since* its discovery; and M. Carnot's moderation may be praised, that, with the infinite resources of this proof, he did not also convict Jenner of causing last year's inundations of the Rhone.

Its facts.

But are the facts such as M. Carnot pretends? I do not feel myself competent to

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* Essai de Mortalité comparée avant et depuis l'introduction de la Vaccine en France; Autun, 1849; followed by an *Appendice*:—Analyse de l'influence exercée par la variole, ainsi que par la réaction vaccinale; Autun, 1851:—Parallèle de l'état sanitaire de Paris avant et depuis la vaccine; Rév. Méd. 1856.

discuss a doubtful question in the vital statistics of France; for I am but imperfectly acquainted with the relative value of those semi-official documents to which reference is made.*

M. Dupin's counter-statements.

Instead of offering opinions of my own, I will inform you that immediately after the publication of M. Carnot's first statements, M. Charles Dupin, before the Academy of Sciences (Nov. 20, 1848) treated the pretended discovery as an unmodified mare's-nest, and soon afterwards (Dec. 4) advanced counter-statistics, which claimed to show the expectation of human life at every age in France as having notably improved since the last century.†

Dr. Bertillon's calculations.

More recently, Dr. Bertillon, Physician to the Hospice de Montmorency, after statistical researches which include both periods under discussion, has communicated to the Academy of Medicine results which are in direct opposition to M. Carnot's deductions.‡ In the Vaccination Report for 1854 of the Academy of Medicine, M. Bertillon's labours are mentioned in terms of the highest praise, and his conclusions are adopted without reserve.

The subjoined Table gives a summary of these conclusions, as stated in the report of the Academy. It states, for eleven periods of life, what was and what is the average expectation of death, viz. :—first, for different times in the last century, according to the several accounts successively published (1749–1806) by Dupré St. Maur, Montyon, Messance, and Duvillard; and, secondly, for the years 1849–50, according to M. Heuschling's account of the deaths in France and to several recent accounts (one of them founded on census) of the French population. In the fourth line (which is critical for the present question) the Table is read thus :—For persons aged between 20 and 30 the chance of dying was, in the first period, one in 67·97; in the second period, one in 66·40; in the third period, one in 64·67; in the fourth period, one in 73·55; in the fifth period, according to various more or less defective estimates of the population (the first of which specially illustrates a statistical fallacy) one in 73·38, one in 86·20, one in 92·80; or finally, according to the census of the population, one in 93. Or if—simplifying the comparison—we take only the first column, which corresponds to the middle of last century, with the last column, which purports to be the most trustworthy account of the present state of life in France; and reduce the figures in both to the form of *death-rates per* 10,000 *living at the ages in question*, we find it stated, that for persons aged between twenty and thirty the death-rate used to be 147, and is now only 107½; that for persons aged between thirty and forty the death-rate used to be 215, and is now only 97.

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* Only I must observe that M. Carnot's superstructure of arithmetical conclusions rests on a treacherous basis; for his main argument proceeds from certain assumptions as to the ages of the population, and I have reason to believe that such assumptions are little warranted by existing knowledge. Death-rates at given ages, and expectations of life at given ages, are questions of proportion between the two quantities—how many at such ages are *living* and how many at such ages *die?* The latter element may generally be gathered from civil registers; but the former can only be got from a census of the population classified according to ages; and I am not aware that any such census had been made in France before the present century.

† M. Dupin concludes his paper in the following terms:—"L'allongement de la vie à toutes les époques de "l'enfance, de l'adolescence, de la virilité, de l'âge mûr et de la vieillesse, pour les personnes de conformation pareille, "voilà le grand fait établi par les comparaisons rigoureuses que nous venons de présenter. C'est le bienfait obtenu "par les progrès des sciences et des arts appliqués au bien-être du genre humain. Formons des vœux pour que nos "demonstrations mathématiques mettent un terme aux assertions erronées, et désolantes, propagées par mille écrits "et par mille déclamations qui s'appuient sur les mortalités prétendues croissantes par l'effet du malheur et de la "misère, qui diminuent au lieu d'augmenter notre patrie."—Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. vol. xxvii. p. 571.

‡ L'Union Médicale, 1855; and Rapport sur les Vaccinations pratiquées en France pendant l'année 1854. This Report, though relating to 1854, is but recently published, and was not received here till March 25, 1857.

Chances against Death $\left(\frac{\text{Pop.}}{\text{D.}}\right)$ at different Ages of Life.	Successive periods of 18th century.				1849—50. Deaths by Heuschling, and Population by various authorities.			
	Dupré St. Maur.	Montyon.	Messance.	Duvillard.	Population cited as fallacious.	Population by Guillard.	Population by Mathieu.	Population by Census of 1851.
0 to 5 years	7·17	7·05	9·59	8·28	12·05	13·60	14·80	13·19
5 „ 10 „	50·16	48·90	41·93	88·10	78·11	91·80	98·80	93·57
10 „ 20 „	113·90	103·80	85·30	108·00	124·74	146·30	157·90	151·50
20 „ 30 „	67·97	66·40	64·67	73·55	73·38	86·20	92·80	93·00
30 „ 40 „	46·45	47·56	58·00	58·73	78·85	92·66	95·80	103·00
40 „ 50 „	38·34	38·67	45·00	46·14	60·57	71·20	70·40	77·00
50 „ 60 „	26·92	28·11	32·00	30·72	34·47	51·00	48·20	54·00
60 „ 70 „	17·17	17·17	18·00	17·31	21·78	25·28	23·30	24·20
70 „ 80 „	8·21	8·21	10·35	8·84	10·37	12·18	10·58	10·50
80 „ 90 „	5·63	5·56	6·68	4·68	5·21	6·12	4·78	4·48
90 „ 00 „		3·84	5·34	3·87	3·76	4·17	2·82	2·73

The following are the terms in which the French Academy of Medicine reports its judgment on Dr. Bertillon's work, and on the controversy which occasioned it :—

Estimate by the French Academy of Medicine of the above statement and counter-statements.

" De cette longue et laborieuse investigation il résulte que, de quelque manière qu'on interprète les " documents anciens et nouveaux de la statistique, à la condition de n'abdiquer ni les lois de la logique " ni celles de la science, on arrive à des conclusions écrasantes pour les adversaires de la vaccine en parti- " culier, et en général pour les contempteurs sceptiques du progrès. Car ce n'est pas par l'examen d'un ou " deux documents individuels, c'est par l'accord unanime de tous les documents, qu'il est démontré que, " depuis le siècle passé, depuis l'époque qui a précédé immédiatement notre grande révolution, la mortalité " s'est considérablement atténuée à toutes les périodes de la vie ; que particulièrement de vingt à trente " ans, âge auquel, d'après les anti-vaccinateurs, la variole, d'abord vaincue, exercerait sournoisement de " mortelles représailles, le danger de mort a diminué d'environ un quart. Aujourd'hui, 1,000 citoyens de " vingt à trente ans ne fournissent que 10 à 11 décès, tandis qu'autrefois le même nombre de sujets " en donnait au moins 13 à 14. Et les autres âges sont beaucoup plus favorisés que celui-ci !

" Enfin, bien que, pour l'armée et pour la ville de Paris, les documents soient insuffisants pour mesurer " avec exactitude, même depuis 1820, la diminution de mortalité, ils suffisent pour affirmer qu'il n'y a eu " nulle aggravation ; tandis qu'au contraire des considerations puisantes démontrent pour Paris une " tendance manifeste, dans un si court espace de temps, à la diminution des chances de mort, bien que le " regrettable silence de la municipalité ne nous permette pas de dégager complément cette tendance pour " l'apprécier numériquement. Rien, par consequent, absolument rien qui puisse motiver les excentriques et " persévérantes assertions des détracteurs de la vaccine.

" Si nous voulons résumer les causes qui les ont égarés, nous dirons que toutes leurs erreurs ont pour " source commune l'ignorance des principes de la statistique et l'inexpérience de sa méthode, le manque com- " plet de discussion et de critique, critique d'autant plus indispensable que les documents sont plus imparfaits " A chaque instant on les voit s'appuyer sur des hypothèses en contradiction formelle avec les conclusions " bien connues de célèbres et nombreux travaux. On les voit prendre pour mesure de la mortalité moyenne " d'une nation, ici la mortalité allégée des rentiers, ailleurs la mortalité aggravée des soldats. Plus loin, " il confondent la table de survie avec la table de population, et tirent de l'une les conclusions que l'autre " seule permettait. N'ayant aucune notion des lois qui régissent les mouvements de population, ils " prennent pour une calamité la diminution lente et progressive des naissances, bien que ce mouvement " régulier suive la prolongation de la vie humaine, et détermine dans la nation la prédominance des âges " producteurs. S'ils veulent la survie applicable à une ville dont la population est la plus mobile, la plus " incessamment et profondément remuée dans toutes ses parties, ils se servent d'une methode qui suppose " **l'immobilité et la régularité absolue dans la succession des vivants et des mourants.** Ils supposent " stationnaire une population croissante ; ils la supposent décroissantes suivant les âges, quand elle croît " d'un âge à l'autre.

" Il ne leur suffit point de se jouer si audacieusement de la statistique ; ils ne respectent pas davantage " les simples lois du calcul. Ils raisonnent, avec des quantités qui ne sont vraies que relativement à " d'autres, comme si elles étaient vraie absolument. Ailleurs, au contraire, quand un rapport seul peut les " instruire du danger de mort, ils omettent de s'en informer. Et ce qui est plus étrange encore que tous ces " contre-sens, que tous ces défis portés à la science, c'est l'aisance parfaite avec laquelle ils s'y abandonnent, " ne paraissant pas se douter que ces matières aient pu être traitées avant eux ; c'est sans discussion " préalable qu'ils supposent non avenus les célèbres travaux des Malthus, des d'Ivernois, des Benoiston, " des Villermé, des Quetelet, en sorte que ce qu'on peut faire de mieux en leur faveur est d'accuser leur " instruction pour disculper la légèreté de leur procédés."*

Observation of other countries.

Thus much in answer to the question, whether the main facts of the case are such as M. Carnot pretends. A very slow increase, or possibly a decrease, of the French population at the present time seems indeed to be an admitted fact: and it is stated (I believe on the authority of official documents) that the standard of height for admission to the French army has of late years of necessity been reduced, because of the decreased stature of the general population; while nevertheless the proportion of conscripts found physically incapable of service has undergone a continuous increase.†

Be it so. Admit these allegations. Admit also every arithmetical conclusion, however contested, which M. Carnot founds on ambiguous fragments of imperfect local evidence. Admit every hypochondriacal presentiment—every assertion which M. Dupin and Dr. Bertillon and the French Academy of Medicine concurrently declare to consist in mere statistical error. And what then? Would any reasonable person proceed from these particulars to construct a universal theory (the first deduction from which must be that such particulars are general in Europe) never verifying his theory by any second instance, never looking for those imputed effects of that same cause in other lands where it operates? Should it not be a first impulse to ask, are these things so elsewhere? Do other countries suffer like this pitiable image of France? Is England beginning to be depopulated? are its women becoming less fruitful? Does Sweden show a *déplacement de la mortalité?* is its adult life now more precarious than fifty years back? In Geneva, where mortuary records have been kept for three centuries, are any such results reported? Is the re-vaccinated army of Prussia wasting away with a quadrupled mortality? Does Bavaria, among its conscripts for military service, show an increased proportion of incapables?

The most cursory examination of this kind might have convinced M. Carnot, that, whether his arithmetic be right or wrong, his medical conclusions are untenable.

Increase of population in Great Britain.

He might have read, for instance, in the Report of the Census of Great Britain in 1851, an announcement (I. p. 82) that "the most important result which the inquiry establishes is, the addition in half a century of ten millions of people to the British population; that " the increase of population in the half of this century nearly equals the increase in all " preceding ages; and that the addition in the last ten years of 2,300,000 to the inhabitants " of these islands exceeds the increase in the last fifty years of the eighteenth century." Or, so far as relates to the nineteen years during which a general registration of births has existed in England, he might have learned that, with us, at least, there is no evidence of a failing fecundity; that in the early part of this period (1838—40) for every 1,000 women aged between 15 and 45 there were registered 133⅓ living births, and in the latter part of the period (1851—6) for every 1,000 such women 144⅓ living births.

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* Rapport sur les Vaccinations de 1854, pp. 66–9.

† It is beyond my present business even to question the truth of these assertions; much more, to investigate, what, if they be true, may have been the real causes of the alleged deterioration and comparative sterility of the French people. The subject has been a good deal discussed in the periodical literature of the day; and there M. Carnot may easily learn that for his favorite facts there exist more reasonable explanations than his own.

And whatever fallacy belongs to the imperfect condition of vital statistics in France might have been avoided, if M. Carnot had but studied the admirable records of Sweden; where not only would he have found, in respect of that well-vaccinated country, no evidence of the "displacement of mortality" which he ascribes to vaccination, but would have seen how much better now than during last century are the chances of every period of life. In the annexed Table (for which I have to thank Dr. Farr) an abstract is given of the Swedish returns. You will observe that even in the penultimate period (within which the fatal cholera epidemic of 1834 killed 12,637 persons) the population at all ages under 30 years of age, consisting of course for the most part of vaccinated persons, showed a much less death-rate than the population of the like ages in the former century. And in the next period (1841–50) when vaccination would have affected at least all ages up to that of 40 years, the corresponding death-rates show an improvement on the earlier vicenniad 1821–40, and a still more striking improvement on the death-rates of the last century.

Death rates of different ages in Sweden.

Annual Mortality to 1,000 Persons Living.

Ages.	21 Years (1755–75).	20 Years (1776–95).	20 Years (1821–40).	10 Years (1841–50).
0– 5 - -	90·1	85·0	**64·3**	**56·9**
5–10 - -	14·2	13·6	**7·6**	**7·8**
10–15 - -	6·6	6·2	**4·7**	**4·4**
15–20 - -	7·6	7·0	**4·9**	**4·8**
20–30 -	9·2	8·9	**7·8**	**6·8**
30–40 - -	12·2	11·6	11·8	**9·8**
40–50 - -	17·4	16·1	16·7	14·5
50–60 -	26·4	23·9	26·0	23·6
60–70 - -	48·1	49·3	49·4	46·3
70–80 - -	102·3	104·1	112·9	102·8
80–90 - -	207·8	197·4	243·7	228·5
90 and upwards	394·1	351·3	396·4	375·8
All Ages -	28·9	26·8	23·3	20·5

The figures which are put in larger type relate to that section of the population which has been born since the introduction of vaccination, and of which (persons under 30 in the fourth, and under 40 in the fifth column) the greatest part is undoubtedly vaccinated. Of persons ten years older, especially in the last column, many are vaccinated; of persons still older, a diminished and diminishing proportion.

As regards the City and Canton of Geneva—specially interesting for comparison because of the great length of time over which the records extend—M. D'Espine, with no controversial object, arrived some years ago at results which can afford no encouragement to M. Carnot; and the appended Table is part of one in which M. D'Espine has very compendiously expressed his conclusions. You will observe, that although in its first column it bears testimony to the diminished pressure of infantile disease, the mortality which has been saved to infancy and childhood shows no signs of having been displaced into the next following periods of life. On the contrary, while the per-cental chance at birth of living to 10 years of age has increased in Geneva within the last century from 60 to 74; the per-cental chance for those who complete 10 years, that they will continue living to the age of 40, has increased from 68 to 72.

Survivance in Geneva at various Periods from 1560 to 1843.	Per-centage of those Born who reach 10 Years of Age.	Per-centage of those Living at 10 Years of Age who survive to 40.
City of Geneva:		
1560—1600	42	43
1601—1700	48	53
1701—1760	60	68
1761—1800	61	71
1801—1813	69	72
1814—1833	74	72
City and Suburbs:		
1816—1830	74	74
Canton:		
1838—1843	74	71

Annales d'Hygiène publ. et de Méd. légale, tom. xxxviii.

England.

The English population was never classified according to ages till the census of 1841; and therefore a similar comparison between its past and present condition is not possible. But at

least, in looking at the composition of a given number of deaths now and in the previous century, it is easy, where one compares similar populations, to see that deaths in early adult life have not taken the place of those which formerly befell infancy. Thus, if I contrast Dr. Short's account* of 405,951 deaths within the Bills of Mortality of London for the years 1728-43 with an account† which I kept of 22,332 deaths registered within the City of London during the years 1848-55, I find (as in the annexed Table) that the two periods differ considerably as to the proportion which different ages contributed to every thousand deaths. In the former period, persons aged sixty and upwards were only 136 per 1,000; in the latter period, were 216. In the former period, deaths under forty years of age were 689 per 1,000; in the latter period, only 602. And of deaths at ages above fifteen, those between fifteen and forty-five constituted in the later period not (as in Paris) 50, but about 37 per cent. This argument, of course, is not nearly so good in kind as might be drawn from the divisional death-rates of a population classified according to age; but the latter material, as I have said, is inaccessible;‡ and I adduce the present argument, though unsatisfactory, chiefly because M. Carnot has used it in respect of the Parisian population: and I wish to notice, in illustration of the essentially local character of his facts (if facts they be) that the mortuary records of London and Paris would lead him to opposite conclusions.

Composition of 1,000 Deaths in London at two different Periods.

Ages.	Bills of Mortality, 1728–43.	Registration of City of London, 1848–55.
0– 5	455	375
5–10	36	42
10–20	31	42
20–30	76	63
30–40	91	80
40–50	93	90
50–60	82	92
60–70	62	100
Over 70	74	116

Military establishments.

Similarly, when M. Carnot deplores—it is said, mistakenly—the enfeebled health of the French Army, *infiniment moins capable que leurs devanciers de supporter les privations et les fatigues inséparables de la guerre;* and when another statistician of the same school alleges that the proportion of French conscripts declared physically unfit for military service has, since 1816, been an increasing one; how obvious the course, if one would understand

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* New Observations on City, Town, and Country Bills of Mortality, &c. By Thomas Short, M.D. London, 1750, p. 92.

† Report on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London for the year 1854–5, Table VI.

‡ The only approach to a standard of comparison is that very limited one furnished by the Tontines of 1774–8 and 1790; but this (besides being insecure from the smallness of its material) is made almost inapplicable for my present purpose by the fact that the nominees in these Tontines were *selected*—chiefly of course with reference to their chances of comfort and longevity; and to compare our *average* death-rates with the death-rates of a population so selected, would be to defeat the objects of comparison. Mr. Finlaison has kindly obliged me with his calculation of the Tontine death-rates, and I have embodied them in the subjoined table side by side with certain other death-rates for the same periods of life. For special comparison with the Tontine death-rates, I have inserted the death-rates of two populations of the present time, where circumstances operated in some respect equivalently to the selection which I have described. I have taken, first, the *death-rates of the provident classes* from materials given by Mr. Neison in his recent contributions to vital statistics; and secondly, the *death-rates of the population of the 63 healthiest registration districts of England and Wales*, as estimated by Dr. Farr. These populations—the former in respect of somewhat easier circumstances and better-regulated lives, the latter in respect of advantages of residence—may be considered as select populations, fairly comparable with Tontinists. I have also inserted in the table the general (unselected) death-rates of England and Wales, as given by the Registrar General for the years 1845–54. I must, however, confess that the standard of comparison appears to me radically defective. The great difference between the death-rates of the two sexes of Tontinists shows, I think, one of two things: either that the population-basis of these calculations has been too small for a trustworthy result, and that some fallacy affects the death-rate of one sex or the other; or else that circumstances, unknown to the present age, did really at the periods referred to make that large difference between the death-rates of the sexes. In either case it would be unsafe to draw conclusions from the comparison; and therefore it is that the table is set here rather than inserted in the text. In the last part of the

such facts (assuming them for the moment to be facts) to inquire whether they belong only to France, or are common to many European countries. Such an inquiry would have led the alarmists to doubt the accuracy of their own local observations. It would have told them that in the Bavarian army,* during the period 1821–51, the per-centage of physically unavailable conscripts has not increased, but diminished, from 23⅓ at the beginning of the period to 21¾ at its close: that in this army, vaccinated and re-vaccinated as it is, the death-rate for the years 1844-7 has been even better than that somewhat arbitrary standard of healthiness which M. Carnot adopts from Deparcieux's *select* lives of the last century; and that in the Belgian and Prussian armies, according to the same authority, the death-rates were little less favourable.

The preceding evidence will have satisfied you, I think, that M. Carnot's assertions are such as he cannot substantiate. You have seen that, even as regards France, his fundamental statements are flatly contradicted; and that the sanitary statistics of France, if they were such as M. Carnot pretends, would bear no such particular reference to the subject of vaccination, nor be so corroborated by the statistics of other countries, as in any degree to justify his conclusions.

Death-rates by particular diseases.

Yet let me beg you, before leaving the subject, to look at it in one other aspect. Although the accusers have not been very scrupulous about their arguments, still they have thought it necessary to enter into some detail as to the mode in which the world is to be depopulated, and as to the symptoms of that vaccination-poisoning which they denounce. It is well that they have done so. The more detailed an inquiry, the more advantageous it becomes to truth; and those who are accustomed to the cross-examination of witnesses, will not wonder that the traducers of vaccination have committed themselves to opposite details.†

Whether these gentlemen agree or differ is, after all, of little importance. They are so ignorant of medicine, that what they accept or reject is a matter of no scientific moment.

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table is set the mean rate for the two sexes in respect of each of the five populations compared, and in this of course the discrepancy is concealed. But I am not prepared to say that any trustworthy conclusion may be drawn from it.

ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 10,000 LIVING AT AGES AND IN POPULATIONS AS BELOW.

AGES.	MALES.					FEMALES.					MEAN.					AGES.
	Tontines of 1774-8.	Tontine of 1790.	Friendly Societies of Great Britain.	Sixty-three Healthy Districts of England, 1849-53.	England and Wales (Reg. Gen.) 1845-54.	Tontines of 1774-8.	Tontine of 1790.	Friendly Societies of Great Britain.	Sixty-three Healthy Districts of England, 1849-53.	England and Wales (Reg. Gen.) 1845-54.	Tontines of 1774-8.	Tontine of 1790.	Friendly Societies of Great Britain.	Sixty-three Healthy Districts of England, 1849-53.	England and Wales (Reg. Gen.) 1845-54.	
15–25 - -	111·467	118·634	61·9	69·1	83.3	83·149	84·268	66·5	7·65	86·3	97·308	101·451	64·2	72·8	84·8	15–25
25–35 - -	117·302	118·633	75·5	81·8	101·5	101·254	85·299	75·1	8·94	108·3	109·278	101·991	75·3	85·7	104·9	25–35
35–45 - -	139·351	130·520	93·9	92·8	130·9	114·416	99·283	92·8	9·98	129·3	126·883	114·901	93·4	96·4	130·1	35–45

* Würdigung der Vortheile der Kuhpockenimpfung, von Dr. Reiter, p. 40; and Die Vaccination und ihre neuesten Gegner, von Dr. Haeser, p. 32.

† "Under the mastick-tree" and "under the holm-tree" were the small but sufficient discrepancies of two famous accusers; and this case is recalled to one's mind, as one finds that the theories which charge vaccination with destructive results differ as to the diseases by which it kills. "Les maladies du poumon n'ont pas eu de part "sensible à l'accroissement de la mortalité de la jeunesse," is the result of M. Carnot's arithmetic. "Le vaccin a "corrodé les poumons" is among the impudent invectives of M. Verdé de Lisle. To the former accuser, croup is among the diseases which have diminished; while to the latter (who will admit no gleam of hope for mankind) it is among those which are "presque généralisés par le vaccin."

But the question whether vaccination, in rendering persons less susceptible of small-pox, renders them more susceptible of any other disease, is one of pathological interest, and one which may reasonably be considered.

To a great extent it is already answered, and especially so in a practical sense. The preceding statistics having shown you for the present century frequent instances of large reduction in general death-rates, with improvements in the expectation of life at all ages, it becomes comparatively unimportant to consider whether this or that disease contributes more or less to the diminished total. But there are two special classes of disease to which it is well to advert; because, respecting them, some random assertions have been made, that they, since the introduction of vaccination, have become more numerous.

Scrofula and fever.

I refer first to what are called *scrofulous affections*—including that terrible scourge of human life, pulmonary consumption, or phthisis; secondly, to *continued fevers*, and especially to that kind or variety (typhoid fever) in which certain glands of the intestinal canal undergo a characteristic inflammation.

Sources of fallacy in comparing past and present diseases.

It will be obvious to you that the comparison of present with past diseases is one extraordinarily liable to fallacy. Names of disease are constantly varying: not only because the language of physic changes with the general language of the country; but more especially because, as the anatomical and chemical knowledge of disease is extended, nomenclature becomes more precise, and maladies which had been lumped together under one undescriptive name get their several distinctive titles. Instead of troubling you with medical instances of this very notorious fact, I may remind you that zoology and botany and chemistry illustrate the same process. This may be seen in comparing our scientific lexicons with those of the last century, and observing that animals and plants, and chemical elements and compounds, have "increased since the practice of vaccination," simply because the study of nature has not stood still since the age of Linnæus, Buffon, and Scheele. Later science has added facts to their inventory, has recognized old affinities in another light, and broken into new parcels the former groups of premature classification. So it has been with diseases: our increased vocabulary has been in proportion to the great scientific progress of the last thirty years; it denotes that *more distinctive enumeration of disease by anatomical or chemical characters* which is due to the labour of Laennec and Louis, and Rokitansky and Bright, and innumerable others who have developed these studies of medicine.

Statistics of the subject.

Therefore I cannot refer to statistics with entire facility. But, taking such as can be found, you will notice that all their evidence points one way.

London.

The two annexed tables (to which I have already referred) furnish the means of comparison as regards London. The former of them gives the abstract of Dr. Greenhow's investigation: the latter is the work of Dr. Farr. As you glance below at the names of disease transcribed from the old Bills of Mortality, and as you read the notes to Dr. Greenhow's table in the Appendix (p. 29) you will appreciate the difficulty to which I just referred. Both tables have been constructed with due regard to those sources of fallacy; and it seems impossible to examine their details without being satisfied on the matter in hand.

General and Differential Annual Death-Rates in London per 100,000 Living at Three Different Periods during the 175 Years 1681–1855.

Date.	From all Causes.	From Small-pox.	From Pulmonary Affections		From Fevers.	From Strumous diseases.
			Including Pneumonia.	Exclusive of Pneumonia.		
1681–90	4210	313·9	693	693	633	80 1
1746–55	3550	304·4	734	734	539	1099
1846–55	2490	33·8	682	528	385	206

Fever.

First, with regard to fever:—Dr. Greenhow, throwing into one group all those deaths of the present day which might have been included under the old application of the word "fever" (counting scarlet-fever and inflammation of the brain, and inflammation of the lungs in this category) still finds that, even with this large addition, the so-called "fever" of the present day occasions only a death-rate of 385 per 100,000, whereas a century ago its death-rate was close on 539. And Dr. Farr, in commenting on the somewhat similar materials which he contributed to McCulloch's work, remarks, without reference to any controversial point, that "fever has progressively subsided since 1771;" and that the combined mortality of small-pox, measles, and scarlatina is now "only half as great as the mortality formerly occasioned by small-pox alone."

General and Differential Annual Death-Rates in London per 100,000 Living at Seven Different Periods during the 226 Years 1629–1854.

Causes of Death.	Bills of Mortality.						Registration Returns. (Dr. Guy.)
	1629–35	1660–79*	1728–57	1771–80	1801–10	1831–5	1840–54
Small-pox	189	417	426	502	204	83	40
Measles	16	47	37	48	94	86	58
Scarlet fever	?	?	?	?	?	53	90
Fever	636	785	785	621	264	111	101
Spotted Fever	45	90					
Plague	125	1225	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	221	894	50	17	1	1	9
Surfeit or cholera	63	148	1	?	?	135	78
Pleurisy	14	6	10	5	4	39	6
Asthma and tisick	?	?	112	85	89	136	45
Consumption	1021	1255	905	1121	716	567	323
King's evil, scrofula	14	19	5	5	?	3	12
Dropsy	146	349	218	225	131	133	59
Apoplexy and suddenly	47	30	48	55	49	59	81
Palsy and lethargy	14	17	12	18	19	28	46
Old age, bedridden	370	388	415	324	241	357	130
Casualties	65	76	85	70	40	57	77
Childbed and miscarriages	80	100	43	47	32	43	19
Chrisomes, overlaid, convulsions, worms, teething, mold-shot head, dropsy on the head, inflammation of brain, rickets, liver-grown, canker, thrush, croup, hooping-cough	1681	1591	1827	1682	789	625	
Inflammation	?	?	10	31	101	307	1314
Unknown causes	?	?	?	?	?	88	
Other diseases	253	565	211	144	146	289	
All Causes	5000	8000	5200	5000	2920	3200	2488

* That death-rate of 8 per cent., the average for London during the twenty years succeeding the Restoration, may have been in Mr. Macaulay's mind when he wrote a beautiful passage in his history (end of Chapter III.) criticising the delusion "which leads men to over-rate the happiness of preceding generations." "It is now (he says) the "fashion to place the golden age of England in times when noblemen were destitute of comforts, the want of which "would be intolerable to a modern footman; when farmers and shopkeepers breakfasted on loaves the very sight "of which would raise a riot in a modern workhouse; when men died faster in the purest country air than they now "die in the most pestilential lanes of our towns, and *when men died faster in the lanes of our towns than they now "die on the coast of Guiana.*" According to M. Carnot there ought to have been very little natural small-pox in those days. What say our diarists of London life? In the pages of Pepys and Evelyn there are many references to small-pox; from 1660—when "in the midst of all this joy and jubilee, the Duke of Gloucester died of it in the prime of youth, and a prince of extraordinary promise"—to January 1695, when (the disease having already raged for two months, and the queen having died of it) "the deaths by small-pox increased to five hundred more than in the preceding week;" and perhaps the strongest expression occurs in the very middle of that period when other diseases were so fatal. In 1668 (Feb. 9) Pepys writes, "and among other things, if I have not already set it down, it hardly "ever was remembered for such a season for the small-pox as these last two months have been; people being seen all "up and down the streets newly come out after the small-pox." It was in 1685 that Evelyn (as he relates "in bitterness of sorrow and reluctancy of a tender parent") lost his own daughter by the disease.

Scrofula. Consumption.

So again, says Dr. Greenhow, with scrofulous affections. Exclude phthisis from the comparison (because of the formerly imperfect means of recognizing its presence) and the scrofulous death-rate per 100,000, which in 1681-90 was 801, and in 1746-55 was nearly 1099, is now but 206; so that, looking to the middle of the last century,—the golden age of the vaccino-phobists,—we find a *scrofulous death-rate more than five times as great as our present one.* And then trying by a different process to estimate the former fatality of phthisis—examining, namely, for the three periods compared what deaths have been attributed to diseases of the respiratory organs—we find that, even with the utmost amplification of this list (including pneumonia, which formerly may have been counted to "fever," and including respiratory affections of infancy, which would formerly have been counted to "chrisomes," and including similar affections of advanced life which would formerly have been counted to "old age") still *the pulmonary death-rate of the present time is seven per cent. lower than the pulmonary death-rate of* 1746-55. Dr. Farr's conclusions quite confirm the tendency of Dr. Greenhow's evidence; and he remarks, as the general result of his inquiry, that "the proportion of persons "destroyed by consumption with other forms of "scrofula, has (except in the anomalous period 1771-80) progressively declined in London."

Circumstantial inquiry in particular cases fatal to M. Carnot's theory.

As regards more detailed statistical inquiries—such, namely, as depend on the minute examination of particular cases—it may be observed that there has never been adduced a tittle of evidence to show that vaccinated individuals suffer more than non-vaccinated individuals from any ailment whatsoever. On the contrary, where such inquiries have been made, they have distinctly refuted the supposition.*

As soon as M. Carnot's assertions were made public—as soon as he had committed himself to a statement† that typhoid fever was to be considered as the vaccinational substitute for small-pox, there was something definite for the physicians of France to investigate. They proceeded to do so. They did not shelter themselves under any general arguments. They did not confine themselves to saying to M. Carnot, that where he had found a new disease there was really but a new name. They did not superciliously refer him to common text-books of medicine from which he might learn, what were the ravages of typhoid fever—under other names—long before the discovery of vaccination. But with a candour and humility which did them honour, they accepted the medical hint of their arithmetical opponent,

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* In the year 1814 Mr. Macgregor, then Surgeon to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, published (Med. Chi. Transact. Vol. v.) an account of observations which he had made in that establishment during the ten preceding years in order to ascertain "whether measles, hooping cough, and scarlet fever had been more fatal and severe in the chil-"dren, male and female, that had undergone vaccination, than in those that had been subjected to the casual or "inoculated small-pox." Of children in the latter category there had been 1550; among whom had occurred 420 cases of measles, hooping cough, and scarlet fever, leading to 19 deaths. Of children in the former category there had been 891; among whom there had been 239 cases of the same diseases, leading to 9 deaths. The fatality of these diseases, then, to such as they attacked was 1 in 22 among the variolated class; 1 in 26½ among the vaccinated class; so that what difference existed was in favour of the latter.

† In this doctrine M. Carnot has found two adherents, whose works require no distinctive notice; viz., M. Ancelon, who has written "des transformations des fièvres essentielles dont le cowpox est la cause," and M. Bayard, who has communicated similar crudities to the Academy of Sciences. The following passage from the *Comptes Rendus* of this body (Feb. 10, 1851) may be conveniently quoted, as expressing in a succinct form those doctrines of which my text shows the refutation:—"M. Bayard, dans cette nouvelle note, présente une série de propositions se rattachant "toutes plus ou moins directement à cette idée déjà soutenue par lui dans ses précédentes communications, que la "maladie désignée sous le nom de fièvre typhoïde n'est qu'une variole interne attaquant les individus que la vaccine a "préservé, dans leur jeune âge, de la variole avec éruption externe. De ces douze nouvelles propositions, nous nous "contenterons de reproduire les deux suivantes. XI. La variole confluente et la fièvre typhoïde ne sont, très-"probablement, qu'une seule et même maladie, externe dans un cas, interne dans l'autre, produite par la combinaison "du typhus et de la variole. XII. L'inoculation du virus varioleux dans l'enfance préserve le sujet inoculé des "complications, souvent mortelles, dues à la combinaison de la variole avec les causes morbides intercurrentes."

and set to work on the subject. And with what result? Why, that as fast as facts could be collected, the facts refuted him ;* that the typhoid infection was observed not only to pay no

Summary of results of detailed investigation.

* For instance, in the Report for 1852 of the Vaccination Board of the Department of the Rhone, Dr. Roy, of Lyons, writes as follows :—" Une jeune fille varioleuse avec taches ecchymotiques entrée au mois d'Octobre dans notre " service, succomba dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivirent son entrée. Trois jours après, deux malades con- " valescentes de fièvre typhoïde sont prises de variole : une d'elles a succombé. Nous avons observé deux cas de " fièvre typhoïde chez des ouvrières qui portaient des cicatrices nombreuses de variole antérieure."

And again, the Report for 1853 of the same Board, besides other references, quotes these cases from Dr. Piérou :—" Dans une maison, les six personnes qui l'habitaient ont eu, en 1853, la fièvre typhoïde ; sur ce nombre, " deux avaient eu antérieurement une variole confluente, ce qui n'empêcha pas la fièvre typhoïde d'être aussi grave que " chez les personnes vaccinées. Un homme de 48 ans, soignant son fils vacciné, atteint de fièvre typhoïde, et portant " lui-même des traces de variole confluente antérieure, a eu la même fièvre que son fils ; tandis que sa femme, bien " vaccinée, en fut exempte, quoiqu'elle eût soigné son fils et son mari, passant les nuits près d'eux pendant près de " deux mois. Enfin, M. Piérou cite encore deux femmes avec cicatrices varioliques nombreuses atteintes plus tard " de la fièvre typhoïde."

Subjoined to the latter Report is a paper, which had recently been communicated to the Académie de Médecine of Lyons, by Dr. Teissier, Physician of the Hôtel Dieu ; telling that among 170 cases of typhoid fever which, during the past eighteen months, had been under his treatment, there were 30 where the patient bore marks of previous small-pox ; and adding, that within the same period he had seen more than 20 illustrations of small-pox attacking persons who had previously had typhoid fever ; two of whom were at that moment still in his ward, having been seized with the former disease when just convalescing from the latter.

The Paris Academy, in its Report for 1852, speaks of interminable facts of the same sort, specifying only a few of them :—" M. Barth a vue, dans son service à l'hôpital Beaujon, quatre cas de fièvre typhoïde sur des sujets non " vaccinés, et marqués de la petite vérole. Un seul est mort ; c'était justement le plus marqué. Et l'inverse, il a " vu encore plus souvent la petite vérole après la fièvre typhoide . . . . . M. le Docteur Lasnon a raconté " qu'appelé dans le cours d'une épidemie, pour voir quatre enfans de la même famille, il eut la douleur de voir " périr les deux garçons, âgés de 25 à 26 ans ; les deux sœurs s'en tirèrent, mais elles ne se relevèrent de la petite " vérole que pour mourir plus tard de la fièvre typhoïde . . . . Un honorable académicien a trouvé dans un seul " rapport dix-sept cas de fièvre typhoïde, dont neuf sur des sujets qui avaient eu la variole naturelle."

In the Gazette Médicale de Paris, 1854 (p. 530) Dr. Thore writes a paper, in which, besides quoting similar cases from several other authorities, he details from his own experience, as follows : first, 8 cases of typhoid fever, sometimes of great severity, following small-pox in non-vaccinated persons aged from 19 to 51 ; and secondly, 6 cases of small-pox, modified and unmodified, following typhoid fever in vaccinated and non-vaccinated persons aged from 9 to 20. Dr. Thore appropriately quotes Stoll's information about fever in Vienna in the last century, to the effect that, during a period of 12 years, about two fifths of all Vienna deaths were produced by it, and that it proved fatal to nearly one seventh of all whom it attacked.

Professor Forget, of Strasburg, had published in 1852 (Gaz. des Hôpit. p. 79) an important memoir, discussing the question on general pathological grounds, and giving cases in support of his opinion. He institutes an extended comparison of the two diseases, as to their respective anatomical affinities and the nature of their morbid processes, and the symptoms (especially the relation of the fever to the local changes) of each. He argues that "l'apparence " pustuleuse de la dothinentérie est exceptionelle et ne constitue qu'une forme assez rare ;" and he concludes, "(1) que la comparaison entre les deux maladies n'est pas soutenable ; (2) que l'enterite folliculeuse ne préserve pas " de la variole ; et (3) que l'une pouvant succéder immédiatement à l'autre et vice versâ, c'est le comble de l'incon- " sequence que d'établie entre ces deux affections une solidarité que rien ne justifie."

A careful description by M. Blot, communicated to the Société de Biologie (Gaz. Méd. 1854, p. 731), illustrates this further point ; that when, rarely enough, small-pox does develop pustules along the intestinal canal, these differ essentially in their distribution and character from that affection of a specific glandular structure, which is characteristic of typhoid fever. It is remarkable, too, that in M. Blot's case not even M. Carnot could have regarded the intestinal pustules as *la variole détournée par la vaccine:* for never had patient been so little vaccinated : the intestines were those of a *fœtus;* the mother herself, not vaccinated, had had modified small-pox; and the intra-uterine child had thus contracted small-pox, died, and been expelled. In addition to an abundant variolous eruption on the skin there were great numbers of pustules in the stomach, and all along the small intestine at every part of its circumference.

In *Canstatt's Jahresbericht* for 1851 I read of a paper by Dr. Debourge (published in the Brussels *Journal de Médecine*, Nov. 1851) answering M. Carnot with the following illustration :—A village in M. Debourge's neighbourhood had been visited by typhoid fever so severely, that almost the whole population—especially that part which was

special regard to the unvaccinated, but even to attack persons in the very hour of their emergence from small-pox; that, conversely, small-pox would attack others in their actual convalescence from typhoid fever; that to have had the one disease, or to have escaped it, made absolutely no difference to having the other disease or escaping it; susceptibility to the one infection standing in no discoverable relation towards susceptibility to the other; and vaccination having no more to do with typhoid fever than with any other casualty of life which befalls vaccinated and unvaccinated alike.

Second class of facts fatal to M. Carnot's theory.

Apart from those demonstrations, a second great series of facts, observed for the last fifty years, is conclusive against M. Carnot's imagination.

What happens when vaccinated persons are exposed to variolous infection.

When masses of vaccinated persons are exposed to the infection of small-pox, if some of them suffer, do they suffer typhoid fever or any intestinal ulceration, inflammation, or disturbance? Here is exactly M. Carnot's postulate, small-pox infection acting on the vaccinated body; and the result is among the most extensively and most accurately observed phenomena of clinical medicine. In it there is the utmost possible refutation of M. Carnot. On his showing, there should be typhoid fever. In fact, there is nothing like it. Under the happy influence of Jenner's discovery, the small-pox is mitigated, perhaps almost to nothing. A few pustules, rapidly drying up, may alone attest that the once dreadful enemy is working in vain against a protected body. Of typhoid fever, of intestinal complication, of any other like disturbance, there is literally not a trace. But, just in proportion as the pustules are few, just in proportion as the protectedness against small-pox has been all but complete, so—in diametrical contrast to M. Carnot's notion—the other sufferings of the patient will be slight, and his convalescence rapid.

Sanitary experience of the real causes of typhoid fever.

It may further be observed, that investigations made in this country have established among the certainties of medicine that typhoid fever mainly depends on causes quite remote from the causes of small-pox. And in respect of those districts or institutions in France where this disease is said to decimate the inhabitants, I will venture to affirm, as confidently as if I had visited the localities, that any qualified person inquiring into the *diet and atmosphere* of such populations, especially into their drinking-water, drainage, and domestic arrangements for cleanliness and ventilation, would be able readily to explain from local circumstances, and almost as readily to obviate by local improvements, any such specific mortality as M. Carnot alleges to exist.

Scrofulous affections.

As regards the second class of diseases to which special reference has been made—the scrofulous or tubercular class—the pathological argument is at least equally applicable. The causes of such diseases are radically different from the causes of small-pox. To talk of such diseases being the vaccinational varieties or introversions of small-pox—to talk of their promising to be developed in proportion as small-pox becomes suppressed—is simply to talk at random.

What is meant by scrofula.

There are two scientific senses in which the word *scrofulous* is used: first (somewhat indefinitely) in reference to certain sub-acute and chronic *inflammations*, often of an ulcerative kind, which arise, generally with little or no exterior provocation, in various textures of feeble and ill-nourished persons; secondly and more strictly, in reference to a specific constitutional weakness, which more or less disqualifies the circulating juices of the body from ripening to their natural pattern, and disposes them to such modification of development as results in their partial solidification and concretion into *tubercles* of dead material.

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between 20 and 40 years of age—had suffered. Four years afterwards, small-pox prevailed there (nearly the whole population being unvaccinated) and attacked and killed indiscriminately those who had, and those who had not, suffered from the typhoid infection.

Scrofula in the first-mentioned sense is not independent of hereditary influences; but its principal causes have to do with the mere keeping and feeding of the individual sufferer. Scientific experiments can produce it in the brute creation; and unintentional experiments on millions of mankind have shown, on an awful scale, how mere an index it is of bodily depression—how sadly it is the sequel of poverty and privation—how constantly it goes with grief and hunger and squalid uncleanliness, with exhausting toil and monotonous imprisonment.

Scrofula without tubercles.

Its real causes.

It would be difficult, therefore, to conceive against vaccination a charge more ludicrously inapplicable, than that it has tended to aggravate diseases which are essentially the diseases of debility. For if you compare the extreme degree in which natural small-pox weakens and exhausts those whom it refrains from killing, with the contrary and entire absence of such results among the ordinary effects of vaccination, you have in this comparison a measure of the important influence which Jenner's discovery has exerted—not in aggravating, but—in mitigating the diseases in question.

Vaccination a powerful indirect influence against it.

Scrofula—in that second-mentioned and more definite sense which restricts it to pulmonary consumption and other tubercular affections—eminently tends to be an hereditary disease. In persons hereditarily predisposed to it, some circumstances will very much promote, other circumstances will very much impede, its manifestation. But the root of the disease lies beyond very immediate contact with exterior conditions. It lies in those *laws of development* under which the chemical changes of the body, like its growth of stature and of features, are made conformable to a particular parental type; it belongs to the family-likeness between parent and child; it forms part of a definite entail. So little does it stand in any apparent connexion with vaccination, that—on the contrary—it even shows marked preference for those very periods of life, when the protective influence of infantine vaccination has often partially become obliterated.

Scrofula with tubercles. Phthisis.

Its real causes.

What then do those writers mean who talk of tubercular diseases being made more frequent by vaccination? Do they mean that vaccination *propagates* from one person to another the developmental peculiarity which I have described? They might as well say, it communicates a roman nose or a landed estate. Do they mean that in persons or families there is evidence of an *inverse proportion* between small-pox and tubercular diseases? Nothing of the kind exists. Do they mean that such ingredients of the skin as constitute its susceptibility to small-pox are *transmutable* into those elements of blood and lymph which, in scrofulous persons, are blighted into the characteristic substance of tubercle? All known facts and analogies tell to the contrary. Or do they mean, comparatively speaking, that vaccination belongs to the *circumstances which promote*, and small-pox to the circumstances which impede, the manifestation of the hereditary tendency? Again I say, only let them read the history of small-pox. In respect of these tubercular affections, as of the mere scrofulous inflammations previously discussed, let them note that, among recognized developing conditions of both classes of disease, *impoverishing and depressing influences* hold, by common consent, the most considerable place;* that, so far as we know, it is only as an impoverishing and

* Monsieur d'Espine, of Geneva, has attempted to measure, with some degree of statistic precision, the influence of poverty in producing certain diseases. He says:—"Les décès par vice scrofuleux forment le $\frac{31}{1000}$ des décès déterminés dans la mortalité générale, le $\frac{6}{1000}$ des décès des riches, et le $\frac{83}{1000}$ des décès des pauvres. La prédisposition scrofuleuse chez les pauvres est ici aussi frappante que l'influence préservatrice de l'aisance. Les décès par vice tuberculeux entrent pour les $\frac{111}{1000}$ dans les decès déterminés de la mortalité générale, tandis que chez les riches il n'y a que 68 décès pour 1,000 qui se rapportent aux tubercules; chez les pauvres, on en compte 233 pour 1,000. Ici encore on trouve une influence très prédisposante de la misère et une action préservatrice de l'aisance."—Annales d'Hygiène Publique, t. xxxviii.

Vaccination indirectly preventive of tubercular, as of non-tubercular, scrofula.*

depressing influence that either small-pox or vaccination can be imagined to operate; that all writers on small-pox attest the frequency with which scrofulous affections follow in its train; and that in such measure as vaccination is less impoverishing and less depressing than small-pox, in just such measure does its substitution for small-pox act in prevention of scrofula.

Summary of results on the morbid liabilities of vaccinated persons.

So far, then, as regards properly-performed vaccination, there is absolutely no reason to believe or suspect that, in rendering persons less liable to contract small-pox, it renders them eventually more liable to contract other diseases. Neither in speculative pathology, nor in common practice, is there the slightest semblance of support for any such doctrine. It ranks with the old misgiving, that vaccination would make horns grow and cover the body with cow-hair. Those who would have believed the one may believe the other.

What does vaccination really do to the human body?

Is properly-performed vaccination, then, an absolutely inoffensive proceeding? Not at all, nor does it pretend to be so. The very meaning of the thing is, that it shall artificially and designedly produce a transient and trifling indisposition; that for some days the infant shall be uncomfortable with a sore arm and a slight irritation of the adjacent axillary glands, and a perceptible amount of general feverishness. Within the limits of this description, one child may be a little more, another a little less, inconvenienced: but those limits are rarely exceeded. And if it cannot strictly be said that the immediate effects of well-performed vaccination *never* exceed the intentions of the vaccinator, at least it may be affirmed that any permanent injury resulting from it is an accident barely known in the practice of surgery.

Does vaccination cause cutaneous eruptions and glandular swellings?

Persons hostile to vaccination allege against it, that it produces eruptions on the skin and glandular swellings: and others, not unfavourable to the practice, doubt whether this may not to some extent (and especially as regards unhealthily-predisposed scrofulous children) be a true allegation.

Vaccination might afford to bear these imputations. For, to what do they amount? Were they ever so true, the alleged evil—even to the sufferer—would be little in comparison with his gain; and the total amount of such evils, compared to the social advantages of vaccination, would, literally speaking, be too small to appreciate.

Circumstances under which these disorders occur.

But, in fact, the imputation is—at least generally—erroneous. There is in it again that common fallacy of calling whatever happens to come after an event its effect. *Propter, quia post.* The infant is commonly vaccinated at three or four months of age.

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* It deserves notice, that this indirect *prevention of scrofulous affections* was among Jenner's hopes when he announced the discovery of vaccination. In various passages of his writings (e. g. op. cit. pp. 60, 116, 181) he refers to the notorious frequency with which such affections were excited by small-pox; and he appeals to general consent as to inoculated small-pox often occasioning them. "In constitutions predisposed to scrofula, how frequently we see the "inoculated small-pox rouse into activity that distressful malady. . . . Every practitioner in medicine who has "extensively inoculated with the small-pox, or who has attended many of those who have had the distemper in the "natural way, must acknowledge that he has frequently seen scrofulous affections, in some form or other, sometimes "rather quickly, showing themselves after the recovery of the patients." It is worth while to remember that these charges were brought against the practice of small-pox inoculation long before the discovery of vaccination; and not only amid the frantic prejudices against its first introduction, but even to the end of the century, when certainly its dangers in this respect must have been greatly diminished by the improved methods of treating inoculated patients. In a pamphlet written between 1793 and 1798 earnestly in defence of inoculation (Advice to Parents on the Management of their Children in the Natural Small-pox and during Inoculation; Newark and London, n. d., p. 3) I find the following passage:—"The propriety of inoculation is confirmed as well by reason as experience; and though some "unfavourable circumstances have happened in the hands of ignorant and illiterate persons; though repeated eruptions "have given rise to the false report of patients having the disease a second time; though the *vis vitæ* of some whose "constitutions were not very strong, and the proper medicines through a want of skill not duly proportioned, has "been injured; though persons with weak lungs have been thrown into pulmonic complaints; yet these contingencies are by no means to be charged to the method itself."

Thus whatever physical or moral evils belong to human life are very likely to have been preceded by vaccination; and it is not extraordinary that, especially by ignorant persons, this operation should often be charged with producing incredible results. When you consider, too, that the few months after vaccination include events which are very critical to infant life, you will see what frequent room there must be for misconception. Even to the healthiest and best cared for of children, weaning and teething are not perfectly safe and comfortable processes; to delicate and ill-nurtured children they are often fatal; to vast numbers they occasion, sometimes during many months, distressing or alarming symptoms. Such symptoms, I need hardly tell you, affect both vaccinated and unvaccinated. They have been known as incidental to infancy from periods long anterior to Jenner's existence. Now, an extremely frequent one of such symptoms is an inflammation of skin (known by the technical name of *eczema infantile*) producing on the child's head and face, or on other—perhaps many or most—parts of the body a dense eruption of little pimples, which presently convert into an itching and discharging surface so much of the skin as they occupy: and since irritations of the skin are peculiarly apt to propagate themselves in the direction of the return-current of the circulation of blood to certain organs—the so-called *lymphatic or absorbent glands*—which are subsidiary to this circulation, so it very commonly happens that more or less irritation and swelling of these glands will accompany that eczematous eruption; and that, for instance, the child who has the eruption about its head and face (which are among the most usual seats of the unsightly disease) will often be still further disfigured by glandular swellings in the neck. Though I have spoken of this infantile complaint as incident to the time of teething and weaning, yet in fact it may arise at earlier periods of life—even within a few weeks of birth—and of course before vaccination as well as after it. Indeed, frequently it is a reason for which vaccination is postponed; and perhaps I can give you no readier means of estimating how little vaccination has to do with its occurrence, than by telling you, first, that before the discovery of vaccination small-pox inoculation was charged with producing it; and, secondly, that in 1714, when small-pox inoculation was yet unknown in England, Dr. Daniel Turner* expressed himself in the following terms:—"Among diseases of infants "and young children scarce any attends more frequently than pustulary or scabby eruptions "in several parts of their bodies, as in the breech, but more especially their foreheads, brows, "and other parts of the face, which we find oftentimes overrun with dry and crusty "scabs."

Their relation, direct and indirect, to vaccination.

The circumstances under which both infantile eczema and glandular swellings arise are familiarly known to the medical profession. To say that properly-performed vaccination can have *directly* to do with them—that it can directly cause general eczema, or directly affect any glands but those which it is intended and expected to affect—would be an assertion not warranted either by practical experience or by any pathological probability. To say that *indirectly* it may do so—that, in the very few instances where it produces excessive results, the disturbance thus occasioned may, by depressing or fevering the child, temporarily assist or excite other causes of disturbance—that, under such very exceptional circumstances, it may for the time of its operation predispose the child to this complaint and to that, may excite the scrofulous child to show its scrofula, and the eczematous child to show its eczema—these are assertions which, may or may not be true; which are more easily made than either established or refuted; but which, if admitted in their utmost scope, really allege against vaccination nothing which might not as practically be alleged against a cold in the

* Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, p. 44, where the references given by Turner extend back to Galen.

head, a cut finger, an undigested meal, or any other one of the thousand minor accidents of every-day life.

So much for what has been alleged against properly-performed vaccination—against such vaccination as alone ought to prevail in any country where the State requires its performance. So much for the drawbacks which have falsely been said to detract from its inestimable advantages, and the dangers which with almost equal falsehood have been said to attend its performance.

Ill-performed vaccination.

It is less easy and less necessary to dispose of what may be said against ill-performed vaccination; understanding in this phrase not merely such vaccination as is done with an unskilful hand—for commonly the worst effect of clumsiness is only that the operation fails; but especially referring to such vaccination as is done without due inquiry into *the health of the child* to be vaccinated, or without due care for *the quality of lymph* to be employed.

Extreme necessity for carefulness in vaccination;

If local scandals have arisen against vaccination, and if some prejudices against it seem to have in them a show of reason, those are the sources from which such serious evils have come. All that belongs to the mere manual trick of vaccination is learnt from a minute's teaching and an hour's practice; but not so easily the philosophy of the procedure, or the precautions which are requisite to make it harmless and useful. From Jenner onward, all great masters of vaccination have urged that its merits will always appear proportionate to the merits of its performers; that if sickly children are vaccinated without due regard to their actual condition of health—children breeding other disorders—children having skin-disease—children teething—and the like; or if children, healthy or unhealthy, are vaccinated with improper material, the results must be at least unsatisfactory, and possibly dangerous. And all competent persons accordingly recognize that one who would vaccinate must thoroughly study these things.

especially as to choice of lymph.

Especially as regards the quality of vaccine lymph, the careless or uneducated vaccinator is using a dangerous weapon. It is only during part of the course of a vaccine vesicle that its lymph is suitable for further vaccinations: for after a given moment, at which the contents of the vesicle possess their maximum of simple contagiousness, they tend more and more towards the quality of common inflammatory products; and matter now taken from the vesicle is no longer the simple agent of a specific infection, but both has less efficiency for its real purpose, and is specially able to produce other undesired results. A danger of somewhat similar kind is that of taking lymph from vesicles which already have been accidentally ruptured, or where from any other cause—local or constitutional—their specific fluid is likely to have been modified by common irritative processes. Still more critical changes occur in lymph when removed from the body, unless appropriate means be taken to preserve it; for, under the influence of air and moisture, it tends, like other dead organic matter, to putrid decomposition; and inoculation with it, when thus changing, can hardly be more useful or less dangerous than a casual scratch inflicted in the dissecting room. According to the usual practice of vaccination, error is less likely to be committed in this particular than in the one first mentioned; for, when the operation is not performed from arm to arm, use is very generally made of lancets or ivory points, on which lymph has been allowed to dry. Under this system (at least in our climate) the matter is almost secure from change; and there is little room for such accidents as might arise from failure in those delicate procedures by which lymph is sometimes kept moist for use. But the danger of taking matter from irritated vesicles, and from vesicles at too advanced a period of their course, is one which circumstances render frequent; and there is reason to believe that, in at least a very large proportion of those cases where abnormal effects have resulted from so-called vaccination, it

has been the employment of this ambiguous irritative matter which has occasioned the mischief and scandal.

Can accidental infections occur in vaccination ?

Suspicions are sometimes expressed that a slovenly vaccinator, careless in his choice of lymph, may thus communicate to one child the constitutional or local diseases of another. If this were true, it were nothing against vaccination. It is no argument against bread, that alum constipates the bowels ; still less is it an argument against quinine, that some drunken shop-boy may give one strychnia instead of it. And, without intending disrespect to gentlemen whose opinions on this point may be less decided than my own, I must say that I believe it to be utterly impossible, except under circumstances of gross and punishable misconduct, for any other infection than that of cow-pox to be communicated in what pretends to be the performance of vaccination. A vaccinator must forget his duty in more than one particular—he must be indifferent both to the feelings of others, and to the social progress of the great good which he claims to administer, if he affronts the natural antipathies of those who bring their children to be vaccinated, by drawing his lymph for vaccination from the vesicles of diseased subjects. And, practically speaking, I can conceive no circumstances in this country which would justify a departure from the rule—recognized by the medical profession as unreservedly as it is desired by the public—that lymph be taken only from healthy subjects.

Opportunity of testing it ought in fact never to occur.

But, supposing that, in breach of this rule, lymph be taken from the Jennerian vesicle on the arm of a subject suffering constitutional disease -what then ? *On the assumption only that it be a true Jennerian vesicle at the proper period of its development*, there are cogent reasons for believing that such vaccination can produce none but normal results.

Vaccine lymph from persons suffering small-pox.

There is one simple mass of experience which, to my mind, seems conclusive. It has been proved on a large scale that vaccine lymph, taken from persons actually suffering small-pox, conveys to those who are vaccinated with it no other than the vaccine infection. This most remarkable truth has been established, I say, on a large scale ; for, not once or twice, but at least hundreds of times, something to the following effect has occurred. A patient has been vaccinated a little too late for protection. He had previously been exposed to an atmosphere infected with small-pox. Warned of his danger he has had recourse to vaccination when already small-pox was latent in his system ; and (under a law which expresses the intimate affinity of these two agents) the operation of the inhaled variolous contagion, and the operation of the inoculated vaccine contagion, have proceeded simultaneously on his person ; the former producing the general disturbance and general eruption of small-pox ; the latter producing, at the vaccinated spots, characteristic Jennerian vesicles. And with the lymph of these vesicles, again and again, successful vaccination has been performed. Again and again it has been shown that such lymph is capable only of communicating the Jennerian infection.

Extension of this analogy.

Since then it is a quite unquestionable certainty that, even when the system is drenched with that subtlest infection of small-pox, the Jennerian vesicle preserves its own contagion pure and isolated, the argument may reasonably be extended. And, even if there were no evidence in relation to other diseases, this analogy would have rendered it eminently improbable that any, the most infectious, of their number could admix its contagion with the specific products of cow-pox. Indeed, so definitely and so constantly characterized are those local changes which different morbid poisons severally and specifically produce, that to say of a given phenomenon " this is a typical Jennerian vesicle" is, I believe, tantamount to saying " this is a vesicle, which only one unmodified influence can produce, which no second " influence can concur in producing, and in the contagion of which no second principle of " infection can possibly reside."

Maladies which are alleged to have been communicated by vaccination.

Turning, however, from these general considerations, I may inform you that the diseases which it has been suspected that vaccination might communicate have chiefly been scrofulous and syphilitic complaints, and various eruptions of the skin. In all but a very limited number of these cases it may be conclusively answered that the suspected mischief is physically impossible. Scrofula, for instance, and most skin diseases—even when, for experiment, their specific discharges and other products are deliberately inoculated on the healthy—are absolutely incommunicable by contagion; and it is inconceivable that the vaccine lymph, even if it could include these products, would alter the essential condition of their nature. Of some others among the diseases referred to, it may no doubt be admitted that certain of their specific products are infectious; but then again comes the question (which is already by anticipation almost disposed of) whether the constitutional existence of such diseases can qualify the contents *without modifying the characteristic development* of a true Jennerian vesicle.

Experiments on the subject.

Experiment, where it has been deliberately addressed to the solution of this question, has invariably answered *No;* and such experiment is worth more than many arguments.

M. Taupin.

The early Reports* of the French Academy contain numerous particulars on this interresting subject; but observations on the largest scale appear to have been made by M. Taupin during his residence as medical officer in the Paris Hospital for Sick Children; and Messieurs Blache and Guersant, Physician and Surgeon to this Institution, having occasion to discuss the general question, have included an account of M. Taupin's experiments in a passage which altogether is of so much importance that I transcribe it at length from their paper.†

" Le virus vaccin ne paraît pas s'allier avec d'autres virus: lorsqu'on inocule un mélange de virus " vaccin et de varioleux, on n'a qu'une de ces maladies, ou, si elles se développent toutes les deux ensemble, " elles marchent chacune séparément avec le caractère qui lui est propre. Dans un très-grand nombre " d'expériences tentée par le comité de vaccine ou par ses correspondants, on a pris du vaccin sur des pustules " vaccinales développées à dessein au milieu de dartres, d'ulcères scrofuleux, de teigne favus, de vésicules de " gale: on n'a remarqué que la vaccine sans aucun mélange de gale ou d'autres maladies. De nombreuses " expériences sur ce sujet ont été répétées par la Docteur Taupin, à l'Hôpital des Enfants Malades. Nous " empruntons ce qui suit à un mémoire inédit sur la vaccine, et qu'il a eu l'obligeance de nous communiquer.

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* Rapports présentés à M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur par l'Académie Royale de Médecine sur les Vaccinations pratiquées en France. From four of these Reports I extract the following paragraphs:—(Rapport 1808-9., pp. 54, 55.) " M. Pellieux, médecin à Baugency, nous a paru avoir fait l'expérience la plus concluante en inoculant le vaccin " d'un sujet varioleux à vingt-trois sujets qui ont eu simplement la vaccine. . . . Des sujets dartreux, galeux, " teigneux, vénérieux, scrofuleux, ont également fourni à quelques praticiens de la matière vaccinale, dont l'inocula- " tion a produit son effet ordinaire sans donner la moindre marque de la maladie dont les enfans étaient attaqués. (Rapport 1821–22, p. 41.) " Quelques personnes peu éclairées répugnent encore à faire vacciner leurs enfans " parcequ'elles supposent que les maladies des individus qui fournissent la matière, peuvent se transmettre par l'inter- " médiaire de la vaccine aux sujets sur lesquels on l'inocule. Cette crainte, détruite dans nos premières expériences " et toujours combattue depuis cette époque, l'a été de nouveau par plusieurs de nos correspondans. Ainsi M. Rochot, " médecin à Seurre, a vacciné dans un village du département de la Côte d'Or un enfant de six mois, dont la mère était " atteinte du mal vénérien, et qui lui même avait quelques pustules au front. Il inocula le vaccin de cet enfant à plusieurs " autres sur lesquels la vaccine se développa sans aucune complication d'affection syphilitique. M. Debar, médecin à " Rue, a fait la même expérience, et avec le même succès. M. Voisin, officier de santé à Solignac, a inoculé le vaccin " d'un sujet galeux sans donner la gale. Enfin, M. Labesque a inoculé quatre personnes avec du vaccin provenant " d'un sujet qui était en pleine suppuration de petite vérole et la vaccine s'est développée seule." (Rapport 1829, p. 15.) " On sait depuis longtemps que le virus vaccin ne se charge d'aucun principe contagieux. Cette année " plusieurs médecins, parmi lesquels se trouve M. Boucher de Versailles, l'ont inoculé après l'avoir puisé chez des " varioleux qui avaient à la fois la variole et la vaccine, et n'ont donné que cette dernière maladie." (Rapport 1834, p. 45.) Le virus vaccin ne communique et ne développe que la vaccine.

† Dictionnaire de Médecine (seconde édition) art. *Vaccine.*

" Pendant les quatre années qu'il a passées à cet hôpital, il a sous les yeux des chefs de service vacciné plus " de deux mille sujets placés dans des conditions différentes d'âge, de santé, &c.; il a suivi et noté avec soin " le résultat de l'inoculation, et il s'est surtout attaché à observer quelle modification les diverses maladies " pouvaient faire éprouver à la vaccine, et quelle influence celle-ci pouvait exercer sur elles à son tour. Il a " pu observer que le vaccin recueilli chez des enfants atteints de maladies aiguës ou chroniques, de fièvres " essentielles, affection typhoïde, fièvres éruptives, de phlegmasies thoraciques, cérébrales, abdominales, de " névroses, telles que chorée, hystérie, épilepsie, &c., était tout aussi actif que s'il eût été emprunté à des " enfants bien portants: qu'il donnait lieu à une vaccine tout aussi abondante et régulière, et qui préservait " tout aussi efficacement de la variole; et ce qu'il n'importait pas moins d'établir par un nombre considérable " d'observations, c'est que le virus ne transmettait aucune maladie, soit aigue, soit chronique, contagieuse " ou non contagieuse. Un grand nombre d'enfants atteints de gale, de scarlatine, de rougeole, de varicelle, " de varioloïde et de variole, ont fourni un vaccin qui n'a jamais communiqué aucune de ces maladies " contagieuses. Il en a été de même pour le vaccin pris sur des sujets atteints de rachitis, de scrofules, de " syphilis, de tubercules, d'éruptions chroniques du cuir chevelu, de dartres, &c. Dans aucun cas, nous y " insistons à dessein, le virus n'a rien communiqué que la vaccine toute seule. Loin de nous l'idée de " conclure de cette innocuité qu'on doive employer indifféremment du vaccin pris sur des sujets sains ou " malades; mais nous voulions rapporter ces faits bien avérés pour faire justice de ce préjugé qui attribue à " du vaccin malsain les maladies qui surviennent quelquefois chez le sujets vaccinés, longtemps même après " l'inoculation."

I am not aware of any counter experiments suggesting different conclusions to those which are expressed and justified in the preceding passage. They assert for vaccine lymph the principle which Dr. Mead a century ago asserted for the virus of small-pox inoculation: — "it is more material into what kind of body it be infused, than out of what it be taken."* Indeed in the whole list of diseases, syphilis is the only one to which serious suspicion could attach; and, in regard to its communicability by the lymph of a true Jennerian vesicle, various other observers confirm the accuracy of M. Taupin's results.†

Experiments of Professor Sigmund and Dr. Friedinger.

Moreover Professor Sigmund of Vienna (whose researches on everything relating to the inoculation of syphilis have been on a very large scale) has added to M. Taupin's results one, which, quite in a different manner, is equally against the possible invaccination of syphilis.

* It deserves mention that these fears about the possible transfer of some unintended contagion belonged to the days of small-pox inoculation, and were then much discussed. In Kirkpatrick's Analysis of Inoculation, mention is made of a case where he tried, with no ill effect, the inoculation of small-pox matter from a syphilitic patient. Dr. Mead (Chap. 5) writes of those who, "infected with an incurable itch of writing and taking great pleasure in "contradicting others to whom they bear envy, . . still go on to terrify us by saying that there is danger lest, "together with the small-pox, some other infection inherent in the blood and humours of the sick person should be "transmitted into the sound body, . . and such perhaps are scrofulous swellings and the venereal disease. Yet I "can hardly believe that it ever happens that the seed of one distemper should bring along with it mixed the "procreative matter of another of a nature quite different from it. . . It is in my opinion more material into "what kind of body the venom be infused than out of what it be taken." It is remarkable, too, that the first opponent of vaccination (Moseley, op. cit. xi.) discusses this point—not in reference to vaccination (against which it had not then been raised) but in reference to small-pox inoculation:—"Suppose a subject in the small-pox to have inveterate "scurvy, scrofula, itch, syphilitic infection, or consumption, certainly no person ought to take matter from such a "person for inoculation. But it might be done with as much safety as if none of these disorders were present. "Peculiar circumstances, which I had no share in creating, have rendered me acquainted with some of these facts, "and accident the others."

† Dr. Heymann (Henke's Zeitsch. 1856, p. 195) quotes some experiments by Dr. Schreier of Ratisbon, which are to the same effect:—"Zwei in hohem Grade syphilitische Kinder geimpft und aus den volkommen entwickelten "Impfblattern die klare Pockenlymphe auf gesunde Kinder übertragen, was nicht den geringsten Nachtheil für die "Geimpften zur Folge hatte;" and he gives some remarkable observations made by himself at Java. Children having scrofula, syphilis, itch, the endemic frambæsia, and other complaints, were used, indifferently with others, as sources of vaccine lymph; and no evidence ever appeared of any disease being thus communicated. This, he says, was especially observable in vaccination performed on the generally clean-skinned and constitutionally sound Chinese, from the Javans, who were so often the opposite.

In an official Report on the division of the Hospital over which he presides (Aerztlicher Bericht des Allgem. Krankenhauses; Wien, 1855) he relates experiments to show that syphilis in its inoculable form prevents, within the sphere of its infection, the simultaneous formation of a vaccine vesicle. The discharge of chancre (in which form alone syphilis is universally recognized to be inoculable) has been designedly mixed—as by nature it never could be mixed—with ordinary vaccine lymph; and the insertion of this compound poison in the skin has been followed only by the ordinary local results of syphilitic infection. No Jennerian vesicle has been formed; no signs have existed of any possible combination of the two infections. Dr. Friedinger, who conducted these important experiments in Professor Sigmund's wards, and under his observation, has also communicated their result to the Society of Surgeons at Vienna.*

Peculiar source of fallacy in cases of alleged invaccination of syphilis.

It is unquestionable, however, that cases are recorded in which the lookers-on (sometimes including a medical practitioner) have believed syphilis to have been communicated by vaccination. A moment's reflection suggests, that in such cases there must generally be sources of fallacy, which render them, in contrast with experimental results, almost valueless for instruction. When a child is born with the heritage of syphilis (a very frequent incident, if its parents have been suffering from that infection) the characteristic symptoms commonly do not appear till some weeks after birth; and then the scandal discloses itself. Now among persons with any sense of shame the knowledge that one had transmitted syphilis to one's child would always be a sore subject. There would be strong temptations to employ false pretexts. Not only would parents often conjointly wish to disguise from their medical attendant, or from members of their household, the real explanation of the child's ailment; but also, not infrequently, one parent would wish to conceal from the other that the origin of the disease had been a conjugal infidelity. In respect even of unmarried people, every surgeon knows what utterly false, far-fetched, and absurd explanations are given of syphilitic symptoms, primary and secondary; and it requires little experience to imagine how much more pertinacious will be the demand for excuses, and how much more active the supply of falsehood, under the complicated circumstances of connubial syphilis. Accordingly it is matter for surprise, that vaccination has not almost generally been pitched upon by persons in search of an apology for their syphilitic children. But in truth even such allegations against it have been few; and their paucity (assuming them all to have been made in good faith) would be a strong reason for regarding them with mistrust;† for surely if syphilis could be diffused by the vaccine lymph

* Abhandl. der Gesellschaft der Aerzte zu Wien, 1854–5.

† Medical sources of fallacy are really too numerous for enumeration. But there is one against which, in my opinion, peculiar caution is required. I have personally reason to know that a simple surgical incision, on a child having latent in it the taint of hereditary syphilis, may become the seat of ulceration, which will present the ordinary characters and require the specific treatment of a secondary syphilitic sore. Some years ago I performed on a little boy, having no apparent ill health, a very trifling surgical operation—that for phimosis. In a few days the incision was, as is usual, all but well. In a few more it had begun to ulcerate. For some weeks there continued in the part an indolent inflammatory process, with considerable swelling, and slow but progressive ulceration. A variety of treatment failed to do good. At length a suspicion occurred to my mind which led me to prescribe iodide of potassium. Within eight-and-forty hours the wound had thoroughly changed its character—every reason for alarm was gone; and within a few days complete healing was accomplished. I now learnt that the child had been born with a strong hereditary taint, and had—long before the operation—required constitutional treatment on account of the usual symptoms of infantine syphilis. I believe, also—but here it is easier to be deceived—that I have seen the same constitutional influence modify a primary syphilitic sore (contracted by an adult already suffering from secondary syphilis) and convert it, at its period of repair, into what had all the characters of secondary syphilitic ulceration. At least I have seen such a sore, after months of unsuccessful treatment, change its character in a few hours, and rapidly advance to healing under the use of iodide of potassium. Now, what certainly happened in the first case with the clean cut of a surgical knife, and probably in the second case with a sore which had been the seat of

of children with an hereditary taint of that disease, this possibility must long ago have been made evident on a scale far too considerable for question.*

Real cases of inoculation of syphilis in pretended vaccination have arisen in a different manner.

Among the scanty number of recorded cases in which such allegations have been made, there are, however, some, in which, so far as I can judge, it seems almost certain that a person pretending to vaccinate did really effect a syphilitic inoculation. Properly to estimate these grievous instances of malpractice, two considerations must be adverted to:—First, to the already quoted negative results obtained by Taupin and many other observers in their experimental inoculations of lymph from the true Jennerian vesicles of syphilitic children; secondly, to the fact that secondary syphilis itself is very possibly not communicable even by direct inoculation of matter from the ulcers and eruptions which it occasions; for many of the ablest experimenters in Europe declare, that in hundreds of trials they have never once succeeded in thus conveying from person to person the slightest infection of syphilis. And, regard being had to these considerations, it becomes almost certain, that in the cases referred to, the matter of chancres—the matter of primary syphilis—was used instead of vaccine lymph by the vaccinator; a mistake (however it may have occurred) of so gross and criminal a nature, that the medical profession would feel no sympathy for the person through whose neglect or incompetence it happened.

Cases where small-pox matter has been unintentionally used in vaccination.

Other illustrations of culpable malpractice in vaccination, though rare, are not unknown. In the French Report (which has just reached us) on the vaccinations of 1854, mention is made of an outbreak of small-pox due to the unintentional employment of variolous matter—instead of vaccine lymph—for inoculation. And I have been informed that a grievous instance of the same kind, leading to not inconsiderable loss of life, recently occurred in this country.

But in coming to cases of this description, there is no longer question of the merits of vaccination. If recorded instances of the kind—instead of being so few that you may count them on your fingers—were of innumerable frequency, they would make no argument against vaccination. Only they would—if possible—render more obvious than it is, the expediency and duty of providing that this great self-defence of nations against pestilence be not ignorantly and recklessly administered.

General result.

Here indeed is the whole gist of the matter. Earlier parts of this letter have shown that by vaccination, properly administered, the once enormous fatality of small-pox may be reduced almost to nothing. The present section justifies a conclusion, that against this vast gain there is no loss to count. Of the various alleged drawbacks to such great advantages the present state of medical knowledge recognizes no single trace. Jenner's discovery—properly utilized—has been a pure blessing to mankind, an unmixed addition to the strength and happiness of nations.

To say of vaccination, that it has sometimes been ill administered—to say that, under pretext of its administration, harm has sometimes been given instead of good, poison instead of antidote—is to speak, not against it, but—whether rightly or wrongly—against its administrators.

The vaccinations of Europe are now counted annually by millions. It may be vain to hope that every lancet shall be used with equal skill and equal carefulness, or that all

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a specific infection, might, I presume, happen at the vaccine punctures of a child having latent constitutional syphilis. Under the operation of this constitutional taint, they, or one of them, might become the seat of secondary syphilitic ulceration, and greatly perplex any observer in ignorance of the real cause; especially, of course, if the parents were endeavouring to disguise the previous facts of the case.

* Dr. Heim (op. cit. p. 613) observes that an universal infection (allgemeine Landesseuche) of scrofula must very long since have occurred if this disease could have been communicated by vaccination; and he adds, that perhaps it would not have been much better with the diffusion of secondary syphilis. Dr. Heim is among those who have experimented on the subject; and his results accorded with M. Taupin's conclusions as to the non-communicability of syphilis by the lymph of a Jennerian vesicle.

populations shall be equally anxious to render those operations successful; but medicine at least has contributed her share, in showing that — subject to these conditions — small-pox needs cause no further fear, nor its antidote be accepted with mistrust.

V. Public Vaccination in England.

More than forty years had passed since the time when Jenner's discovery first became an accepted part of medical science. Throughout the continent of Europe arrangements more or less complete had long been made to render it of universal application. Its triumphs were everywhere recognized. During eight consecutive years in the Grand Duchy of Baden, during thirteen consecutive years in the city of Copenhagen, there had been no single death from small-pox.

While foreign governments were thus fulfilling the aspirations of the English surgeon, and by vast economies of human life were realizing the new source of national strength which his genius had given to mankind, in Jenner's own country there was less progress to be traced.

Till 1840 no general provision was made.

The action of the British Legislature had been confined to subsidising by an annual grant (finally of 2,000*l.*) the National Vaccine Institution. This establishment, directed *ex officio* by the annual heads of the London Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, had, since the year 1808,

National Vaccine Establishment.

fulfilled the indispensable object of maintaining and furnishing supplies of vaccine lymph; but it had never possessed either apparatus or authority for any general system of vaccination. Its labours as a vaccinating establishment were of little importance, except as subsidiary to the other and main object of its existence; for its vaccinations were confined to London, and even here, at their utmost, were but in small proportion to the requirements of the metropolis.*

Charity Vaccination.

Charitable institutions and the generous zeal of the medical profession did very much to diffuse the benefits of vaccination. But, with so great an interest at stake, this dependence on casual good will seemed an uncertain title to the desired possession, especially while it was "held that an overseer was not bound to take measures to procure the poor children of the "parish to be vaccinated during the prevalence of small-pox." †

The working of this negative system can be measured but imperfectly by statistical evidence; either as to the defect of vaccination, or as to the consequences therefrom resulting. For on the one hand, no account was kept of persons charitably vaccinated;‡ and on the other hand, till after 1837 (when general registration began in this country) there could be no authentic knowledge of deaths by small-pox. But, from the establishment of the General Register Office in 1837 to the abandonment of charity-vaccination in 1840, there exist

Large small-pox mortality of the years 1838–40.

accurate mortuary records; and from their results, as embodied in the Second and Third Reports of the Registrar-General, I learn that nearly 36,000 deaths by small-pox signalized

* The Annual Report of 1839 states, that in 1838 (when small-pox was severely epidemic) the establishment vaccinated 18,659 persons, being "6,241 more than had been vaccinated in the metropolis and neighbourhood in any former year," and more than double the present average of its vaccinations. The births in the metropolis in 1838 were about 55,000.

† The Vaccination Acts, by Danby P. Fry, Esq., page 20, note.

‡ The Recruiting Returns of the Army Medical Board for the years 1846–55 show that, among 136,113 recruits medically inspected and found fit for service, the marks of previous vaccination or small-pox were as in the annexed Table; or, in round numbers, that out of every 14 young men of the enlisting population, at least 3 had had small-

Number of Recruits.	Having Marks of Vaccination.	Having Marks of Small-pox.	Having no distinct Marks of either.
136,113	96,545	29,220	10,348
Rate per 1,000	709	215	76

those last three years of non-legislation. Further, an inquiry made into the ages of the victims of 1839 showed that three fourths of their number were children under five years of age, who, in nearly every individual case, must have been unvaccinated: since death by post-vaccinal small-pox at that early period of life is almost an unknown occurrence.*

Especially of unvaccinated children.

Seventeen years ago, the Legislature provided (3 & 4 Vict. c. 29) that vaccination at the public cost might be claimed of local authorities in every parish of England and Wales; and this enactment was followed by a further provision (necessary, because Poor Law guardians and overseers were to be the administrators of the law) that gratuitous vaccination should not place its recipient in the position of persons receiving parochial relief.

First provision for general public vaccination under optional system.

This measure, after thirteen years experience of its working, was found insufficient for its purpose. There was improvement, indeed, so far as could be ascertained; for the small-pox death-rate during the three years 1838–40 had been 770 per million, and now was only 304; but the latter death-rate denoted for England more than 5,221 annual deaths, and of these, as before, the vast majority were infantine. A classification made, according to age, of 4,858 small-pox deaths which occurred in London during the five years 1848–52, and of 4,227 small-pox deaths which occurred in England in 1847, shows, as in the annexed table, that more than two thirds were under five years of age, and that but a sixth of the number had completed ten years.

Small pox during the years 1840–53.

Ages at Death of 9,085 fatal Cases of Small-pox.

At all Ages.		0–5.	5–10.	10–15.	15 and over.
England in 1847	4,227	3,114	527	111	475
London in 1848–52	4,858	3,265	659	154	780
Total - -	9,085	6,379	1,186	265	1,255

With the accurate knowledge already possessed on the protective powers of vaccination, the above facts could be interpreted in only one way. Putting aside all question of the older victims, and omitting all reference to the records of public vaccination, the observer of those facts could be quite certain that in England annually about 4,500 infants and children were dying by one specific parental neglect.

Continued high mortality of infants under optional system.

And this certainty was made doubly certain by the annual statements of the Poor Law Board on the progress of public vaccination. During the five years 1848–52 the annual births in England had averaged 568,811; but the public vaccinations of infants under one year of age had averaged only 180,961. It was argued (and subsequent events have shown the argument to have been sound) that, if the Vaccination Extension Act had been working in a satisfactory manner the number of infantine vaccinations would have been double, if not triple, what it was. Indeed the same official statistics which showed the above-stated deficiency of infantine vaccination showed also that this neglect arose neither in reluctance to profit by the new institution of gratuitous vaccination, nor in prejudices against the thing itself, but mainly in men's passiveness of procrastination. For while the annual public vacci-

Continued indifference towards early vaccination.

pox, 10 had been vaccinated, and 1 had undergone neither small-pox nor vaccination. From this it may be inferred that at the birth time of these recruits (20–30 years ago) the vaccination of infants, as compared with the number of births, was very considerably under the proportion $\frac{7}{10}$; because the generation from which those recruits were survivors must have lost a disproportionate number of its unvaccinated, not only by small-pox (which would have affected them almost exclusively) but likewise by those infantine diseases which would have destroyed many before the age at which vaccination is performed.

* Dr. Gregory, in reference to the small-pox deaths of this period, speaks of them as having occurred "in great "majority among infants and very young children, not one of whom had probably ever been vaccinated." He says, "we have satisfactory evidence that under fifteen years of age the deaths by small-pox after vaccination are scarcely noticeable."

nations of infants under one year of age had averaged only 180,961, those at higher ages had averaged 185,139; in other words, public vaccinations were being performed to the amount of nearly two thirds the annual number of births; but with such indifference towards the object to be obtained, that not half of such vaccinations were performed within even the first year, and of course a much smaller proportion within the first six months, of life. No wonder that, with this carelessness on the subject, small-pox continued to be fatal to large numbers of the infantine population. And a further statistical analysis of the material I have already quoted shows, that while more than two thirds of all deaths by small-pox were happening under five years of age, deaths in the first year of life made more than a third of this proportion.

1853. First establishment of compulsory system.

Under these circumstances, some improvement in the law was evidently required; and in 1853 such improvement was partially effected by an Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 100.) to "Extend and make compulsory the Practice of Vaccination." This law, which has now been in force nearly four years, makes it an obligation on parents and guardians that every child (its health permitting) shall be vaccinated within, at furthest, four months from birth. It also attaches a penalty to non-compliance with this enactment, and provides that Registrars of Births (who are to keep record of all vaccinations under the Act) shall at the registration of each birth give to the persons concerned a printed notice of their legal obligation.

Principle of the law.

This was indeed a very important measure. Infantine vaccination was at length recognized at its full value. Henceforth it was to be counted among those conditions, necessary for the maintenance of life, which a parent should not be entitled to withhold (any more than food or clothing) from his offspring.

To what extent was it an interference with private rights?

Persons, unacquainted with the circumstances under which this law was made, have doubted whether it was not an improper restriction of personal freedom. It being assumed as the limitary principle of human law, that men may be left free to follow every inclination which relates only to themselves, it would certainly seem foreign to the province of legislation to insist on one's caring for one's own health; and if a man's having small-pox could affect none but himself, little need be said against his right of having it *ad libitum*. Even in this light, however, it deserves consideration that he who indulges a preference for small-pox, does so to the detriment or danger of his neighbours; and as they often suffer by his infection, so they might reasonably claim to be heard on that question of his privilege. Still the main object of the obligatory law, as I understand it, is not to prevent adults from cultivating—if they be so minded—a personal taste for small-pox; its object is to prevent them from *compelling* (for in this case *allowing* amounts to compelling) their children to incur the worst perils of that disease. The interference of the law was an interference between parent and child:—a kind of interference very sparingly exercised in this country, and the exercise of which on slight grounds would of course be intolerable. The practical justification of any such law depends on the amount of evil which it is designed to correct; and four or five thousand annual deaths by one specific parental omission constituted in this case a strong argument. It was under pressure of this appeal, that the Compulsory Vaccination Act was passed. The option which the new law restricted was not that of a conscious agent deliberately preferring for himself the dangers of small-pox to the securities of vaccination. The thousands who annually died of non-vaccination had never raised their voices for the privilege of unrestricted small-pox. The so-called "liberty"—thenceforth to be abridged—was that of exposing unconscious infants to become the prey of a fatal and mutilative disease. It was this *liberty of omissional infanticide* which the law took courage to check.

It seems to me that persons most careful for true liberty might, on the alleged grounds, be most urgent to provide for the compulsory vaccination of infants: and I believe that the general sense of the public concurred with the conclusion of the Legislature, that here

was one of the many occasions on which, for common good, individual crotchets ought to give way.

Doubts might have been felt as to its practical working.

Yet let me confess for myself, that, if I had had occasion four years ago to express an opinion on this subject, I should very greatly (and, the result shows, very wrongly) have feared the operation of such a measure. Not for a moment, indeed, should I have doubted the moral right of the legislature to interfere—if it could successfully interfere—with that ignorant or wicked negligence which was killing so many thousands of helpless children: but I should have dreaded lest another evil might result from the enactment of a compulsory law. Believing that vaccination is, beyond all comparison, the greatest practical good with which medical science has enriched us, I should have felt the utmost apprehension lest, by association with penal provisions, it might perhaps become unpopular; lest this apparently unnatural combination should excite resistance or suspicion; lest the public should in any degree mistrust a gift, which the law would compel them to accept.

Such doubts have been solved.

In fairness towards others who perhaps still entertain these doubts, I frankly confess to you that, four years ago, they would have been my own: but I am now most glad to be able to show that such alarms would have been unnecessary. Experience has already disposed of them. Partly from the English habit of respecting every actual law, and partly no doubt because the justice of this particular one was recognized, the Act for compulsory vaccination was obeyed with alacrity. And many arguments on the subject may be saved by a simple perusal of the annexed table. The first line of figures gives the average (to which I have already referred) of births and of public vaccinations during the years 1848–52; and you will observe that while the births in England were 568,811, the infantine vaccinations were only 180,960. In 1853 the law was altered. In 1854 you find the infantine vaccinations considerably more than doubled. From 180,960 they had risen to 408,824. And not only this. The indirect action of the law had extended to induce what it could not compel; and vaccinations at ages after the first year of life had likewise been increased by more than 100,000 cases. Thus in 1854, under the immediate influence of the new law, the total public vaccinations of England at all ages exceeded by more than 75,000 the total number of births; the large majority of 290,111 cases in the third column consisting no doubt of young children, whose vaccination under the former defective system had been indefinitely delayed.

—	Annual Public Vaccinations.		Annual Births.
	Under One Year of Age.	Over One Year of Age.	
Average of the Five Years 1848–52	180,960*	185,139	568,811
1854 - -	408,824	290,111	623,699
1855 - - -	354,979	109,120	623,181
1856 - -	350,847	84,165	640,840

Immediate very large increase of infantine vaccination.

Subsequent decline in this increase.

The table shows a further important fact. In the line for 1855 and in that for 1856 you will notice again a decline in the number of vaccinations; not alone in the third column (where a decline from 290,111 to 109,120, and again from 109,120 to 84,165, might mean only that the first year of activity had so far cleared off existing arrears in the category as to leave but few non-vaccinated children to appear afterwards) but also in the second column; where a decline from 408,824 to 354,979, and from 354,979 to 350,847, infantine vaccinations can only denote that the *stimulus which was given to early vaccination by the new law in the first year of its working, became in the second year less effective than in the first, and in the third less effective than in the second.*

Meaning of the secondary decline in the number of infantine vaccinations.

The explanation is simple. At the first passing of the law, people hastened to obey—because they feared to disobey—its imperative provisions. The possibility of a summons and of a fine was before them. This, which would not have conquered any resolute objection, was just enough to stir that mere indifference which among uneducated persons is the

main obstacle to universal infantine vaccination. The law commanded *and threatened;* so it must be obeyed. Thus, in the first year: but it was soon discovered that the threat was an empty one, that it could not be fulfilled, that the law had provided no machinery for its execution. And then forthwith obedience began to decline in the proportion which those figures express.

Defect in the Act of Parliament.

In short it is a radical defect in the Act, considered in its compulsory relations, that the duty of warning defaulters, and the discretionary power of proceeding against them, are assigned to no local officer or local authority, and that consequently the compulsory provision of the law rapidly tends to be regarded as a dead letter.*

Progressive diminution of

Still it is impossible to overlook that great good has been done.† It would be premature

* The annexed Table (for the particulars in which I am indebted to Mr. Tomkins, Inspector of Vaccinations to the National Vaccine Establishment) illustrates that disobedience to the secondary provisions of the law has also increased, and—to judge from this sample—has prevailed in a large majority of even those cases in which vaccination has been duly performed. The Act of Parliament requires that vaccinated children shall on the eighth day be taken back for inspection as to the success of the vaccination, and shall receive a certificate of its success. Mr. Tomkins shows that, of 407 cases vaccinated by him in the last 6½ months, only 97 were brought back for inspection, and only 3 received certificates. The Registrar's Notice, which enjoins that "this paper must be shown to the medical practitioner when the child is taken to him for inspection after vaccination," was presented in only 58 of the 97 cases.

Proceedings at the Central Station of the National Vaccine Establishment.	Vaccinations performed by the Inspector.	Cases brought back for Inspection on the 8th Day.	Cases brought with their corresponding Registrar's Notices.	Certificates of Successful Vaccination given to Applicants.
Sept. 1853—Sept. 1854	1192	289	265	86
Sept. 1854—Sept. 1855	1502	210	179	29
Sept. 1855—Sept. 1856	943	256	195	24
Sept. 1856—April 1857	407	97	58	3

† On the whole three years the infantine vaccinations of England and Wales have amounted to nearly three fifths of the births. The annexed table, giving an account of such vaccinations in the different parishes of the metropolis, may illustrate how very unequally different places contribute to the general proportion. In the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, for every hundred births during the three years 1854–6, there have been 81 infantine vaccinations by the public vaccinator. In the parish of St. Luke's there have been only 28. Without local inquiry, it is not possible to decide how much of the apparent insufficiency of infantine vaccination in certain districts is really what it seems; but there are many differences in the table for which I am unable to account otherwise than by supposing that there are corresponding differences of merit in the local arrangements for public vaccination.

Infantine Vaccinations performed in the Metropolis during the Triennial Period 1854–6.

Parishes.	Births.	Vaccinations under 1 Year of Age.		
		Successful.	Total number.	Total number per 100 Births.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	10,944	7,909	8,880	81·1
St. Luke, Chelsea	5,670	3,250	3,427	60·4
Clerkenwell	6,612	3,215	3,216	48·4
Fulham	3,119	1,866	1,883	60·4
St. George (East)	5,585	2,448	2,462	44·1
St. George (Hanover Square)	6,195	3,031	3,311	53·4
St. Giles and St. George (Bloomsbury)	5,357	1,870	1,891	35·3
Hackney	6,347	2,935	3,002	47·3
Hampstead	987	344	396	40·1
Holborn	4,223	2,381	2,446	57·9
St. Mary, Islington	12,209	6,422	6,626	54·3
St. James, Westminster	2,816	1,278	1,492	53·0
Kensington	5,056	2,032	2,079	41·1
City of London	3,611	1,141	1,152	31·9
East London	4,517	2,406	2,447	54·2
West London	2,457	1,552	1,561	63·5
St. Luke, Middlesex	7,457	2,059	2,085	28·0
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	6,618	4,125	4,356	65·8
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	2,001	1,435	1,479	73·9
Marylebone	13,620	6,543	6,578	48·3
Paddington	5,015	1,885	1,933	38·5
St. Pancras	18,200	8,243	8,407	46·2
Poplar	7,570	4,337	4,381	57·9
Shoreditch	14,045	8,355	8,618	61·4
Stepney	13,188	5,699	5,730	43·4
Strand	7,412	2,584	2,637	35·6
Whitechapel	8,301	5,926	6,113	73·6
Bermondsey	6,152	2,764	2,805	45·6
Camberwell	5,995	3,043	3,271	54·6
St. George, Southwark	5,750	2,881	3,078	53·5
Lambeth	15,813	6,087	6,217	39·3
St. Mary, Newington	7,844	3,252	3,388	43·2
St. Olave	1,717	866	866	50·4
Rotherhithe	1,754	836	836	47·7
St. Saviour	3,762	2,803	2,803	74·5
Wandsworth and Clapham	5,358	2,359	2,420	45·2
Greenwich	11,464	6,041	6,278	54·8
Lewisham	4,361	1,655	1,753	40·2

to say much on the influence against small-pox which the new law must already have exerted; for conclusions in medical statistics take long to ripen, and here we have only two years' experience to record. Yet I may beg you to read the annexed table, as showing that diminutions in small-pox mortality have hitherto kept pace with improvements in the law. The first line of this table expresses the high mortality which belonged to the last three years of the period of *charity-vaccination*. Its second line expresses the greatly reduced mortality which belonged to the period of *optional vaccination*. Its third and fourth lines express the very much smaller mortality which has attended the system of *compulsory vaccination* during the two years of its adoption. If such figures are insufficient to sustain a pathological argument, they are at least enough greatly to encourage the Legislature to further improvements of the law.

small-pox has followed the successive improvements of the law.

Periods compared.	Annual Deaths by Small-pox in England and Wales.	Annual Rate per Million of the Population.
Average of three years 1838–40	11,944	770
Average of nine* of the years 1841–53	5,221	304
1854	2,808	149
1855	2,525	132

* N.B.—During the four years 1843–6 causes of death were not distinguished in the reports of the Registrar-General.

And such improvements are indubitably called for. First, in order to fulfil those objects which are expressed in the title of the last Act, "To extend and make compulsory the Practice of Vaccination," it is requisite to amend that defect which I have named. Yet, while for the recited purpose, it is indispensable that the law should be rendered quite stringent and workable, it seems to me scarcely less important that it should never be worked in an oppressive dogmatical manner, and that appeal to its penal provisions should as rarely as possible be made. Against any abuse there would be given, I think, the amplest security which the nature of the case admits, if the power of summoning offenders before a magistrate could be exercised only under direction of the Local Board. With the threat of this power in the distance—with the knowledge that in cases of obstinate disobedience it could really be invoked and really become operative — I believe that such cases would not exist; that practically the *compulsion* of the law would consist in the fact of a local officer sending his reminder to persons in default; for that this reminder (itself exceptional) would almost invariably produce an immediate compliance with the law.

Further improvements are required.

Precaution to be taken against any too peremptory working of the law.

I have said that the compulsory enactment of 1853 *partially* effected the desired amelioration of the law. It was, however, no trifling part which remained for improvement. And not only does it still remain; but indeed the very change which was made has rendered still more imperative the necessity for a further and completing reform.

Provision is required for more uniform good quality of vaccination.

For surely no principle can be more obvious than this:—that if the State professes to vaccinate the people—above all, if it compels the people to be vaccinated—it must take every possible security for the excellence of the vaccination which it offers.

The Legislature has hitherto not recognised that there is such a thing as bad vaccination. And indeed, in large part, vaccination is certainly good; otherwise small-pox could not, within half a century, have been, as it has been, rendered comparatively infrequent and innocuous. Yet, that there is current in England and Wales not only an appreciable amount of utterly incompetent vaccination, but a very considerable proportion of second-rate vaccination, is quite certain.

I know of no person so qualified to speak on this subject as Mr. Marson; who for more than twenty years has resided as surgeon in the Small-pox Hospital of London, and has continuously applied himself to record the results of non-vaccination and of sham vaccination.

Mr Marson's evidence as to the excess of bad vaccination, and as to its consequences.

I have already quoted this gentleman's very important observation, that if vaccinated persons happen to contract small-pox, the mortality among the best-vaccinated of the number is but one-thirtieth part of the mortality among the ill-vaccinated. And as regards the large and lamentable preponderance of the latter class, Mr. Marson's Papers (see page 19) will show you that of 3,094 vaccinated persons whom he has seen suffering with small-pox, only 268 presented what he considered the marks of thorough vaccination. Mr. Marson insists on "evils, more especially affecting the humbler classes, connected with the circumstances unde "which vaccinations in country districts are performed;" and further, his opportunities having enabled him to judge of the vaccinations of other kingdoms of Europe, he assigns even a very low relative rank to the performances of England; observing, that "there can "be no justifiable reason why the rural inhabitants of England and Wales should be, as "he knows them to be, far less well vaccinated than are the rural inhabitants of Denmark, "Sweden, and Prussia."

And—besides the terribly large proportion of patients, nominally vaccinated, whose vaccination, because of unskilfulness, has been but of partial effect—there are other cases "of "frequent occurrence at the Small-pox Hospital," where patients are in the category of non-vaccinated persons, simply because bungling operators have failed to vaccinate them. "With "good lymph, and the observance of all proper precautions (says Mr. Marson) an expert vacci-"nator should not fail in his attempts to vaccinate above once in 150 times; yet a large "number of those, who take upon themselves the duty think they do very well if they "succeed, however imperfectly, five times out of six; and patients often present themselves "with small-pox at the hospital, who state they have been cut five, six, eight times, or more, "for cow-pox without effect."

Local prejudices against vaccination often testify to the same effect.

Far less precise than Mr. Marson's experience, but in its own way equally deserving of consideration, there is other evidence which raises great doubts as to the quality of much current English vaccination. Among the so-called prejudices against the practice, there are some which represent a partial truth; erring indeed only in so far as they impute generally to vaccination what they should have imputed exclusively to the vaccinator. Considerable disturbance of health has often followed—sometimes to a dangerous and even fatal extent—the improper acts of persons pretending to vaccinate. If all operators equally had been impressed with the necessity of following Jenner's short and simple teaching; if all equally had inquired into the state of health of children they were about to vaccinate, and had stayed proceeding till any temporary ailment had been removed; if all equally had been careful as to the condition of children from whom lymph has been taken; if all equally had been content to study the natural progress of the Jennerian vesicle, and the different qualities of material which it furnishes at successive stages, or under accidental disturbances, of its course; if, in short, all equally had recognized that vaccination is not a mere easy trick of the fingers, that it requires to be done, and that its results require to be followed, with the observant eye of an educated special experience;—if, I say, the substance of this had been in the minds of all who have pretended to vaccinate, little, very little, would have been heard of prejudices against that matchless discovery. A local prejudice against vaccination would, in my judgment, be a reason for inquiring into the skill with which, in the prejudiced locality, vaccination has been administered; whereupon I should not be surprised to hear of some individual case in which nominal vaccination has either proved useless as a protection against small-pox, or has occasioned unexpected suffering to the child; and the inquiry, if pressed further, would probably show that the origin of this scandal has either been (on the first supposition) one of those imperfect vaccinations against which Mr. Marson protests, or (on the other supposition)

some incompetence or neglect relating to the selection of lymph, or the due preparation of the patient. When I reflect how entirely the local repute of vaccination may be affected by one or two cases of this description, and at the same time remember our present absolute insecurity against their very frequent occurrence, I feel very strongly convinced that vaccination has not had a reasonable chance of becoming popular in this country. "It should be remembered" (says Mr. Marson, in his Petition to the House of Commons) "that no authorized "system of vaccination has been established in England. All persons—medical men, "clergymen, amateurs, druggists, old women, midwives, &c.—are allowed to vaccinate in any "way he or she may think proper, and the persons operated on are considered to have "been vaccinated."

Miscellaneous practitioners of vaccination.

It is certain that the non-medical male and female vaccinators to whom Mr. Marson refers must often have brought scandal on the practice, and that many persons have met their deaths by small-pox under the false security of such unskilful vaccination. The present law requires under penalty that the infant (its health permitting) shall be taken for vaccination to "some duly qualified medical practitioner," who shall afterwards certify the results of his proceeding. It is probable that under working of this provision the number of amateur vaccinations has considerably decreased; but obviously the intention of the law remains liable to be frustrated, while vaccination can with impunity be attempted by persons who cannot even legally, much less competently, give any certificate as to its results.

Probably diminished under existing law.

To what extent vaccination has been unskilfully performed by persons purporting to be members of the medical profession, and to what extent (within a much narrower circle) it has been unskilfully performed by persons possessing legal credentials of their qualifications to practise surgery, are questions which I cannot answer.

As regards the system of public vaccination in this country, it is principally in the hands of the Poor Law Medical Officers of England and Wales; and I cannot refer to these gentlemen without begging you to understand, that some remarks which I shall directly offer on that system are not intended as a criticism on the staff by which so many of its advantages are dispensed. Indeed I am reluctant to leave unexpressed the very deep respect which I feel for their often ill-requited labours. Among them there are men—not a few—whose lives are continuous acts of unrecorded self-devotion; whose disinterested goodness conduces, equally with the achievements of our great masters, to ennoble the medical profession. And looking to the whole body, and to its whole ministrations, I will venture to say, that no other walk of human life can show a larger proportion of skill, education, and conscientious industry, than is given by these officers—too frequently under circumstances of non-appreciation and discouragement—to the daily and nightly comfort of their suffering fellow creatures.

Public vaccination chiefly by Poor Law medical officers.

It is for the interest of this meritorious body of men (not less than of the public) that in a system which they chiefly contribute to work, competence and incompetence should not be confounded together; especially, that all future admissions to the number of public vaccinators should be of persons fully qualified for the duties they venture to undertake.

And this brings me to the point at which I am obliged to mention one serious defect in reference to my present subject—the absence, namely, of proper provision for the general study of vaccination.

Absence of provision for general study of vaccination.

While the law provides a specific machinery for public vaccination, offering it gratuitously to all persons; and still more, while the use of this very machinery is in fact, for at least two-thirds of the population, not optional but compulsory; so long, I have ventured to assert, it is a moral obligation on the State, that what it thus invites and compels people to accept shall

Under present system a public vaccinator may be appointed who has in no degree studied vaccination.

be of at least good quality. It was the intention and, I humbly think, a wise intention of the Legislature, that the responsibility of choosing the most efficient person for each appointment as public vaccinator should be vested in local authorities, subject only to the limitation that none but "legally qualified medical practitioners" should be contracted with for the purpose. It was naturally believed that under this limitation every needful security was taken for the uniform appointment of persons possessing familiarity with the practice of vaccination. About two dozen varieties of medical practitioners attest the utter incoherence and insufficiency of our laws relating to the medical profession; and no one, so far as I am aware, has hitherto succeeded in defining what, among these, is a "legally qualified medical practitioner" in the sense of the law referred to. But, defined or undefined, that term does not give the security which it surely was the intention of the Legislature to take. There is (I feel some shame in confessing it) *no general test of medical proficiency which implies a knowledge of vaccination.* Nor, so far as I know, have we *any medical school where vaccination is systematically and practically taught.* The young man who formally undergoes the now almost superseded apprenticeship to an apothecary, or who in any other capacity resides during his pupilage with a medical practitioner (especially if that practitioner be in the Poor Law medical service) will generally have had fair opportunities of learning to vaccinate. But this case is far, very far, from being universal; and as regards other students of medicine, I can offer no opinion on the source whence their knowledge is to come. There may be examinations of which I have never heard. There may be schools of which the particulars are not before me. Therefore I will not venture to affirm that no candidate at the College of Surgeons has ever been asked a question on vaccination, or that no medical school in England and Wales teaches the practice of vaccination. But the truth would not be very remote from these assertions. And the point which is of real importance for my present argument is, that a medical student may pass through an industrious and creditable pupilage—may obtain his diploma, license and degree, as physician, surgeon, apothecary, and doctor—may become, in every possible sense of the word, a "legally qualified medical practitioner"—may be eligible and actually elected for the appointment of public vaccinator—and meanwhile may never have performed, perhaps even never have witnessed, one single act of vaccination.

Appointment must be of "legally qualified medical practitioner:"

but a "legally qualified medical practitioner" may never have seen a vaccination.

In future modifications of the law these circumstances will require to be considered. It seems a necessary complement to what has already been enacted, that candidates for the appointment of public vaccinator should give evidence of having learnt to vaccinate, and that public facilities should exist for the practical study of vaccination.

Arrangements for national vaccination are matter of medical science.

Administrative arrangements for the supply of public vaccination cannot properly be considered a merely secretarial affair. What has to be administered is not a mechanical matter of routine and registration; but a system which from beginning to end, and from centre to circumference, requires in all its parts to be vitalized by the *science of medicine.* Only thus, as it seems to me, can that security be given, which the public has a right to demand, for the uniform excellence of public vaccination. Only thus can local prejudices against vaccination be successfully and permanently resisted. Only thus can the thing itself be rendered the unqualified blessing which it ought to be.

Necessary conditions for efficiency of the system.

And it seems to me that arrangements for these ends can only be expressed in some such conditions as the following:—(1) in the special qualification of public vaccinators; (2) in systematic medical supervision of the results of public vaccination; (3) in thorough medical inquiry whenever cause of complaint is alleged or suspected; and (4) in the regulation of details of the service on a uniform plan under the advice of members of the medical profession specially skilled in the subject.

The accomplishment of these objects was aimed at in that proposed transfer of the superintendence of vaccination to the Board of Health, which was the chief feature of last year's Bill, introduced by the President of this Board, and the President of the Poor Law Board.

Proposed transfer of superintendence of vaccination to the Health Department of the Government.

It was believed by both Boards that the transfer of this important branch of medical administration to that department which has specially to concern itself with medical subjects would conduce to the public service. It was believed that this department (permanently employing a medical officer) would be better able than the Poor Law Board (which has no medical element in its constitution) to give the requisite supervision to the results of public vaccination, and to direct by a medical inspector those inquiries which outbreaks of small-pox, or complaints of mal-vaccination, or other circumstances might render necessary. It was further believed that the constitution of the Board of Health, while enabling it more easily than the Poor Law Board to effect *de die in diem* these acts of supervision, would also give peculiar facilities for a still more important action. It was believed that, by using in the interests of vaccination its powers of appointing a *Medical Council*, the Board of Health could obtain, in a public and recognized manner, the advice—not only of those eminent functionaries of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons who at present, as an annual board, direct the distribution of lymph from the National Vaccine Establishment — but also of other persons, whose special labours in regard of small-pox and vaccination qualify them to be advisers of the Government and guides of the medical profession in whatever relates to the subject. It was believed that under such advice the Board might, with great advantage to the public service, *bring into one system the arrangements for public vaccination and the hitherto separate arrangements for the supply of vaccine lymph ;** might *fix conditions of qualification for the future appointment of public vaccinators ;* might thus *indirectly promote among medical students the general and thorough study of vaccination ;* might *provide that certain large vaccinating stations should become self-supporting schools of practical instruction ;* and might *issue regulations of detail for many matters in public vaccination* which at present (not desirably for their object) are left to personal option, or regulated on non-medical grounds.

Grounds for this proposal.

Especially as to objects which could be attained only after special medical consultation.

The necessity for some such organization as I describe has long been obvious to the medical profession; and important suggestions on this subject were addressed two years ago to Sir B. Hall, then President of this Board, by the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society of London. From the high professional character of the gentlemen whose opinions were expressed in this memorial, it was entitled to have much weight; the more so, as the Epidemiological Society had given special investigation to the subject, and had acquired intimate knowledge of the existing defects of public vaccination. Although the memorial cannot be considered as a paper written in direct reference to my present object (having indeed been addressed to the Board before I had the honour of being its officer) yet it was of so much importance in drawing the attention of the Government to

Memorial of Epidemiological Society on administrative arrangements for vaccination.

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* Obviously these are natural parts of one system; and their present separation in England threatens a serious inconvenience. The first establishment of parochial vaccinations in 1840 had already much reduced the vaccinations of the National Vaccine Board, and the Compulsory Vaccination Act effected a still larger reduction. While its vaccinations have thus greatly diminished, and are liable to further diminution, the demands on it for supplies of lymph have increased, and tend constantly to become larger. Reference to the table at page 177 of the Appendix shows in detail what has been the operation of the last-named Act:—the annual average of vaccinations has fallen from 10,713 to 8,207; while, from this greatly reduced number of arms, the supply of charges of lymph has increased from 211,404 to 220,293.

Importance of a due recognition by Local authorities of the exertions which are requisite to ensure really successful results.

those insufficiencies of administration which you now seek to remedy, that I have inserted it (seq. page 177) among the documents of my Appendix.*

Finally, with respect to the present system of public vaccination in England, it remains to be remarked, that local vaccination can never be reasonably good, unless Local Authorities estimate the operation at its due importance. I scarcely know any surgical operation in which the result is so much determined by attention to minute particulars; scarcely any which so specially requires not to be done mechanically and *per* contract. If steam-power or clockwork were applied to the purposes of surgery, it would perhaps be as easy by machinery to amputate as to vaccinate; not because vaccination is a thing of difficult handiwork, but because peculiarly it is a thing for painstaking judgment in its details. If the local successes of vaccination are to be considerable, the public vaccinator must very often incur trouble for which there is no language in his legal contracts. Not rarely he must be content to postpone a vaccination; not very rarely he must repeat one, sometimes again and again. Always he has to watch the results and (as he is paid only for successful cases) to report them with strictness. Timing his vaccinations so as to keep up a continuous succession is in itself no easy task. Kindly consideration for people's feelings, often a little coaxing, sometimes a little authority, always a good deal of discretion, are—if he is to reach his utmost utility—as necessary to him as his lancet. How easily in all these particulars, and many more, might a vaccinator, bound only by his legal contract, escape an infinity of trouble with no ostensible fault! And unless he be fastidious in his choice of lymph, he had better not vaccinate at all; yet the difference between routine lymph and eligible lymph is to him a doubling of his labour. These are matters which can be but imperfectly known to local authorities, and which have, I dare say, seldom been considered in reference to the price to be paid for public vaccinations. Boards of Guardians in making arrangements for public vaccination in their several districts have perhaps not sufficiently regarded another peculiarity of the case: when they contract for bread and cheese, they can themselves verify the fulfilment of the bargain, and pronounce on the quality of supply: when they contract for public vaccination, they can only rely on the honour of their contractor. It is therefore indispensable to the success of public vaccination that local authorities should duly estimate the amount of skill and conscientiousness to which they thus unreservedly trust; and that hoping to find zeal and science enlisted in their service, they should not fix their standard of payment below that which the common opinion of the medical profession would consider a reasonable and remunerating price.

Recent correspondence on the subject of the preceding letter.

In concluding this letter, I refer but very briefly to that valuable mass of information (App. J and K) which the liberality of foreign Governments and the kindness of distinguished members of my profession enable me to lay before you.† I venture to believe, Sir, that

* Important criticisms on the plan advocated by the Epidemiological Society, and generally on legislation in reference to the present subject, are contained in Mr. Rumsey's learned and thoughtful "Essays on State Medicine;" London, 1856.

† Since the date of this letter, I have received a valuable communication (Die Kuhpocke und ihre Bedeutung; eine Beantwortung der von der K. grossbritt. Gesandtschaft vorgelegten Fragen; von Dr. Raimund Melzer, k.k. Director des Bezirkskrankenhauses auf der Wieden in Wien) from Dr. Melzer, of Vienna; which, if it had reached me earlier, I should have laid under considerable contribution. Dr. Melzer treats the entire subject with much skill; but the especial interest of his paper consists in a comparison which he draws (with the support of some volumes of documentary evidence) between Carniola and Carinthia, in respect of their prevailing diseases. He affirms (in a sense directly opposed to M. Carnot's doctrine) that Carinthia, where vaccination has been greatly resisted, suffers so much

you will share the sense of obligation with which I refer to these large contributions of national and professional experience. Communications so important will best speak for themselves. Any attempt to give an abstract of their contents might end in frittering away their value; and the respect which I feel for so remarkable a collection of independent testimony leads me greatly to desire that it should be read in the words of its authors.

Circular of questions addressed to members of the medical profession, to departments of the public service, and to foreign governments.

Therefore it is that I append scrupulously *in extenso* the replies which I have received to my Circular of Questions. Throughout the preceding pages I have in no case referred to such of them (J) as are personal, and but very rarely to those (K) which are official. Accordingly, you may consider the answers as representing so many additional witnesses hitherto, almost without exception, unexamined; and you will judge whether their testimony confirms or invalidates that which I have compiled from other sources, or stated as my own conviction.

My four questions are as follow :—

I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*

II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*

III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*

IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*

Answers to the first question.

The answers to the first question are of fundamental importance, and will repay careful perusal. Not only those which come from foreign Governments, and of which the gist is already before you in compact masses of national statistics; but also the 542 personal answers, which show as it were, fragment by fragment, the material out of which such statistics are compiled. To me these appear specially interesting, because it is by opinions of

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from scrofula, typhoid fevers, and other contagious diseases, as to be unable to furnish the army with its proper contingent of recruits; while Carniola, where vaccination has always been received with the greatest favour, not only furnishes its own contingent, but makes up for the deficiencies of the other province. Also I received, unfortunately too late to be translated for my Appendix, a treatise (Die Kuhpockenimpfung; eine Beantwortung der vom General Board of Health aufgestellten Fragen, von Dr. Carl Friedinger, prov. Impfarzt im k.k. Kuhp. impf. Hauptinstitut, und prov. Hauswundarzt der k.k. Findel-Anstalt in Wien) on the entire subject by Dr. FRIEDINGER, of the same city, whose opportunities of observation in the great Foundling establishment of Vienna give peculiar value to his statements. I need the less regret the absence of this communication from my Appendix, as Dr. Friedinger has taken part in furnishing the very important paper (p. 154) which is contributed by the Society of Surgeons of Vienna; and his views are no doubt embodied therein with those of his distinguished colleagues. I have also to thank Dr. BERTIN, of Nancy, for a paper of much merit (Essai historique et critique sur les attaques dirigées contre la Vaccine) published by him last year in refutation of M. Carnot and his followers. I have read with pleasure and instruction many other works than those which I have expressly quoted in my letter; and among such I may name a very sensible little book written thirty years ago by Mr. GREENHOW, of Newcastle, and some papers by Dr. Alexander KNOX, "On the existing state of our knowledge of Vaccination and Re-vaccination," published in the *London Journal of Medicine*, Nos. XXIII and XXIV. I observe that I have not specially quoted Dr. EIMER's very excellent work (Die Blatternkrankheit in pathologischer und sanitätspolizeilicher Beziehung; Leipzig, 1853) and therefore it is incumbent on me to acknowledge that I have often referred to it with advantage. Dr. STEINBRENNER's work (Traité sur la Vaccine; ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Royal des Sciences en 1845; Paris, 1846) I have indeed quoted; but hardly in proportion to the indirect assistance I have derived from its learned, but unmethodical, treatment of the subject.—May 20th.

this kind, much more than by columns of figures, that common life is influenced; and the information here collected shows the sort of knowledge of vaccination which is operative throughout Europe on all except the utterly uneducated classes. My question was purposely constructed in such a form as to elicit the expression of every existing doubt on the protective influence of vaccination; and the answers represent, I believe, quite fairly what would have been written by the medical profession if my inquiry had been a hundredfold as extensive as it was. You will observe that, throughout the whole series of 542 respondents there are but 2 whose opinion is negative. One of these gentlemen (No. 508) distrusts vaccination, and "would gladly inoculate his own children with the small-pox;" the other (No. 219) regards both proceedings with equal disfavour, and considers them alike to be at best but harmless trifling. With these exceptions (against which I do not think it requisite here* to argue) every writer expresses confidence in the practice.

That small-pox may exceptionally occur after even apparently excellent vaccination, is of course made evident in these answers as in the previous statistics; but, in the detail of the answers, perhaps better than in the condensation of the statistics, you are able to see how mild a disease small-pox under such circumstances commonly becomes; and you will be struck with the large number of persons who, with great opportunities of observation—sometimes expressly mentioned as having extended over thirty and forty, even fifty and more years—have never seen a single vaccinated person die of small-pox.

One writer only has taken the trouble of stating at length the grounds of his confidence. But this one is Dr. Alison of Edinburgh; whose name commands respect in the medical profession, among hundreds who have profited by his personal teaching, and among thousands who have gathered instruction from his pen. In a paper supplemental to his answers (No. 10) he reviews both the earlier and the later evidence on the subject of vaccine protection, and states his estimate of the argument in terms which must meet almost universal concurrence:—"The question whether successful vaccination gives security to a great "majority of mankind against any attack of small-pox in future life, and to a much greater "majority against fatal small-pox, has been generally regarded in this country for the last "half-century as practically decided in the affirmative; . . . and, since the date of the "papers which were held decisive of the question fifty years ago, there has been quite "sufficient evidence collected to show that the same inference is still inevitable, and that he "who disputes it is equally unreasonable as he who opposes in like manner any proposition "in Euclid."

Dr. Seaton, to whose zealous and valuable labours in the cause of vaccination I have already had occasion to refer, contributes a paper (No. 421) of important supplementary evidence: bringing into relief, unfortunately by contrast, the possible blessings of vaccination; and going no farther than to Scotland and Ireland for illustrations, that—in the absence of this protection—small-pox is still the same deadly and mutilative disease that it was.

Answers to the second question.

Answers to my second question are virtually included in answers to the fourth. Most of the replying Governments have made vaccination compulsory within their dominions; it is therefore superfluous to say that they at least have discovered no drawbacks to its advantage—no vicarious diseases to set against the extinction of small-pox.

So likewise among the 542 personal respondents, not a single one gives the smallest semblance of support to those contra-vaccinal doctrines which I have discussed. Very, very

* In the margin of Dr. Hamernik's paper, I have taken the liberty of inserting an occasional note at points where he appears to me to have overlooked essential features of the case.

rarely are they even referred to. When I venture to say that M. Carnot's patchwork of figures gives an untrue picture of life, and that M. Verdé de Lisle's presumption and ignorance disentitle him to consideration, I am in the almost solitary position of having felt it a duty to read their writings. I can appeal to few witnesses who have gone through similar fatigue. An occasional German (for those indefatigable scholars read everything on their subject) and an occasional Frenchman (for the scientific world of France has lately been molested with our old experience of foolish pamphlets) may be found mentioning those doctrines, only to condemn them. A single eminent English pathologist (No. 28) refers to them at my request in a special note. Otherwise they are unmentioned, because they are almost universally unknown. You need as little expect to find Sir Benjamin Brodie arguing against them, as Sir John Herschel against the prophecies of Zadkiel.

Indirectly the question is illustrated by an interesting series of papers (171, 179, 215, 222, 243, 391, 456) communicated by gentlemen in medical charge of schools. Especially the paper on Christ's Hospital, London, which I owe to the kindness of Mr. Stone, is important, from the largeness of its material. It gives for more than a century the mortuary statistics of an establishment which has contained from five to eight hundred young inmates; and you will notice that in this little population, just as in nations of which the statistics are before you, small-pox has gone without giving place to new diseases; that in the half-century 1801–50, while only one death from small-pox had occurred, the annual death-rate from other diseases had fallen from 847 to 585.

Answers to the third question.

With regard to the possible mischief of bad vaccination, there is somewhat less uniformity of tone; partly, perhaps, because of the real difficulty of the subject; but chiefly, because in answering the third question more expression has been given to speculative opinions. A few respondents (apparently on theoretical grounds) think that a vaccinator who improperly derives his lymph from an impure source may thereby invaccinate some second and unintended specific infection. A very few even believe they have seen instances of the kind. But, generally speaking, opinion and experience declare themselves in the opposite sense, and render it in the highest degree probable that, in the isolated instances to which reference is made, there may have operated those sources of fallacy to which I have adverted. Not only the very much greater volume of statement, but a really immense weight of authority, is on the side of those experimental results which I quoted to you. Men of the largest and oldest consulting practice in the United Kingdom—men who are believed to have seen every variety of disease and accident to which the human body is liable—our leaders who have taught medicine and surgery to the mass of the profession—physicians and surgeons of our largest metropolitan and provincial hospitals in England, Scotland, and Ireland—physicians who have specially studied the diseases of infancy—surgeons who have specially studied the inoculative diseases—pathologists of distinguished insight and learning—have never in their experience "had reason to believe or suspect" an opposite conclusion to that of M. Taupin's experiments. In the alphabetical series of opinions you will read familiar British names, dozen by dozen, standing beside assertions of this kind. You will read that equally negative in Paris has been the vast experience of Chomel and Moreau and Rayer and Ricord and Rostan and Velpeau; equally negative at Vienna, that of Hebra, Oppolzer and Sigmund. Obviously, then, one at least of two conclusions is inevitable. Either it is the case that—even with reprehensible carelessness as to the source of lymph—vaccination (so long as in any sense of the word it is vaccination) cannot be the means of communicating any second infection. Or else it is the case that, in the world of vaccinators, care is almost universally taken to exclude that possibility of danger. To the public perhaps it matters little which of these conclusions is true. Analogies

and experiments, as I have shown, speak almost decidedly for the former. But at least there can be no objection to superfluous precaution. And, in reading the answers written by gentlemen personally engaged in vaccination, you will be glad to observe how many of them, in referring to a possible slovenliness in this matter, speak of it as something which cannot be conceived of any decent practitioner.

Answers to the fourth question.

Answers to my fourth and last question are, for all practical purposes, summaries of opinion on the whole subject. For no person—you may be sure—will recommend the universal practice of vaccination, while he doubts its protective influence; nor while (like M. Verdé de Lisle) he regards small-pox as a "sublime crisis," which it is requisite for human health to undergo; nor while he considers that the success of vaccination, in extinguishing that horrible distemper, must develop other varieties of untimely death; nor even while he believes that, in its ordinary practice by competent persons, there are risks of casually inoculating other combined infections. *To recommend* that, *except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination* (skilful, of course) *shall be universally practised*, is to imply that one's mind is made up on all those subjects. And such, you will observe, is the recommendation—with only two personal exceptions, the unanimous recommendation—of every individual and every Government in the series.

Wonderful unanimity of the answers.

Looking, then, to the whole succession of answers, and describing in few words what to myself has been the effect of perusing them, I would say that—above all—I am struck with their concord.

Two hundred and thirty years have elapsed, since Harvey first taught the circulation of the blood. The first announcement of Jenner's discovery was within the adult memory of men still living. Yet I believe that questions addressed to the Governments of Europe, and to 542 professors and practitioners of medicine with respect to the older truth—basis though it has long become of all physiological teaching—would not elicit more unanimous replies than these which record the triumphant successes of vaccination.

It can be no common certainty which commands so general an assent. It can have been neither a truthless nor a barren doctrine, which, within sixty years from its rise, has all but universally satisfied private judgment, and has converted nations to be its grateful followers.

Inevitability of some dissent.

No truth can be thought of, against which some one does not rail. And it would be idle to hope, under existing conditions of the human mind, that vaccination should be much more generally credited than it is.

Perhaps in no age of the world have persons, in proportion to their instruction, been readier than now to accept physical marvels, and to modify their conception of natural laws, at the bidding of quacks and conjurers. It goes with this credulity to be incredulous of proved truth. Alike in rejecting what is known, and in believing what is preposterous, the rights of private foolishness assert themselves. It is but the same impotence of judgment, which shrinks from embracing what is real, and lavishes itself upon clouds of fiction.

To some extent, therefore, it may be felt a weary and unprofitable work to have spent time and labour in re-asserting proofs which, fifty years ago, were exhaustive of the subject; and many eminent men who have favoured me with their assistance may grudge to have given it against superannuated error.

Their interest as a conclusive estimate of Jenner's services to mankind.

Yet if, in final acknowledgment of this assistance, I might be permitted to express what—far better than any thanks of mine—may requite those respected contributors for the trouble they have incurred, I would say that they have given to Jenner the monument which, beyond any other, he would have prized.

They have enabled you to estimate the full measure of gratitude which is due to the

discoverer of vaccination. They have set before you, as experience, what it must have seemed mere enthusiasm to foretell. You will read it in the skilled evidence of individuals who, solely with the resources of Jenner's antidote, are maintaining day by day against the most dreadful of infections the victory which he commenced. You will read it in the colossal statistics of nations which, till sixty years ago, were still decimated by that one messenger of death.

If utility to human life be any test of what is noble in labour—if our teacher of inductive philosophy have rightly advised us, *non tantum veritati et ordini, verum etiam usui et commodis hominum consulere*—then assuredly the discovery, of which those things are told, may rank with any achievement of man.

"Let men rejoice that there has shone so great a splendor from amid their race" is the bidding, which at Newton's tomb reminds us of immortal debts to the greatest interpreter of nature, and claims kindred for us with the power of his intellect, passionless and "almost divine." If corresponding honour be due to the most beneficent application of science—if our mortal state owes love to those who lessen its weakness and its misery—surely here has been a second student of nature, who—also matchless in his career—might have claimed to lie beside that monarch of the intellect in his last repose, and to share the inadequate homage of that grateful epitaph.

For, though a different, it is an equal praise, which the members of Jenner's profession vindicate for his honoured name. He too could interpret nature: but, above all, he could render her teaching fruitful. To arm mankind against the worst of pestilences—to widen by one discovery the horizon of human life—to banish a cruel terror from every mother's heart;—such was Jenner's aspiration in his study of nature:—such has been the fruit of his philosophy.

Members of his profession consider it their noblest vocation to imitate the endeavours which led him to this transcendent result; and I believe that they—whose contributions to the following pages I respectfully lay before you—will have felt almost a filial pride in expressing their knowledge of facts which consecrate Jenner's place in history.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN SIMON.

Whitehall, May 9th, 1857.

APPENDIX.

A.

Evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons, March 22, 1802, by Dr. Jenner.

My inquiry into the nature of the cow-pox commenced upwards of twenty-five years ago. My attention to this singular disease was first excited by observing that among those whom in the country I was frequently called upon to inoculate, many resisted every effort to give them the small-pox. These patients, I found, had undergone a disease they called cow-pox, contracted by milking cows affected with a peculiar eruption on their teats. On inquiry, it appeared that it had been known among the dairies time immemorial, and that a vague opinion prevailed that it was a preventive of the small-pox. This opinion I found was comparatively new among them; for all the older farmers declared they had no such idea in their early days; a circumstance that seemed easily to be accounted for, from my knowing that the common people were very rarely inoculated for the small-pox till that practice was rendered general by the improved method introduced by the Suttons, so that the working people in the dairies were seldom put to the test of the preventive powers of the cow-pox.

In the course of the investigation of this subject, which, like all others of a complex and intricate nature, presented many difficulties, I found that some of those *who seemed to have undergone the cow-pox*, nevertheless, on inoculation with the small-pox, felt its influence just the same as if no disease had been communicated to them by the cow. This occurrence led me to make inquiry among the practitioners in the country around me, few of whom were acquainted with the disease, but all agreed in this sentiment, that the cow-pox was not to be relied upon as a certain preventive of the small-pox. This for a while damped, but did not extinguish, my ardour; for, as I proceeded, I had the satisfaction to learn that the cow was subject to some varieties of spontaneous eruptions upon her teats; that they were all capable of communicating sores to the hands of the milkers, and that whatever sore was derived from the animal was called in the dairy the cow-pox. Thus, I surmounted a great obstacle, and in consequence was led to form a distinction between these diseases; one of which only I have denominated the *true*, the other the *spurious*, cowpox; the latter not possessing any specific power over the constitution. This impediment to my progress was not long removed before another, of far greater magnitude in its appearance, started up.

There were not wanting instances to prove, that when the *true* cow-pox broke out among the cattle at a dairy, a person who had milked an infected animal, and had thereby apparently gone through the disease in common with others, was liable to receive the small-pox afterwards. This, like the former obstacle, gave a painful check to my fond and aspiring hopes; but reflecting that the operations of nature are generally uniform, and that it was not probable the human constitution, having undergone the cow-pox, should in some instances be perfectly shielded from the small-pox, and in many others remain unprotected, I resumed my labours with redoubled ardour. The result was fortunate; for I now discovered that the virus of cow-pox was liable to undergo progressive changes from the same causes precisely as that of small-pox, and that when it was applied to the human skin in its degenerated state, it would produce the ulcerative effects in as great a degree as when it was not decomposed, and sometimes far greater; but having lost *its specific properties*, it was incapable of producing that change upon the human frame which is requisite to render it unsusceptible of the variolous contagion; so that it became evident that a person might milk a cow one day, and, having caught the disease, be for ever secure; while another person, milking the same cow the next day, might feel the influence of the virus in such a way as to produce a sore or sores, and in consequence of this might experience an indisposition to a considerable extent; yet, as has been observed, the specific quality being lost, the constitution would receive no peculiar impression.

Here the close analogy between the virus of small-pox and of cow-pox becomes remarkably conspicuous: since the former, when taken from a recent pustule and immediately used, gives the perfect small-pox to the person on whom it is inoculated; but when taken in a far advanced stage of the disease, or when (although taken early) previously to its insertion, it may be exposed to such agents as, according the established laws of nature, cause its decomposition, it can no longer be relied on as effectual. This observation will fully explain the source of those errors which have been committed by many inoculators of the cow-pox. Conceiving the whole process to be so extremely simple as not to admit of a mistake, they have been heedless about the state of the vaccine virus; and finding it limpid, as part of it will be, even in an advanced state of the pustule, when the greater portion has been converted into a scab, they have felt an improper confidence, and sometimes mistaken a spurious pustule, which the vaccine fluid in this state is capable of exciting, for that which possesses the perfect character.

During the investigation of the casual cow-pox, I was struck with the idea that it might be practicable to propagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the small-pox, first from the cow, and finally from one human being to another. I anxiously waited some time for an opportunity of putting this theory to the test. At length the period arrived. The first experiment was made upon a lad of the name of Phipps, in the spring of the year 1796, in whose arm a little vaccine virus was inserted, taken from the hand of a young woman who had been accidentally infected by a cow. Notwithstanding the resemblance which the pustule, thus excited on the boy's arm, bore to variolous inoculation, yet, as the indisposition attending it was barely perceptible, I could scarcely persuade myself the patient was secure from the small-pox. However, on his being inoculated some months afterwards, it proved that he was secure.* This case inspired me with confidence; and as soon as I could again furnish myself with virus from the cow, I made an arrangement for a series of inoculations. A number of children were inoculated in succession one from the other; and after several months had elapsed they were exposed to the infection of the small-pox, some by inoculation, others by variolous effluvia, and some in both ways; but they all resisted it.

The result of these trials gradually led me into a wider field of experiment, which I went over, not only with great attention, but with painful solicitude. This became universally known through a treatise published in June 1798. The result of my further experience was also brought forward in subsequent publications in the two succeeding years 1799 and 1800. The distrust and scepticism which naturally arose in the minds of medical men, on my first announcing so unexpected a discovery, has now nearly disappeared. Many hundreds of them, from actual experience, have given their attestations that the inoculated cow pox proves a perfect security against the small-pox; and I shall probably be within compass if I say, thousands are ready to follow their example, for the scope that this inoculation has now taken is immense. 100,000 persons, upon the smallest computation, have been inoculated in these realms. The numbers who have partaken of its benefits throughout Europe and other parts of the globe are incalculable; and it now becomes too manifest to admit of controversy, that the annihilation of the small-pox, the most dreadful scourge of the human species, must be the final result of this practice.

B.

REPORT from the COMMITTEE on Dr. JENNER'S PETITION to the House of Commons.

THE Committee to whom the Petition of Edward Jenner, Doctor of Physic, was referred Have, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined the matter thereof; which is divided into three distinct heads of inquiry:—

1. The utility of the discovery itself, which is the foundation of the Petition;
2. The right of the Petitioner to claim the discovery;
3. The advantage, in point of medical practice and pecuniary emolument, which he has derived from it.

Upon the first head a number of witnesses of the highest characters and most extensive experience in the profession were examined, whose names, with the substance of their respective evidence (strongly

* This boy was again inoculated nearly five years afterwards, with variolous matter, but no other effect was produced beyond a local inflammation around the punctured part upon the arm.

confirmed by their general practice, as well as by that in their own families) appear in the Supplement: nor was it for want of the testimony of several other equally respectable physicians and surgeons, whom the Petitioner was desirous of producing, that many other names are not inserted: but because your Committee, after having received so considerable a body of evidence to the same purport, and with so little variation in opinion, thought that his case could sustain no injury in being left to rest upon the concurring depositions of those already examined, who had both the most ample experience of the facts, and the best means of forming a judgment upon them. The testimony, also, of some persons not professional has been admitted, who could speak to occurrences that tend to illustrate particular points connected with the subject. The result, as it appears to your Committee, which may be collected from the oral testimony of these gentlemen (with the exception of three of them) is, that the discovery of vaccine inoculation is of the most general utility, inasmuch as it introduces a milder disorder in the place of the inoculated small-pox, which is not capable of being communicated by contagion; that it does not excite other humours or disorders in the constitution; that it has not been known, in any one instance, to prove fatal; that the inoculation may be safely performed at all times of life (which is known not to be the case with regard to the inoculation of the small-pox) in the earliest infancy, as well as during pregnancy, and in old age; and that it tends to eradicate, and, if its use becomes universal, must absolutely extinguish, one of the most destructive disorders by which the human race has been visited.

The written evidence which is inserted in the Supplement (for your Committee have judged it proper to make a selection, from a great mass, of what appeared most important) is more various, but directed to the same objects: part of it relates to the very extensive and successful practice of this mode of inoculation in every quarter of the globe, the efficacy of which does not seem abated by the cold of the northern, nor by the heat of the southern and tropical climates; and though there are no means of examining the authors from whence these attestations come, it would be an act of injustice to the Petitioner to exclude such important documents, which show the consideration in which this discovery is held, and the benefit with which it has been attended in so many other countries, to at least as great an extent as in our own.

As a comparison between this new practice and the inoculated small-pox forms a principal consideration in the present inquiry, some facts with regard to the latter engaged the attention of your Committee, and in the supplement are inserted (see page 147) statements of the mortality occasioned by the small-pox in 42 years before inoculation was practised in England, and of the 42 years from 1731 to 1772; the result of which appears to be an increase of deaths amounting to 17 in every 1,000; the general average giving 72 in every 1,000 during the first 42 years, and 89 in the 42 years ending with 1772, so as to make the whole excess of deaths in the latter period 1,742. The increase of mortality is stated by another witness (No. 10) to be as 95 to 74, comparing the concluding 30 years with the first 30 of the last century, and the average annual mortality from small-pox to have been latterly about 2,000; for though individual lives are certainly preserved, and it is true that a smaller loss happens in equal numbers who undergo the small-pox now than there was formerly, yet it must be admitted that the general prevalence of inoculation tends to spread and multiply the disease itself: of which, though the violence be much abated by the present mode of treatment, the contagious quality remains in full force. It deserves also to be noticed, that the deaths under the inoculated sort of small-pox, with all the improvements of modern experience, are not inconsiderable; it is stated by one of the witnesses at about 1 in every 300 throughout England (Nos. 5 and 7); by another, as about 1 in every 100 in London (No. 15); while the loss in the natural small-pox is probably not less than 1 in 6 (No. 8). Nor ought it to be overlooked, that mistakes have been known to arise in the inoculated small-pox, and instances are cited by some of the witnesses in which persons supposed to have gone through the small-pox by inoculation have caught it afterwards in the natural way (Nos. 28 and 39). The general law of vaccine and variolous disease are extremely similar, and it is not surprising that they should resemble each other in their anomalies.

A spurious or imperfect sort of cow-pox having been mentioned in some of the examinations, your Committee have been particularly diligent in their inquiries into every individual case that came within their notice, where suspicions had arisen, or facts were alleged tending to bring into doubt the preventive power of vaccine inoculation; and although, for the reasons before given, they have restricted and abridged the proofs in favour of this practice, they have thought proper to withhold no part of the evidence that has been received relative to the cases that appear to controvert it; of which it will be observed that some (Nos. 6, 17, and 24) evidently resolve themselves into variolous infection, taken previously to the vaccine inoculation; others (Nos. 6 and 23) into the patient not having taken the cow-pox at all; others again (Nos. 10 and 48) from the vaccine matter being, by want of attention in preserving it, decomposed, or mixed with variolous matter (Nos. 38 and 48), or from the fluid being taken at too late a period of the pustule; to which last cause it seems probable that most of the errors and dubious cases are to be referred (Nos. 10, 11, and 38). All the practitioners agree that there is no difficulty in distinguishing the real disorder from every spurious or imperfect appearance, and that the regular progress of the pustule itself, if attended to, cannot be mistaken.

Some cases (Nos. 40 and 42) are not explained in a manner so satisfactory and indisputable as the foregoing, but in leaving them to have such weight as they may appear to deserve, your committee cannot avoid recurring to the multitude of instances in which endeavours have been used to communicate the small-pox to patients who have been known to go through the regular vaccine disease, in which neither repeated

inoculations, nor exposure to the most malignant small-pox, have been able to produce any effect, Nos. 5, 9, 14, 15, 19, 27, 32, and 39.

Upon the second head the whole of the oral depositions, as well as all the written documents from abroad, are uniform and decisive in favour of Dr. Jenner's claim to originality in the discovery; but as some pretensions have been advanced to a knowledge at least of this practice before Dr. Jenner's publications, it may be proper to notice shortly what the nature of those claims is, and in what manner they bear upon this part of the Petitioner's case. Such extracts as can be considered in any degree material are contained in pages 155, 156, and 159. The disorder itself and its specific property of securing against small-pox infection was not a discovery of Dr. Jenner, nor of any of those whose writings are referred to, for in various parts of England, in Gloucestershire and Devonshire particularly, there was an opinion of that sort current among the common people employed in dairies, which the observation of inoculators for the small-pox tended to confirm. It appears not improbable that, in some very rare instances, this knowledge was carried one step farther, and that the cow-pox was communicated either by handling the teat or by inoculation from the animal for the purpose and with the intention of securing against the danger of small-pox; but the practice of which Dr. Jenner asserts himself to be the original inventor is the inoculation from one human being to another, and the mode of transferring indefinitely the vaccine matter without any diminution of its specific power, to which it does not appear that any person has ever alleged a title; and these papers and experiments, whatever accuracy of observation and spirit of research they may evince in their respective authors, and to whatever extent they may be supposed to go, as they were never given to the public, so neither is there any intimation that they were imparted to Dr. Jenner; nor is it contended that the world became acquainted with this discovery by any other means than by the course of trials conducted by the Petitioner, and by his ample and unreserved communications.

Upon the last division of the subject evidence has been received from persons who were acquainted with the medical practice and former situation of Dr. Jenner (No. 23), which confirms the allegation contained in the Petition, that he has not only reaped no advantage from his discovery, but that he has been a considerable loser by the persevering attention which he has bestowed upon this one subject to the neglect of his other business, and without an opportunity of replacing himself in the situation, which a desire of publishing and diffusing more extensively, and establishing beyond the reach of controversy, the practice itself, induced him to quit. What his gains might probably have been if he had been solicitous to keep the secret within his own practice and that of his immediate pupils, as far as medical men in great practice themselves can form a conjectural opinion, may be collected from the testimonies expressed in Nos. 7 and 30, in which no more than justice is done to the liberality and public spirit of the Petitioner in pursuing the propagation and extension of this important discovery, and in rendering it rather of universal utility to the human race than of emolument to himself.

C.

Report of the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Institution, January 2, 1806.

The Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Institution, having been informed that various cases had occurred which excited prejudices against vaccine inoculation, and tended to check the progress of that important discovery in this kingdom, appointed a Committee of 25 of their members to inquire, not only into the nature and truth of such cases, but also into the evidence respecting instances of small-pox alleged to have occurred twice in the same person.

In consequence of this reference, the Committee made diligent inquiry into the history of a number of cases, in which it was supposed that vaccination had failed to prevent the small-pox, and also of such cases of small-pox as were stated to have happened subsequently to the natural or inoculated small-pox.

In the course of their examination the Committee learned that opinions and assertions had been advanced and circulated, which charged the cow-pox with rendering patients liable to particular diseases, frightful in their appearance, and hitherto unknown; and judging such opinions to be connected with the question as to the efficacy of the practice, they thought it incumbent upon them to examine also into the validity of these injurious statements respecting vaccination.

After a very minute investigation of these subjects, the result of their inquiries has been submitted to the Medical Council; and from the report of the Committee it appears:

I. That most of the cases which have been brought forward as instances of the failure of vaccination to prevent the small-pox, and which have been the subjects of public attention and conversation, are either wholly unfounded or grossly misrepresented.

II. That some of the cases are now allowed, by the very persons who first related them, to have been erroneously stated.

III. That the statements of such of those cases as are published have for the most part been carefully investigated, ably discussed, and fully refuted by different writers on the subject.

IV. That, notwithstanding the most incontestable proofs of such misrepresentations, a few medical men have persisted in repeatedly bringing the same unfounded and refuted reports and misrepresentations before the public; thus perversely and disingenuously labouring to excite prejudices against vaccination.

V. That in some printed accounts adverse to vaccination, in which the writers had no authenticated facts to support the opinions they advanced, nor any reasonable arguments to maintain them, the subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity; as if the good or evil of society were fit objects for sarcasm and ridicule.

VI. That when the practice of vaccination was first introduced and recommended by Dr. Jenner, many persons, who had never seen the effects of the vaccine fluid on the human system, who where almost wholly unacquainted with the history of vaccination, the characteristic marks of the genuine vesicle, and the cautions necessary to be observed in the management of it, and were therefore incompetent to decide whether patients were properly vaccinated or not, nevertheless ventured to inoculate for the cow-pox.

VII. That many persons have been declared duly vaccinated, when the operation was performed in a very negligent and unskilful manner, and when the inoculator did not afterwards see the patients, and therefore could not ascertain whether infection had taken place or not; and that to this cause are certainly to be attributed many of the cases adduced in proof of the inefficacy of the cow-pox.

VIII. That some cases have been brought before the Committee, on which they could form no decisive opinion, from the want of necessary information as to the regularity of the preceding vaccination, or the reality of the subsequent appearance of the small-pox.

IX. That it is admitted by the Committee, that a few cases have been brought before them, of persons having the small-pox, who had apparently passed through the cow-pox in a regular way.

X. That cases, supported by evidence equally strong, have been also brought before them, of persons who after having once regularly passed through the small-pox, either by inoculation or natural infection, have had that disease a second time.

XI. That in many cases, in which the small-pox has occurred a second time after inoculation or the natural disease, such recurrence has been particularly severe, and often fatal; whereas, when it has appeared to occur after vaccination, the disease has generally been so mild as to lose some of its characteristic marks, and even sometimes to render its existence doubtful.

XII. That it is a fact well ascertained, that in some particular states of certain constitutions, whether vaccine or variolous matter be employed, a local disease only will be excited by inoculation, the constitution remaining unaffected; yet that matter taken from such local vaccine or variolous pustule is capable of producing a general and perfect disease.

XIII. That if a person bearing the strongest and most indubitable marks of having had the small-pox, be repeatedly inoculated for that disease, a pustule may be produced, the matter of which will communicate the disease to those who have not been previously infected.

XIV. That although it is difficult to determine precisely the number of exceptions to the practice, the Medical Council are fully convinced that the failure of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox, is a *very rare* occurrence.

XV. That of the immense number who have been vaccinated in the army and navy, in different parts of the United Kingdom, and in every quarter of the globe, scarcely any instances of such failure have been reported to the Committee, but those which are said to have occurred in the metropolis or its vicinity.

XVI. That the Medical Council are fully assured that in very many places in which the small-pox raged with great violence, the disease has been speedily and effectually arrested in its progress, and in some populous cities wholly exterminated, by the practice of vaccination.

XVII. That the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, on its first introduction into this country, was opposed and very much retarded, in consequence of misrepresentations and arguments drawn from assumed facts, and of miscarriages arising from the want of correct information, similar to those now brought forward against vaccination; so that nearly 50 years elapsed before small-pox inoculation was fully established.

XVIII. That, by a reference to the bills of mortality, it will appear that, to the unfortunate neglect of vaccination, and to the prejudices raised against it, we may, in a great measure, attribute the loss of nearly 2000 lives by the small-pox, in this metropolis alone, within the present year.

XIX. That the few instances of failure, either in the inoculation of the cow-pox or of the small-pox, ought not to be considered as objections to either practice, but merely as deviations from the usual course of nature.

XX. That if a comparison be made between the preservative effects of vaccination, and those of inoculation for the small-pox, it would be necessary to take into account the greater number of persons who have been vaccinated within a given time; as it is probable that, within the last 7 years, nearly as many persons have been inoculated for the cow-pox as were ever inoculated for the small-pox, since the practice was introduced into this kingdom.

XXI. That, from all the facts which they have been able to collect, it appears to the Medical Council, that the cow-pox is generally mild and harmless in its effects; and that the few cases which have been alleged against this opinion may be fairly attributed to peculiarities of constitution.

XXII. That many well-known cutaneous diseases, and some scrofulous complaints, have been represented as the effects of vaccine inoculation, when in fact they originated from other causes, and in many instances occurred long after vaccination: and that such diseases are infinitely less frequent after vaccination, than after either the natural or inoculated small-pox.

Having stated these facts, and made these observations, the Medical Council cannot conclude their report upon a subject so highly important and interesting to all classes of the community, without making this *solemn Declaration:*

That, in their opinion, founded on their own individual experience, and the information which they have been able to collect from others, mankind have already derived great and incalculable benefit from the discovery of vaccination: and it is their full belief, that the sanguine expectations of advantage, and security, which have been formed from the inoculation of the cow-pox, will be ultimately and completely fulfilled.

(Signed.) Edward Jenner, M.D., President of the Council.
J. C. Lettsom, M.D., V.P.
John Ring, V.P.
Joseph Adams, M.D.
John Addington.
C. R. Aikin.
Wm. Babington, M.D.
M. Baillie, M.D.
W. Blair.
Gil. Blane, M.D.
Isaac Buxton, M.D.
Wm. Chamberlaine.
John Clarke, M.D.
Astley Cooper.
Wm. Daniel Cordell.
Richard Croft, M.D.
Tho. Denman, M.D.
John Dinsdale.
Henry Field.
Edward Ford.
Joseph Fox.
Wm. M. Fraser, M.D.
William Gaitskell.
Wm. Hamilton, M.D.
John Hingestone,
Everard Home.
Robert Hooper, M.D.
Joseph Hurlock.
John Jones.
Thomas Key.
Francis Knight.
E. Leese.
L. Leese.
William Lewis.
William Lister, M.D.
Alex. Marcet, M.D.
Jos. Hart Myers, M.D.
Jas. Parkinson.
Thos. Paytherus.
John Pearson.
George Rees, M.D.
John Gibbs Ridout.
J. Squire, M.D.
Jas. Upton.
J. Christian Wachsell.
Thos. Walshman, M.D.
Robert Willan, M.D.
Allen Williams.
James Wilson.
J. Yelloly, M.D.

John Walker,
Secretary to the Council.

January 2, 1806.

D.

REPORT of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON on VACCINATION.

(Ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 8th July 1807.)

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received His Majesty's commands, in compliance with an Address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of vaccine inoculation in the "United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has "been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption," have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body they have applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh —with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the societies established for vaccination for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have, in consequence, been furnished with a mass of evidence, communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated: in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000: and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few, indeed, have stood forth the adversaries of vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small-pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported or rejected upon facts and observations only. With these few exceptions the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their observations and opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be, in general, perfectly safe, the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy. In all respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small-pox, which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is, in a few cases, fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for among several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures has been surprisingly small, so much so as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures in a given number of vaccinated persons as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small-pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small-pox than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case where the small-pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in violence nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small-pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small-pox, either natural or inoculated.

The college feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced, and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects, then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; *it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation.* It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small-pox that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small-pox has been supposed to destroy a *sixth* part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about 1 in 300 has usually died.

It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly *one tenth*, some years more than one tenth, of the whole mortality of London, is occasioned by the small-pox; *and however beneficial the inoculation of the small-pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small-pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation*, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorized to state, that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiment, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small-pox: many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But

the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small-pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolous inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small-pox. Towns, indeed, and districts of the country in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small-pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small-pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty in a particular manner to inquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning; and upon investigating the facts which they had advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small-pox before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years' standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the small-pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow-pox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow-pox; but it appears that nothing more was meant than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that further observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining with greater precision when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe but throughout the vast continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination. Some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the small-pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small-pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that vaccination affords but a temporary security is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts, has been long enough known to ascertain that in them, at least the unsusceptibility of the small-pox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause is, the charge against vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and, though they originate either in gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination. No permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination need be apprehended from such causes, for as soon as the public shall view them coolly and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expense. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small-pox, neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have again relapsed into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of vaccination in

different parts of the United Kingdom will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expense, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small-pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but, till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small-pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the Legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small-pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For, when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small-pox.

(Signed) LUCAS PEPYS,
President.

Royal College of Physicians,
10th April 1807.

JAS. HERVEY,
Registrar.

E.

On the PROTECTION against SMALL-POX afforded by VACCINATION, illustrated by the Returns of the Army, the Navy, and the Royal Military Asylum.—By T. GRAHAM BALFOUR, M.D., Surgeon to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

(*From the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London*, Vol. XXXV.)

THE national importance of this question will, it is hoped, prove a sufficient apology for laying before the Society the following statistical evidence on the subject.

One of the principal difficulties in the investigation arises from the impossibility of ascertaining what proportion of the general population is unprotected by vaccination, or by a previous attack of small-pox. Our deductions have therefore been founded chiefly on the returns of the Army, the Navy, and the Royal Military Asylum, which contain the requisite information on that head.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

SHOWING the ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS by Small-pox in the Army for the following periods:—

Stations of the Troops.		Periods of Observation.	Aggregate Strength.	Admitted into Hospital for Small-pox.	Died of Small-pox.
United Kingdom	Cavalry	10 years, 1837–46	54,374	52	2
	Foot Guards	do. do.	40,120	133	8
	Infantry	do. do.	160,103	372	46
Temperate Colonies.	Gibraltar	29 years, 1818–46	93,400	14	1
	Malta	30 „ 1817-46	61,998	30	3
	Ionian Islands	do. do.	96,494	6	1
	Bermudas	do. do.	22,945	1	—
	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	do. do.	73,248	12	1
	Canada	do. do.	154,736	96	23
	Cape of Good Hope	29 years, 1818–46	54,291	1	—
Tropical Colonies.	Windward and Leeward Command	30 „ 1817–46	121,750	7	1
	Jamaica	do. do.	67,714	3	—
	Sierra Leone	18 years, 1819–36	1,843	—	—
	Mauritius	29 „ 1818–46	47,848	4	—
	Ceylon	30 „ 1817–46	58,397	12	7
	Moelmyne	10 „ 1827–36	6,818	2	—
	Madras—Europeans	5 „ 1834–38	45,378	7	2
Total			1,161,457	752	95

ABSTRACT No. II.

SHOWING the Number of CASES and of DEATHS by Small-pox in the Navy for the following periods:—

Naval Commands.	Periods of Observation.	Aggregate Strength.	Cases of Small-pox.	Deaths by Small-pox.
Home Force	14 years, 1830–43	57,293	83	2
"Various" Force*	do. do.	20,440	22	1
Mediterranean and Peninsular Station	do. do.	135,014	161	10
West Indian and North American do.	do. do.	49,047	22	3
Cape and West Coast of Africa	do. do.	24,761	57	10
East Indian Station	do. do.	40,512	43	9
South American do.	do. do.	36,303	29	1
Total		363,370	417	36

* Under this term are included ships which, "though reckoned on home service are employed occasionally abroad in various detached duties, ships employed in carrying troops, ships fitting out and paying off, and packets while in England."

I. The Army.

There are no returns which show the actual number of soldiers who had been vaccinated or had small-pox, but a tolerably accurate approximation may be obtained in the following manner:—

From returns forwarded annually to the Army Medical Board it appears that, in the eight years from the 1st of April 1844 to the 31st of March 1851 inclusive, out of 90,092 recruits medically inspected at the head-quarters of recruiting districts, and found fit for service, 20,132 bore marks of small-pox; 64,096 had marks of vaccination; and 5,864 bore no distinct traces of either. By the rules of the service the last class would undergo vaccination immediately on joining their regiments, and consequently must be added to the number protected by vaccination; making a total of 69,060, or 78 per cent. of the whole, while 22 per cent. had previously been protected by small-pox. These proportions, having been ascertained from such extensive data, may fairly be held to represent the condition of the army as regards protection from this disease.

The question now arises, what has been the number of admissions into hospital and deaths by small-pox among a body of men thus protected? In Abstract No. I. of Appendix, this information will be found, as regards the troops at home for a period of ten years, and in the colonies of thirty years.

The following summary gives a condensed view of the results:—

Among Troops serving in	Aggregate Strength.	Cases of Small-pox.	Deaths by Small-pox.	Annual ratio per 1000 of strength.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
The United Kingdom - - -	254,597	557	56	2·188	·220
Temperate Colonies - -	557,112	160	29	·287	·052
Tropical Colonies - -	314,131	28	8	·089	·025
Total - - -	1,125,840	745	93	·662	·083

This Table shows the proportion of cases to have been only 66, and the deaths 8 in every 100,000 men serving throughout the army. But the prevalence and mortality have varied in different portions of the force. Thus, the deaths have been four times as numerous among troops in the United Kingdom as in temperate colonies, and eight times as numerous as in tropical colonies; while a still greater disproportion is found to exist in the admissions into hospital.

The comparatively large amount of small-pox among troops at home is doubtless attributable to the men being chiefly quartered in the large towns from which it is scarcely ever absent, and also to the number of recruits who join their regiments after having been living in those densely-peopled localities, where they were most likely to be exposed to the contagion of that disease. This view is corroborated by the fact, that of the 56 deaths noted in the preceding Table, 9 occurred in London, 7 in Dublin, 6 in Glasgow, 5 in Cork, 3 in Manchester, and 2 each in Hull, Devonport, Bradford, Belfast, Newry, and Kilkenny, leaving only 14 for all the rest of the kingdom. Additional proof is afforded by the relative proportion occurring among young soldiers, to which we shall hereafter advert. Even taking the most unfavourable results, however, the mortality has only amounted to 2 in 10,000 of the force annually.

As the lower ratio of cases in the colonies may perhaps be attributed to the men being less frequently exposed to the contagion of the disease, it may not be out of place here to notice a few of the more striking instances in which, from the general prevalence of small-pox in the colony, they must have been so exposed. This is shown for the West Indies in the following Table:—

—	Black Troops.			White Troops.			Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength.			
	Mean Strength.	Admitted into Hospital for Small-pox.	Died.	Mean Strength.	Admitted into Hospital for Small-pox.	Died.	Cases of Small-pox.		Deaths.	
							Black Troops.	White Troops.	Black Troops.	White Troops.
Trinidad, 1819	603	Not stated.	58	230	Not stated.	0	Not stated.	Not stated.	96·2	0
St. Lucia, 1819	613	Ditto.	33	131	Ditto.	0	Ditto.	Ditto.	53·8	0
Bahamas, 1829	751	65	12	19	0	0	86·5	0	16·	0

Thus, while small-pox in one instance literally decimated the black troops, not a single death occurred among the European soldiers quartered in the same garrison.

In Malta small-pox prevailed as an epidemic from March 1830 till August 1831, and again in 1838. The mortality caused by it among the military and civil population respectively was as follows :—

		Strength.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Annual ratio of Deaths per 1000 of strength.
March 1830 to August 1831	18 months	Civil Population	101,962	1,169	7·6*
		Military - -	2,299	2	0·6*
April 1838 to March 1839	12 months	Civil Population	105,456	686	6·5
		Military - -	2,186	0	0·

While, therefore, the loss by small-pox among the civil population has, on the average of these two epidemics, amounted to 718 in 100,000, among the military, who as we have already shown are a protected class, it has only been in the proportion of 35 out of the same numbers.

In Ceylon 7,874 cases and 2,945 deaths by small-pox were recorded in 1819, in a population of about a million. In the same year only four cases, of which two proved fatal, occurred among 2,863 European soldiers, being in the ratio of 1·58 admissions and 0·8 deaths per 1,000 of the strength. Among the native troops (chiefly Malays, Africans, and natives of the Peninsula of India), a large proportion of whom were, owing to religious prejudices, unprotected by vaccination, 41 deaths occurred in a force of 4,081, being 9·8 per 1,000 of the strength.

The principal mortality by small-pox among the troops serving abroad was in Canada, where 23 of the deaths recorded in the preceding Table occurred. During the last ten years of the period over which the returns extend almost all the cases were in Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston, where the disease prevailed to a very great extent among the civil population. Omitting this command, the cases in the temperate colonies amounted only to 16·, and the deaths to 1·5 in every 100,000 men.

If the hypothesis be correct, that the protective power of vaccination becomes gradually weaker and at length dies out, we should naturally expect to find the mortality by small-pox greater among the old soldiers.

With a view to test this, we have traced the ages of the fatal cases occurring in the United Kingdom, and have also ascertained the numbers living at each age during the ten years 1837–46, as follows :—

	Aggregate Strength at each Age.	Died by Small-pox.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of Strength.
Under 20 - -	43,833	15	·342
20 and under 25 - -	90,041	28	·311
25 „ 30 - -	49,285	3	·061
30 „ 35 - -	37,151	8	·2
35 „ 40 - -	25,017	1	·0
40 and upwards - -	9,270	—	—
Not known - -	—	1	—
Total - - -	254,597	56	·220

Although, probably owing to the limited numbers, there is an irregularity in the progression, the general tendency to diminish with advancing age is very strongly marked.

The fact, established by the recruiting returns, that 6½ per cent. of the recruits are wholly unprotected, affords a melancholy proof of the neglect of vaccination among the lower orders in this country, especially as it may also be inferred that of the 22 per cent. who have distinct marks of having had small-pox, a very inconsiderable proportion could have been protected by previous vaccination.

II. The Navy.

We have no means of ascertaining the relative proportions of men bearing marks of vaccination and of previous small-pox in this force, but as it is a standing order that all men and boys entering the service who have not satisfactory marks of either, shall be immediately vaccinated, we may look upon them as a com-

* As the period included in this observation is a year and a half, it is of course necessary, in calculating the *annual* ratio of mortality either to add one half to the strength, or to deduct one third from the deaths.

pletely protected class. In Abstract, No. II. of Appendix, will be found a detailed statement of the number of cases of small-pox in each of the naval commands, and of which the following is a summary :—

	Aggregate Strength.	Cases of Small-pox.	Deaths by Small-pox.	Annual ratio per 1000 of Strength.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
Home and "Various" Force - -	77,733	105	3	1·351	·038
Foreign Commands - - - -	285,637	312	33	1·093	·115
Total - - - -	363,370	417	36	1·148	·099

Thus, it appears that throughout the navy the cases of small-pox have averaged only 115 and the deaths 10 in every 100,000 men.

Considering the manner in which sailors are necessarily crowded on shipboard, and the consequent difficulty of separating the healthy from the sick, their exemption from a disease of so highly contagious a nature affords convincing evidence of the value of vaccination. In the West African squadron, in particular, they are often exposed to the disease, from its breaking out among the natives, who are employed in considerable numbers in working the ship, and who are seldom or never protected by vaccination. Notwithstanding this, only 57 cases and 10 deaths by small-pox occurred in an aggregate force of 24,761 men during the fourteen years 1830–43 inclusive.

III. The Royal Military Asylum.

Since the opening of this institution, in 1803, for the reception of orphans of soldiers, the vaccination register appears to have been kept with great care, and shows, in every instance, whether a boy, on admission into the establishment, bore marks of small-pox or cow-pox, or was subsequently vaccinated. Satisfactory evidence can, therefore, in this instance, be obtained that they were all protected. The cases that occurred among them up to the 31st of December 1851, were as follows :—

Period.	Aggregate Strength.	Cases of Small-pox.	Died.	Ratio per 1000 of Strength.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
48 Years - - - -	31,705	39	4	1·231	0·126

Thus, in a population completely protected, either by small-pox or vaccination, the cases have averaged 123, and the deaths 12½ in every 100,000, being a still lower proportion than in the army serving in the United Kingdom.

But we are enabled from the records of the asylum to obtain another description of proof of the efficacy of vaccination. Of 5774 boys taken on the strength of the establishment, from its opening in August 1803, to the 31st December 1851, 1950 are recorded as having marks of small-pox, 3636 marks of vaccination, and 188 no satisfactory mark of either. The last having been all vaccinated on admission, there were 1950 protected by previous small-pox, and 3824 by vaccination. Among these the cases of small-pox above recorded were distributed as follows :—

	No. over whom Observations extend.	Of whom subsequently		Ratio per 1000.	
		Had Small-pox.	Died of Small-pox.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boys having marks of Small-pox -	1,950	12	4	6·15	2·05
„ „ Vaccination -	3,824	27	—	7·06	0·00

This table shows the protection afforded by vaccination against attacks of this disease, to be very little inferior to that afforded by previous small-pox: the difference in the prevalence among the two classes having been at the rate of only 9 cases in 10,000 boys, while it is remarkable that all the deaths were from secondary small-pox, not one having occurred among the vaccinated.

The preceding facts appear to afford most conclusive proof of the value of vaccination. The length of time and number of persons over whom the observations extend are sufficient to warrant reliance being placed on

the results. In the army it has been ascertained that four fifths of the persons entering it are protected by vaccination. The navy, being manned from nearly the same class of the population, may be inferred to be protected in the same proportion, and two thirds of the boys admitted into the Royal Military Asylum have borne satisfactory marks. In all of them the remainder were protected by previous attacks of small-pox. The proportion of cases of this disease among a population thus protected has been as follows :—

Among every	100,000	Soldiers	there have been	66	cases and 8	deaths.
„	„	Sailors	„	105	„ 5	„
„	„	Boys of the R.M. Asylum	123	„	12	„

These results are, on the whole, extremely satisfactory. It may be remarked that the class among whom the largest proportion of cases and deaths occurred was that in which the greatest number of cases was protected by previous small-pox; and, as before stated, that all the deaths in that class were of boys who had not been vaccinated.

The evidence now laid before the Society appears to have an important bearing on the proposition again to legalise inoculation. The additional chance of exemption from small-pox which would result from having undergone that disease would be very small. But to gain this slight advantage, what are the risks we must run? Even if every person inoculated were previously vaccinated, it cannot be doubted that in some instances the engrafted disease would prove fatal. We should consequently reduce to a certainty that which at present is contingent on the chance of the individual being exposed to contagion. Again, while so large a proportion of the population is unprotected by vaccination, it appears most unjustifiable, for the very slight advantage to be gained from it, to legalise a practice which must to a certainty perpetuate and spread a loathsome, and, in unprotected persons, a very fatal disease.

The results, however, not only point out what is inexpedient, but suggest what is advisable. They show the great exemption (not amounting, however, as was at one time anticipated, to absolute immunity) enjoyed by persons who have undergone vaccination, and thus point out the means of reducing the prevalence and mortality of small-pox to a mere cypher. Why, then, should not vaccination be made compulsory? It is true such a measure might be objected to as interfering with the liberty of the subject, but so, to a certain extent, do all measures relating to public health. The convenience and prejudices of the few must give way to the interest of the many. The law compels us to carry our drains into the main sewers, forbids us throw rubbish or carry any other nuisance into the streets, as was the custom of our forefathers, puts down or regulates with a high hand any trade supposed to be injurious to the health or admitted to be offensive to the senses of our neighbours, and even compels us, in some instances, to consume our smoke; why, then, should it not enforce a measure which must greatly reduce, if not altogether annihilate, one of the most loathsome diseases that flesh is heir to? Why should it not prevent the ignorant and the careless from remaining in a position calculated to spread death and misery, not only through the neighbourhood in which they reside, but through the length and breadth of the land? In our Factory Acts the principle is recognised of protecting the young and helpless against an amount of labour likely to prove injurious to them, and it would only be an extension of the same humane principle to afford them protection against a malady of so fatal a character.

To our profession the task appears especially to belong of extending the benefits of one of the greatest discoveries ever made. By our personal exertions in promoting, each in his own sphere, the spread of vaccination, and, by using our influence in every quarter, to impress upon Government the necessity for some such sanitary law, we shall best fulfil the highest and most important mission of our profession—the prevention of disease.

F.

An Analytical Examination of all the Cases admitted, during Sixteen Years, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London; with a view to illustrate the Pathology of Small-pox, and the protective influence of Vaccination, in degrees varying according as the Vaccination has been perfectly or imperfectly performed.—By J. F. Marson, Resident Surgeon to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London.

(*From the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London*, Vol. xxxvi.)

Within the last few years small-pox has been several times epidemic in London. Many vaccinated as well as unvaccinated persons have been attacked by it, and the public have become, in consequence, somewhat anxious about their security. I have, therefore, thought that the profession would be interested, and that they might possibly elicit useful information from the leading particulars, arranged and classified, of the patients admitted for sixteen years, at the Smallpox and Vaccination Hospital, London. During the period alluded to—1836 to 1851, inclusive—small pox has been epidemic four times, viz., in 1838, 1844, 1848, and

1851, besides a short epidemic in the winter of 1840-1. Rather more than half of the patients admitted with small-pox into the hospital, have had the disease after having been vaccinated. The particulars of each patient were entered at the time in the register of the hospital, in the majority of instances by myself. Having analysed these records with minute accuracy and strict fidelity, I beg now to place the results before the Society.

The analysis will be found to have reference principally to the following points:—

1. Natural small-pox.
2. Small-pox after small-pox.
   a. After natural small-pox.
   b. „ inoculation.
3. Small-pox after vaccination.
   a. Number of cicatrices.
   b. Character of cicatrices.
   c. Vaccinated, but without cicatrices.
4. Febrile eruptive diseases mistaken for small-pox.

No one could be long in attendance at the Small-pox Hospital, and fail to be struck by the remarkable difference presented to his notice between the vaccinated and unvaccinated patients, and also between the vaccinated cases themselves, some patients having small-pox in a mild form, wholly devoid of danger, whilst others have it in great severity, scarcely if at all lessened by the previous vaccination. Under these circumstances it became desirable to ascertain carefully, so far as possible, all the antecedents regarding the vaccination of each individual admitted, with a view of discovering, if possible, the cause of this difference, to be able to account for the extreme mildness of the disease in some cases, and the danger and unmitigated course, sometimes death, in others.

Small-pox in the unprotected, remains to this day as virulent as it perhaps ever was, destroying about one third of all whom it attacks, and is especially destructive to infantile life. Vaccination, when performed in infancy, affords almost complete protection against the fatality of small-pox up to the period of puberty. This disease does not usually occur after vaccination until several years have elapsed: at least, such is the general experience of the Small-pox Hospital, although there have been some instances to the contrary. The particulars unfortunately, of the progress of the vaccination, as observed by medical men, are but rarely noted at the time, and preserved,* so that when variola occurs it becomes necessary to trust to the accounts given of the vaccination by the patients themselves or their friends, and to observe carefully the appearance of the cicatrices left by the vaccination; small-pox occurring in the great majority of instances in persons between 15 and 30 years of age, the vaccination having been, with but few exceptions, performed in infancy. After this lapse of time from vaccination, the most trustworthy evidence we can generally obtain of its perfection is from the cicatrices, and this evidence I shall be able to show is a very good guide to the general amount of protection conferred by vaccination, if not to be depended on even in each individual case, it is so when the observation is extended and applied to the community at large. My intention in bringing this subject before the Society is not to dwell upon individual cases, except so far as they form one comprehensive whole; but to look at the subject in its widest grasp, to treat of the cases in the aggregate, by hundreds and by thousands, as they have occurred in hospital practice extended over a series of years. A few exceptional cases could perhaps be found to the rule of practice it will seem desirable to draw from the accompanying records; but these very exceptional cases have been the cause of complicating the subject so much when viewed from a limited range, that the profession have been in some doubt what to do, and what to recommend: to endeavour to set these doubts at rest, and to contribute to the public good by indicating how the practice of vaccination may be improved, is the aim of this communication.

It will, perhaps, be objected, and very properly, that the experience of an hospital, as regards the mortality, is not the best criterion by which to judge of the true value of vaccination. In this I would entirely agree, if the evidence rested alone on the mortality; such, however, is not the case. No one is more alive than myself to the great amount of evil, as well as the great amount of good attendant on hospitals; of evil from collecting the sick together in large numbers, and I would have been the last to have brought forward the experience gained in an hospital of the protective influence of vaccination, as observed in England, if a tithe of the same amount of information on this particular subject and collected in the same systematic way, were available from other sources; but, unfortunately, it is not.

Although the inferences drawn on any disease, from the mortality of hospitals exclusively, might fairly be objected to, for the reasons well explained by Mr. Farr, in the "Third Annual Report of the Registrar General," 8vo. p. 97, still these inferences are not without their value, as the class of cases reported on can generally be obtained in much larger numbers at hospitals than from any other source, and when allowances have been made, as I have made them, in reporting on the patients, and drawing the averages from them collectively at the Small-pox Hospital, we can arrive very nearly at the truth, the great object I have had

* There are records, posted alphabetically, of all the persons vaccinated at the Small-pox Hospital, from 1799 to 1838.

before me in undertaking these inquiries. To obtain this point, all the patients have been entirely excluded, in calculating the averages, who were affected by superadded disease, just as much as if they had never been admitted into the hospital at all, and the deductions have been made from those who were seemingly affected by small-pox only. All practical men will readily admit that it is impossible, even in rural practice, to meet with a large number of cases of any one disease unmixed with and uninfluenced by other diseases. The same thing occurs in hospital practice. Patients suffering from other diseases are attacked by small-pox and die, who would recover from small-pox but for the injury done to the constitution by the previous disease; and although a large majority of the fatal cases from superadded disease, at the Small-pox Hospital, has undoubtedly arisen from erysipelas, gangrene, &c.,* the same thing, unfortunately, is taking place often at our general hospitals, as well as at the Small-pox Hospital, and has given occasion, within the last few years, for the production of papers on hospital diseases;† but, in general hospitals, the evil seems to be of less consequence,—or at all events is less thought of,—than at the Small-pox Hospital, because the deaths, and other results, do not there, as they do at the Small-pox Hospital, interfere with a great scientific and pathological question, namely, the protective influence of vaccination. Assuming, however, the Society will give me credit for being fully alive to these evils of hospitals, and for having used my utmost care to exclude, so far as possible, from my calculations of averages of mortality all cases affected specially by hospital mischief, as well as other forms of superadded disease, such as phthisis; the several *idiopathic* inflammations of vital organs, as pneumonia; puerperal fever,—a disease closely allied probably to erysipelas, if not identical with it, &c., &c.

A most unfortunate and indirectly fatal complication is gonorrhœa, both in the male and female; to the latter more especially. From the inability of the patients to use ablution, carefully, themselves, to the parts affected once or twice daily, and from the extremely disagreeable nature of this duty for others to perform for them, the parts are not always kept properly clean, the consequence is they are very apt to become gangrenous; absorption of the gangrenous matter ensues, which is followed by pyæmia, phlebitis, the formation of large abscesses all over the body, in short, the usual train of evils produced by the absorption of a morbid animal poison: these cases have been included, of course, in the returns under the head of gangrene, but they would not have arisen had it not been for the gonorrhœa. Allowances having been thus made, the patients are described, as far as it is, perhaps, possible to describe them, as suffering from small-pox only, as much uninfluenced by other diseases as the same number of cases would be if taken from private and parochial practice, where the accommodation for the sick is often anything but favourable for their recovery, except in selected cases, which of course would not apply to the community at large, as this question ought to be applied, any more than hospital cases, so that when the remaining evils between hospital and private and parochial practice have been relatively balanced, the results would be perhaps nearly the same.

Viewing the question, then, as it actually occurs in practice, and to simplify and enable me to make my report on this large number of patients, 5,982, as clear and concise as appeared to me to be possible, they have been arranged annually for sixteen years on one systematic plan, and from these annual and other tables, altogether 87 tables, the whole have been combined, and finally formed into a series of six tables, comprising, it is hoped, most of the principal points of interest in the inquiry.

Of the series, the first table shows the number of patients admitted at the hospital in each year, distinguishing males from females, whether vaccinated or otherwise, and gives the outline of the disease under which each was suffering. It includes 185 cases of febrile diseases, principally eruptive, but not variolous, although sent to the hospital as such, and furnishes the result of the whole, with the rate per cent. of mortality.

The second table gives an analysis of all the cases of small-pox, viz. 5,797, classed under nine different headings, the form of the disease in each case, and the result, with the rate per cent. of mortality under each division.

The third table gives the ages of the unprotected patients, and the rate per cent. of mortality, calculated at different periods of life, for every five years up to thirty, and every ten years afterwards.

The fourth table further exhibits, separately, the leading particulars of 3,094 cases of small-pox after vaccination, showing, from a careful examination of each patient, the number and character of the vaccine cicatrices, the form of the variolous disease, and the result, with the rate per cent. of mortality from small-pox, after deducting the cases of superadded disease. It also shows the rate of mortality from small-pox in patients having one vaccine cicatrix, particularising whether good or indifferent, and the average; as well as with two, three, or more cicatrices; and of those reported to have been vaccinated, but who were without any cicatrix.

The fifth table shows, in quinquennial periods, the ages of the vaccinated patients when attacked by small-pox; *where* they were vaccinated, and the rate of mortality.

And the sixth table states, in periods of five years, the ages of the patients at the time they were vaccinated, who have subsequently been admitted with small-pox at the Small-pox Hospital.

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* Observations on Ochlesis, or the Disorder generated by the accumulation of the Sick, by George Gregory, M.D. "Medical Times," vol. xix. No. 496, p. 431.

† Cases of Hospital Gangrene, and of diffuse Inflammation of the Cellular Membrane, which occurred in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in December 1846, and January 1847, by Holmes Coote, Esq. and Luther Holden, Esq. "Lancet," 1847. vol. i. p. 441. The Nature and Treatment of Erysipelas, being the subject for the Jacksonian Prize for the year 1849, by Peter Hinckes Bird, Esq. MS. Library of the Coll. of Surgeons.

There is probably no subject in the whole range of medical science to which the numerical method of investigation is more applicable than to the results obtained, and the effect produced on life by vaccination. At the present day it is unnecessary for me to dwell on its advantages over other modes of inquiry. It has, fortunately for the advancement of our art, taken the place in a great measure of hypothesis and mere opinion, which was of but little value, for the most part, on subjects of inquiry like the present, unsupported by any documentary evidence, compared with the exactness we arrive at by arranging and classifying a large number of kindred cases, and drawing our deductions from the whole. Much the same impression might have been, and doubtless was, often left on a careful, observant mind, but then other persons could not have been equally satisfied that the deductions drawn were the correct ones, as they can be when the cases and the particulars are placed numerically before them, and from which each inquirer can form his own opinions. The tables which I have thus arranged, and now present to the society, contain information which has occupied a portion of every day in collecting for sixteen years, and which may be combined and studied in a variety of ways. On some of the leading features of each table I will proceed to offer a few comments, taking them in the order of succession.

TABLE I.

Summary and General Classification of the Patients admitted annually at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, during a Period of Sixteen Years, from 1836 to 1851, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of patients.			Natural small-pox.		Small-pox after small-pox.		Small-pox after vaccination with and without cicatrices.		Small-pox after vaccination or inoculation.		Febrile diseases, principally eruptive, but not variolous, although sent to hospital as such.		RESULTS.					
															Died.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Affected by superadded disease.	Rate per cent. of mortality.
1836	215	114	329	185	70	1	–	131	12	–	–	12	2	245	59	25	84	4	25·53
1837	156	95	251	142	44	–	–	97	1	–	–	12	1	205	31	15	46	5	18·32
1838	424	288	712	387	155	–	–	306	33	–	–	19	–	524	117	71	188	30	26·40
1839	102	53	155	61	22	–	–	83	4	1	1	10	–	128	16	11	27	1	17·41
1840	186	141	327	189	87	3	–	124	8	–	–	11	–	232	52	43	95	5	29·05
1841	209	148	357	189	64	2	1	151	10	–	–	15	–	282	51	24	75	5	21·00
1842	91	64	155	77	30	2	–	62	4	–	–	14	–	121	23	11	34	4	21·93
1843	92	68	160	77	27	2	–	69	–	–	–	12	–	133	21	6	27	3	16·87
1844	391	256	647	302	117	4	3	337	30	–	–	4	1	496	87	64	151	18	23·33
1845	240	144	384	137	63	4	–	227	15	–	–	16	1	305	54	25	79	3	20·57
1846	96	56	152	57	22	2	–	88	7	–	–	5	–	123	17	12	29	2	19·07
1847	270	191	461	167	50	8	3	275	28	–	–	11	–	380	49	32	81	10	17·57
1848	449	247	696	254	103	4	2	428	63	–	–	10	–	528	99	69	168	39	24·13
1849	123	77	200	71	22	4	–	115	11	–	–	10	–	167	22	11	33	5	16·50
1850	199	115	314	129	42	2	–	174	16	–	–	9	–	256	43	15	58	3	18·47
1851	438	244	682	230	78	9	–	427	26	1	–	15	–	578	64	40	104	9	15·24
Totals.	3,681	2,301	5,982	2,654	996	47	9	3,094	268	2	1	185	5	4,703	805	474	1,279	146	21·38

TABLE I.—The numbers admitted each year will be found to have fluctuated considerably, of course, in an hospital devoted to the reception of patients suffering from a disease liable to great variation from its epidemic character; so much so that during some years the admissions have been four or five times more numerous than in others. The total difference in the admission of males and females has been as three to two, three males to two females; the rate of mortality has been nearly the same, less by one per cent. only in females than in males. The average annual mortality has been 21 per cent., ranging between a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 29. And it will be found generally to have been greater in epidemic times, owing partly to the greater severity of the disease, and partly, probably, to the evil influence of collecting together, in a space too limited for them, a large number of sick persons. This will be rendered visible by observing the diminished mortality which has already taken place, during a severe epidemic since the new hospital at Highgate Hill has been in use, which is placed in a more healthy situation than the old hospital at Battle Bridge was, and where the space for patients is much larger, upwards of 2,000 cubic feet being allowed for each. The general sanitary arrangements are also much better. The new hospital came into use in July, 1850.* It ought, however, to be stated, that on three different occasions, during the epidemics of 1838-41-48, when it was impossible to receive, for want of room, all the applicants for admission, and in order to afford as much assistance to the public as possible, severe cases only were admitted, and many mild cases, after vaccination, recommended to find accommodation elsewhere. In this way the mortality at the hospital was necessarily increased, rendered greater per cent. than it would have been had all the applicants been admitted indiscriminately. It has, besides, frequently come to my knowledge at other times, that a severe case has been sent to the hospital,

* After having given considerable attention to the subject for several years, I have observed that the cubical space allowed for patients with small-pox, and like diseases, such as typhus, scarlatina, &c. should not be less than 2,000 cubic feet for each patient.

whilst a mild case or two, in the same house, has been kept at home. This is only what might be expected, but it helps to account for the increased mortality there may be per cent. in hospitals from any given disease, over the mortality per cent. from the same disease amongst the public at large in private houses.

185 cases of febrile diseases, not variolous, have been admitted in the sixteen years, and about twice as many were seen on their arrival by the medical officers of the hospital prior to admission, and were not received; but as this does not in any way alter the order of frequency in which errors of diagnosis occurred with regard to the several mistaken diseases, it will probably be interesting to the Society to know the diseases which have been most commonly mistaken for small-pox. When arranged, they come under 21 different heads; but, as may be supposed, some diseases have misled much more frequently than others. Of the 185 cases, 50 were measles, 33 lichen febrilis, 30 varicella vera, 27 fever, making 140 of the 185. The next disease in order of frequency is urticaria, of which there were 8 cases. It will, therefore, be seen that measles, lichen, varicella, and fever, have led to mistakes much more frequently than any other diseases. Of the cases of fever, a few arose, in my opinion, from the infection of variola in vaccinated individuals which terminated in two or three days with the initiatory fever, but without the formation of the characteristic variolous eruption.

TABLE II.

Analysis of the Cases of Small-pox admitted at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from 1836 to 1851, inclusive.

Patients admitted with Small-Pox.	Number of Patients.	Forms of the Disease.												Results.			
		Eruption regular or unmodified.						Eruption irregular or modified.									
		Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct.	Died.	Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct and varicelloid.	Died.	Discharged.	Died.	Died, affected by superadded disease.	Ratio per cent. of Mortality from Small-pox, after deducting entirely the cases affected by superadded disease.
1. Unprotected	2654	1821	936	597	51	167	8	17	1	17	–	35	–	1658	996	81	35·55
2. After natural Small-pox	14	3	—	2	–	—		3	–	3	–	3	–	14	—	—	—
3. After inoculated Small-pox	27	10	5	2	1	—	–	4	1	4	–	7	–	20	7	1	23·07
4. After Vaccination and Small-pox	5	2	2	—	–	—	–	1	–	—	–	2	–	3	2	—	Too limited for averages.
5. After Vaccination, or Inoculation, and Small-pox	1	1	—	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	1	—	—	
6. After Vaccination or Inoculation	2	2	1	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	1	1	—	
7. After Vaccination, with cicatrix or cicatrices	2787	428	153	232	6	89	–	486	24	416	3	1136	5	2596	191	47	5·25
8. Stated to have been vaccinated, but have no cicatrix	290	138	67	33	1	16	1	42	5	20	–	41	–	216	74	14	21·73
9. Stated to have been vaccinated, but particulars of cicatrix not recorded	17	4	2	2	1	3	–	1	–	—	–	7	–	14	3	2	6·66
Total	5797	2409	1166	868	60	275	9	554	31	460	3	1231	5	4523	1274	145	19·97

Table II. Of the 5,797 cases of small-pox, 2,654, or 45 per cent., were unprotected; 47 cases, or less than 1 per cent., were after a previous attack of small-pox, or small-pox inoculation; 3,094 cases, or 53 per cent., were after vaccination.

69 of the unprotected patients had the eruption modified as it is by vaccination, although it could not be ascertained that any of these patients had ever undergone vaccination. They were examples of mild natural small-pox, such as have no doubt occurred at all periods to a few favoured individuals, and in which, fortunately for the objects attacked, the disease leaves no trace behind. Some of the cases occurred in little children, whose mothers were at the hospital with them, and by whom it was perfectly well known that no vaccination had ever been attempted. After making allowance in the unprotected for those who died affected by superadded disease, which was about two per cent., there died $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of small-pox.

14 patients had small-pox after a previous attack of natural small-pox, and not one died. 27 patients had small-pox after having been some years before inoculated for small-pox, and they died at the rate of 23 per cent.

2,787 bore marks of having been previously vaccinated; and after deducting the cases affected by superadded disease, which amounted, as in the unprotected, to 2 per cent., there remained a mortality of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from small-pox.

TABLE III.

AGES of the unprotected PATIENTS admitted with SMALL-POX at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from 1836 to 1851 inclusive, with the rate per cent. of Mortality, calculated at different periods of life.

DATE. 1836—1851.	AGE IN YEARS.												TOTALS.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	80—90	
Patients - -	356	334	270	571	669	270	154	18	8	2	1	1	2,654
Deaths - -	181	91	62	154	274	124	89	13	5	1	1	1	996
Per-centage of Deaths -	50	27	23	26	40	45	57	69		75			37

TABLE III.—Natural small-pox will be seen to be a most fatal disease at all periods of life; the most so in infancy and advanced life; the least so from 10 to 15 years of age; under 5 years it is 50 per cent.: still greater, however, under two years; the mortality after the age of 20 rises suddenly, and increases gradually; at 30 it exceeds the mortality of infancy, and after 60 hardly any escape.

TABLE IV.

ANALYSIS of the Cases of Small-pox after Vaccination, admitted at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from 1836 to 1851, inclusive, showing, from a careful examination of the Cicatrices, the relative amount of security given by the number of vesicles produced at Vaccination; and, judging from the character of the Cicatrices, the probable state of activity and efficacy of the Lymph used for Vaccination.

PATIENTS ADMITTED WITH SMALL-POX.	Number of Patients.	Character of the Cicatrices.	Cases.	FORMS OF THE DISEASE. Eruption unmodified in 945 cases. Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct.	Died.	Number of unmodified cases.	Eruption modified in 2,149 cases. Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct and varicelloid.	Died.	Number of modified cases.	RESULTS. Discharged.	Died.	Died affected by superadded disease.	Rate per cent. of mortality from Small-pox, after deducting entirely the cases affected by superadded disease.	
1. Having one vaccine cicatrix	1357	good	768	107	34	72	2	30	–	209	131	5	133	1	295	2	559	724	44	12	4·23	7·57
		indifferent	589	168	68	57	1	26	–	251	110	11	80	–	148	1	338	508	81	12	11·95	
2. „ two vaccine cicatrices	888	good	608	66	20	44	2	12	–	122	115	4	91	–	280	1	486	581	27	11	2·68	4·13
		indifferent	280	51	21	31	1	9	–	91	43	3	40	1	106	–	189	254	26	6	7·29	
3. „ three vaccines cicatrices	274	good	187	13	5	12	–	6	–	31	22	1	34	–	100	1	156	180	7	4	1·63	1·85
		indifferent	87	7	3	7	–	5	–	19	17	–	11	–	40	–	68	84	3	1	2·32	
4. „ four or more vaccine cicatrices	268	good	202	10	2	9	–	1	–	20	38	–	22	–	122	–	182	200	2	–	0·99	0·74
		indifferent	66	6	—	—	–	—	–	6	10	–	5	1	45	–	60	65	1	1	0·00	
5. Stated to have been vaccinated, but having no cicatrix - -	290		290	138	67	33	1	16	1	187	42	5	20	–	41	–	103	216	74	14		21·73
6. Stated to have been vaccinated, but particulars of cicatrix not recorded - -	17		17	4	2	2	1	3	–	9	1	–	—	–	7	–	8	14	3	2		6·66
Total - -	3094		3094	570	222	267	8	108	1	945	529	29	436	3	1184	5	2149	2826	268	63		6·76

NOTE.—Small-pox has prevailed extensively in London since the date of this communication, and I have been favoured by Mr. Marson with the following particulars:—In the 5 years, 1852 to 1856 inclusive, 2,253 patients have been admitted with small-pox after vaccination into the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London. Of these, 355 had each four or more vaccine cicatrices, 3 of them have died, 1 from small-pox, and 2 from superadded disease, wholly independent of small-pox; so that we may fairly say, deducting 2 cases, of 353 patients, having four or more vaccine cicatrices, 1 only has died of small-pox. This number, added to the published cases, makes 620, followed by 3 deaths, rather less than *half of one* per cent.—J.S.

TABLE IV.—3,094 patients with small-pox reported themselves to have been vaccinated at some period of their lives. Patients were never entered in the register as vaccinated unless the account of the vaccination

was a tolerably clear one, either from the patient's own recollection, or the account received of it from his or her friends,—their belief that it had taken effect properly, and their trusting to it as their protection against small-pox. The only exceptions to this statement were :—1st. Those who had the usual vaccine cicatrices on their arms, but knew nothing of having been vaccinated. 2d. Patients who were admitted while under vaccination ; they were considered, at whatever stage the vaccination had arrived, as unprotected, and entered accordingly. Of the whole 3,094 cases after vaccination, with or without cicatrices, there died, after deducting the cases of superadded diseases, 6¾ per cent. 945 of the vaccinated cases were unmodified, and 2,149 modified. Of the 945 unmodified cases there died 231, or 24 per cent., by which it will be observed that there is a difference of one third in the mortality between these cases and the unprotected cases ; therefore, although the eruption was not recorded in the register as modified or mitigated, the constitution must have received a protective influence, as regards fatality, to the amount of one third, or else there would not have been this difference in the number of deaths. Many cases were not entered as modified, though in my opinion at the time they would have been more correctly so entered ; that opinion is sustained by the mortality, which would have been greater but for the disease having been influenced by vaccination.

1,357 patients had one vaccine cicatrix, and of these there died, with a good cicatrix, 4¼ per cent. ; with an indifferent cicatrix just upon 12 per cent., the average being 7½.*

888 patients had two cicatrices, and there died, with good cicatrices, 2½ per cent. ; with indifferent cicatrices, 7¼ per cent. ; the average being a little over 4 per cent.

274 patients had three cicatrices, the mortality being with good cicatrices 1½ per cent. ; with indifferent cicatrices 2¼ per cent. ; average 1¾ per cent.

268 patients had four or more cicatrices, and there died with good cicatrices just under 1 per cent. ; with indifferent cicatrices none, the average being only ¾ of 1 per cent. There is a difference in the last statement between the mortality of those having good and indifferent cicatrices that does not accord with the previous results ; but all candid minds will readily be convinced that the average would have been preserved had the numbers been greater to have calculated from, for when all the numbers are taken together, there died with good cicatrices 3·04 per cent. ; with indifferent cicatrices 9·77 per cent. Then, again, as regards the number of cicatrices, there died with one and two cicatrices 6·21 per cent. ; with three, four, or more cicatrices 1·30 per cent.

The danger from small-pox arises in the great majority of instances solely from the quantity of eruption—from the extensive interruption and destruction of the functions of the skin produced by the pustules, in much the same way as from a severe burn or scald. Death may take place, and commonly does take place, without any perceptible disease of the internal organs essential to life, excepting the pustules on the air-passages and congestion of the lungs, the latter being produced by the additional duty thrown upon them, as occurs whenever the healthy functions of the skin are interrupted. Knowing this,—that the danger arises principally from the quantity of eruption,—we may examine the question in another light. By referring to Table IV., it will be seen that, of 2,245 patients with one and two vaccine cicatrices, 392, or 17½ per cent., had small-pox in a confluent unmodified form. Whilst of 542 patients with three, four, or more cicatrices, 36, or 6½ per cent. only, had the confluent unmodified disease. Again, 1,765 patients had *good* cicatrices, of whom 196, or 11 per cent., had the confluent unmodified disease ; whilst of 1,022 with *indifferent* cicatrices 232, or 22 per cent., just double the per centage of the above, had it in the unmodified form. Test the question in which way soever we will, the result is in favour of producing four vesicles at least at vaccination, with lymph that leaves good permanent cicatrices.

290 patients reported themselves vaccinated, but had no cicatrices, and they died at the rate of 21¾ per cent., which teaches us the important fact, that the mortality from small-pox is more than four times as great in persons who, though believing themselves protected by vaccination, are without cicatrices, as it is in those who bear vaccine cicatrices. Practically, this is a point of very great importance, and persons so circumstanced as to have no cicatrix should be re-vaccinated, if young, upon attaining puberty, or at any subsequent period, without delay. 17 patients were entered as vaccinated, but the particulars of the cicatrices have been omitted in the register. These cases occurred in 1836–7–8. The collected number ought to have been rather larger. In making the tables the cases were arranged yearly from 1851 to 1836, and one or two patients some years were found to have had the particulars about the cicatrix omitted. The numbers being unimportant, they were incorporated, for the sake of simplicity, with the list of cases without cicatrices ; but when so many as 17 were found in three years, it was thought to be better to give them a separate heading. The total number of cases, however, so added to the list without cicatrices, did not exceed 20, and, so far as it goes, makes the per centage of deaths of the class without cicatrices rather less than it ought to have been.

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* A good vaccine cicatrix may be described as, distinct, foveated, dotted or indented, in some instances radiated, and having a well, or tolerably well, defined edge.

An indifferent cicatrix, as, indistinct, smooth, without indention, and with an irregular and ill-defined edge.

TABLE V.

Ages of the Patients admitted with Small-pox after Vaccination, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from 1836 to 1851 inclusive; and where they were vaccinated, so far as could be ascertained.

Where Vaccinated.	Number of Patients.	Ages of the Patients.																				Results.			
		0–5		5–10		10–15		15–20		20–25		25–30		30–35		35–40		40–50		50–60					
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Died.	Died affected by superadded disease.	Rate per cent. of mortality from small-pox, after deducting entirely the cases affected by superadded disease.
Vaccinated at the stations of the National Vaccine Establishment, or at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, or at the stations of the Royal Jennerian Society in London	155	2	–	12	3	33	4	68	4	24	–	11	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	142	13	4	5·96
Vaccinated in the Metropolis, but not at the Public Vaccine Institutions, so far as could be ascertained	370	5	2	29	3	76	1	135	7	77	5	26	3	13	1	3	–	6	1	–	–	347	23	5	4·93
Vaccinated in the Provinces of England and Wales	1,987	–	–	8	1	62	3	528	29	753	72	363	34	153	17	74	18	44	7	2	1	1,805	182	42	7·19
Vaccinated in Scotland	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	36	2	15	2	7	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	74	5	2	3·89
„ in Ireland	35	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	2	13	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	33	2	–	5·71
„ in Foreign Countries	279	–	–	2	–	6	1	47	1	103	6	80	13	19	1	16	2	6	1	–	–	254	25	6	6·95
Not known where Vaccinated	189	–	–	5	–	21	1	64	5	52	8	29	2	13	1	1	–	4	1	–	–	171	18	4	7·56
Totals	3,094	7	2	56	7	206	10	866	49	1,058	93	526	55	210	21	102	20	61	10	2	1	2,826	268	63	6·76

Table V.—But few patients under 10 years of age have been received with small-pox after vaccination. After 10 years the numbers begin to increase considerably, and the largest admitted are for the decennial period from the age of 15 to 25; and, although progressively diminishing, they continue rather large up 30; and from 30 to 35 they are nearly the same as from 10 to 15; but as in the unprotected, at this period of life, the mortality is doubled, showing the cause to be, probably, as much or more depending on age and its concomitants, as on other circumstances. In still further advanced life, the rate of mortality will be seen to increase also, as in the unprotected state; but this tendency may be in a considerable degree counteracted there is but little doubt, by giving more attention than has hitherto generally been given to the perfection of the process of vaccination.

155 patients are reported to have had small-pox after having been vaccinated at the public vaccine institutions of London.

370 had been vaccinated in the metropolis, but not at the public vaccine institutions, so far as could be ascertained.

1987 patients were stated to have been vaccinated in the provinces of England and Wales.

79 in Scotland.

35 in Ireland. Only two a year. This is a very remarkable circumstance, when we bear in mind the large mass of Irish population resident in this metropolis, besides those here for a short time every year.

279 had been vaccinated in foreign countries; this number also includes a few, but very few, vaccinated in the British colonies.

189 did not know where they had been vaccinated. They were English, and principally country people.

The question, then, as regards the place where the vaccinations were performed, of the patients subsequently admitted with small-pox at the hospital, stands, collectively, per cent. thus :—

Vaccinated at the Public Vaccine Institutions of London	5	per cent.
„ in the Metropolis, but not at the Vaccine Institutions, so far as could be ascertained	11	„
„ in the Provinces of England and Wales	64	„
„ in Scotland	2	„
„ in Ireland	1	„
„ in Foreign countries	9	„
Not known where vaccinated	6	„
	98	„

The remaining 2 per cent. are made up of fractions of the above.

TABLE VI.

Ages of the Patients at the time they were Vaccinated, who were subsequently admitted with Small-pox, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from 1836 to 1851, inclusive.

Date of Admission with Small Pox. 1836—1851.	Ages in Years when Vaccinated.										Total.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Ages when Vaccinated not stated.	
Patients - - -	2,794	101	64	17	6	—	—	—	1	111	3,094

Table VI.—Of the 3094 patients admitted with small-pox after vaccination, 2794, or 90 per cent., had been vaccinated when under five years of age.

My opportunities of examining, with regard to previous vaccination, the foreigners admitted with small-pox at the hospital, and comparing them with each other, and with the same class of persons in this country, have led me to the conclusion that vaccination is performed in the best manner, generally, by the Danes, Swedes and Norwegians, and Germans, judging them by the standard shown in Table IV. to afford the most effectual security: then come the Italians, and, from the few I have seen, the Spaniards; then the Scotch; then the Irish; and lastly, the English and French. The French who have been admitted as patients at the Small-pox Hospital appear to have been very indifferently vaccinated; they have been but few, it is true, and these few may have been of the few badly vaccinated in France.

It will be observed, that two thirds of the whole number admitted with small-pox after vaccination had been vaccinated in the provinces of England and Wales. By "provinces," meaning the whole of England and Wales, except London, and the area included in the metropolitan district. I am most anxious to draw the attention of my professional brethren in the country to the above fact; and amongst that enlightened community, the feeling can scarcely fail to be otherwise than general, that there must exist some grave and lamentable evils (more especially affecting the humbler classes) connected with the circumstances under which vaccinations in country districts are performed. The details recorded in this paper may be urged as calling upon those of our provincial brethren whose position and ability give them influence, to lend their aid in tracing the evil to its root, and using their endeavours to remove a stigma which, whatever may be its origin, is too likely to be shared by themselves with less skilful, less conscientious, and less scrupulous men. Some reasons may, perhaps, be assigned for a large number of persons in country districts being imperfectly vaccinated, but there can be no justifiable reason why the rural inhabitants of England and Wales should be far less well vaccinated than are the rural inhabitants of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia. That they are so, I know to be a fact, from the opportunities presented to me of observing large numbers of Germans more especially, who, from the efficient way in which they had been vaccinated, have had small-pox usually in the light varicelloid form. The subject is a delicate one to allude to—to point out defects is always painful; but the vital importance of the subject, as affecting the health and lives of thousands, will be my excuse for the remarks now made, and for further calling attention to Table V., and the collected percentages at page 21. When so many of the lives of our patients are at stake, to say nothing of minor, though still grave evils, that may be prevented by greater care and better management,—it becomes a positive duty to express our opinions as strongly as may be consistent under the circumstances; to make at least an appeal to the profession, which will no doubt be promptly responded to by a more careful performance of an operation which, though of minor importance in itself as a surgical operation, is of most serious importance in its consequences, as affecting health and life. If the great discovery of Dr. Jenner can avert, as I have shown it can when effectually carried out, the serious results of this terrible disease, it is surely desirable to be aware of any facts which might point out the means and the necessity of performing the operation in a more complete manner. With good lymph and the observance of all proper precautions, an expert vaccinator should not fail of success in his attempts to vaccinate above once in 150 times; yet a large number of those who take upon themselves the duty, think they do well if they succeed, however imperfectly, five times out of six. Patients often present themselves with small-pox at the hospital, who state they have been cut five, six, eight times, or more, for cow-pox without effect. This is a great evil. It would happen but rarely in careful hands. Such persons think it is of no use having the operation tried again, that it will not take effect if they do, and ultimately they are attacked by small-pox, and perhaps die: whereas, had they fallen into the hands of a good vaccinator, their lives would most likely have been saved. Instances of the above kind are of frequent occurrence at the Small-pox Hospital.

In December, 1836, a woman, æt. 54. and her son, æt. 15 years, were admitted with small-pox, and died in the course of five days; their daughter, a young woman, died of small-pox at their house in Hull Street, City Road, the day before the mother died at the hospital. All these poor people had been vaccinated three years previously, at a parish vaccination, at a village church in Suffolk, and bore marks of the vaccination.

Now, knowing what we do of the protective powers of vaccination, it is almost impossible to suppose otherwise than that these poor people had been vaccinated with improper lymph. They, however, believed they had been efficiently vaccinated, and trusted to it for their security against small-pox. These three lives fell a sacrifice, most likely, to mere carelessness.

The mortality alone, severe as it is, between the indifferently vaccinated and the well vaccinated patients, is not the only evil result to be regretted of bad vaccination. Proportionate to the mortality has been the severity of the disease in those who escaped death; damaged health, and disfigurement for life, is frequently the lot of those who have small-pox after having been vaccinated imperfectly in but one place: thus bringing on vaccination discredit, which is in no way due to it intrinsically, but is owing solely, with but very few exceptions indeed, to the want of proper knowledge of the subject, and of the necessary care with which the operation has been conducted.

Great judgment and caution should be used in the selection of vaccine lymph; in this lies one of the principal causes of failure in vaccinating, and subsequent insecurity of the individual, even when the vaccination does take effect. This advice is offered after seventeen years of constant practice of vaccination, and after the experience acquired by vaccinating between forty and fifty thousand persons. Lymph for use is in its best state on the seventh day of the progress of the vesicle it is taken from—the day week from the vaccination. It should be taken when the vesicles are plump, and just before the formation of the areola. Under no circumstances should it be taken for use later than twenty-four hours after the areola has begun to form. If this rule were invariably observed, there would be, as I believe, but very few cases of severe small-pox after vaccination. At this stage of the progress of the vesicle the lymph is in the state most certain of taking proper effect, and of leaving the best cicatrices, indicative of its efficacy, a result shown in the accompanying tables to be of the greatest importance to individual security, in case of small-pox occurring in after life. A serious error in vaccinating is the use of blunt lancets—lancets unsuitable for other purposes. It is impossible to have a lancet too sharp for vaccinating; the sharper the lancet, the more perfect the success of the operation, even in good hands.

Mode of conveying lymph.—A convenient way, in practice, of conveying lymph about for use, is in stoppered bottles, the stopper on which the lymph is placed, and kept fluid, being ground flat, and projecting into the bottle. The lymph ought not, however, to be kept in this way above twenty-four hours in warm weather, or forty-eight in cold. Like all other moist animal matter, it soon begins to undergo chemical changes, which render it unfit for use. When it has become putrid, or even putrescent, it will produce the fatal results which are well known to follow inoculation with decaying animal matter. Much the same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the lymph preserved in capillary tubes, as to that preserved in bottles.

Mode of vaccinating.—The arm to be operated on should be firmly grasped by the left hand of the operator, so as to make the skin tense, then, the lancet being already charged, with the right hand the lymph should be introduced by a puncture of a valvular shape, from above downwards, so managed that the lymph at each puncture may gravitate into the wound. In this way the lymph may be introduced in five punctures,—the number I recommend,—from half to three fourths of an inch apart, without recharging the lancet; the skin being kept tight all the while, until the lymph has been introduced, care being taken that the punctures are not bruised, as too frequently happens by undue use of the lancet. It then matters not how much the wounds may bleed, as the bleeding will not interfere with the success of the operation.

Mode of preserving lymph.—By far the best way of preserving vaccine lymph, and also of transmitting it to a distance, is on ivory points. They should be *well* charged, not simply touched; the quantity allowed to dry should be about equal in its wet state to half a drop: when the charged points are required for use, they should be lightly dipped in water, and placed for a few minutes on the edge of a book, so that the lymph may have time to become soft, much as it was when taken from the vesicle. Then, after making a puncture with a lancet, the ivory point may be inserted into the arm, and kept there with the thumb for a short time; or the moistened lymph may be scraped off the point, and at once inserted with the lancet. Several little niceties are required in vaccinating with preserved lymph, which are not generally so much attended to as they deserve to be, in order to ensure perfect success.

Re-vaccination.—For many years past I have practised re-vaccination extensively on persons applying for the purpose at the vaccination room; on the servants and nurses of the hospital, on persons coming to visit their friends patients in the hospital, and, lately, on the numerous workmen employed in building the new hospital. The effect produced by re-vaccination sixteen or seventeen years ago was, with some few exceptions, nothing more than a little irritation, or at most an abortive vesicle with irregular areola. But, during the last three or four years, I have seen a great many persons, on whose arms the vesicles produced by re-vaccination have been quite, or nearly perfect, even on those who bore good cicatrices from the first vaccination. I have always recommended re-vaccination after puberty, principally for this reason, it gives those who have been indifferently vaccinated in infancy another chance of being protected. Probably it does not afford the same amount of protection that the first vaccination, well performed, does. The great object to aim at is to vaccinate *well* in infancy, this should be looked upon as the sheet anchor: and, therefore, a careless vaccination should be deprecated at all times, practised under the belief that if it fails to take effect properly, it will be of no consequence, as the operation can be repeated. By such proceeding the vaccination often takes effect badly, and will never afterwards take effect properly, and yet the individual may take small-pox severely. This should be viewed as, unfortunately, one of the imperfections in the practice of vaccination,

but the knowledge of it teaches us the paramount importance of paying the strictest attention to the mode of performing the *first* vaccination.

In 1838 small-pox attacked the children in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and one or two a week, for three or four weeks, sickened with it, when Dr. Babington,* physician to the Asylum, requested me to re-vaccinate the whole of the inmates, about 260. I did so. Four days afterwards another child was attacked, who had received the infection of small-pox before he was re-vaccinated, but from this date the disease was arrested in the establishment. Some months subsequently, a servant, who had come fresh into the asylum, had small-pox, but the disease on this occasion did not spread to the other inmates.

For upwards of seventeen years of my connection with the Small-pox Hospital, not one of the servants or nurses of the hospital has been attacked by small-pox, although vaccination has been the only protection of many of them; but I have always re-vaccinated them on their first coming to live at the hospital.

On rebuilding the hospital lately, a large number of workmen were employed for several months after the arrival of the patients, most of these workmen consented to be re-vaccinated, two only were attacked by small-pox, but *they* were amongst the few who were *not re-vaccinated.*

The inferences deducible from the foregoing facts and statements are:—

1. That natural small-pox destroys about one third of all whom it attacks.

2. That small-pox after small-pox is of comparatively rare occurrence in a population who owe their protection in large numbers to having gone through the natural or inoculated disease. That a second attack of natural small-pox, as well as being rare, is probably not often fatal, and that protection seems to be the law. That after inoculated small-pox, an attack of small-pox has more frequently led to fatal results, but there is reason to presume that the virus used for inoculation, like a very great deal of the lymph used at the present day for vaccination, was often taken at too advanced a stage of the disease, and thus did not afford the full measure of protection it was capable of affording if taken at a proper time. That when the disease does occur it is sometimes modified, as it is after vaccination, and that the modification presents the same characters. That second attacks of small-pox are further presumed to be of very rare occurrence, as there is no instance recorded of a person admitted with small-pox a second time at the Small-pox Hospital, although the hospital has now been founded 107 years. That, as upwards of 20 different diseases are known by the author to have been mistaken for small-pox during the last sixteen years, and sent as such to the Small-pox Hospital, it may be fairly assumed that many of the cases reported amongst the public, during the last quarter of a century, as second attacks of small-pox, have been, either in the primary or secondary instance, no small-pox at all. That small-pox does, however, occur a second time there can be no reasonable doubt, and one of the circumstances that seems to predispose the constitution to receive a second attack of the disease is, as after vaccination, exposure for a time to great change of climate, either hot or cold.

3. That vaccination performed in infancy affords almost complete protection against the fatality of small-pox to the period of puberty. That a variety of circumstances conspire to make it almost impossible to ascertain exactly in what proportion to the vaccinated, cases of small-pox do subsequently occur, or might occur, if all persons lived to an advanced age; in illustration of which it may be stated that a woman 83 years of age was admitted at the hospital in 1844, with severe confluent natural small-pox, of which she died, who had nursed her own children and her grand-children with the disease, and had otherwise been exposed often to variolous infection, but never took it before. That of the small proportion to the great mass protected by vaccination, who do unfortunately take small-pox in after life, of those who have been vaccinated indifferently in but one place, about 12 per cent. die; but that of those who have been well vaccinated in four places or more, the proportion of deaths is less than 1 per cent.; so that by careful management the protection to life may be rendered all but perfect.

4. That, as a matter of safety, it is well for all persons who were vaccinated in infancy to be re-vaccinated at puberty, this measure being more especially requisite for those who were either indifferently or doubtfully vaccinated in infancy, and still more especially necessary for those who, though vaccinated, have no cicatrix remaining. Finally, as a matter of precaution, it is desirable that all persons should be re-vaccinated on small-pox existing in the house where they are residing; a precaution, however, that will cease to be necessary to advise when all persons have the benefit of proper and efficient vaccination.

A circumstance has come to my knowledge in prosecuting this inquiry, which, in conclusion, I beg to submit to the Society; and, although its bearing is not so rigidly precise as the rest of this communication, the point it conveys is of an important character, substantially true, I believe, and proper to be brought forward on this occasion, as showing, on a large scale, the protective powers of vaccination. Already it has been stated that, in sixteen years 155 patients, with and without vaccine cicatrices, or about 9 a year, have been admitted with small-pox at the Small-pox Hospital, who were reported to have been vaccinated at the public vaccine institutions of London. In an Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Vaccine Board, in 1833,* there are some official returns for the previous five years of the numbers vaccinated annually at the different stations of the National Vaccine Establishment, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, and at the stations of the Royal Jennerian Society in London, which, together, will be found to amount to 102,114; this, divided by 5, gives an average of 20,422 as vaccinated

* For an account of two similar occurrences and results, see a paper entitled, Cases of Small-pox which occurred in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, with an account of the Re-vaccination of all the Children in that establishment, by Dr. Babington, "Guy's Hospital Reports," vol. i. p. 159.

yearly. About the same numbers had been vaccinated at these institutions for several years before the returns were made, were continued, somewhat increased, for several years later, until after the time of passing the Vaccination Act in 1840, and, with perhaps some slight diminution of late years, have been continued ever since. These persons so vaccinated were for the most part poor persons, and also for the most part stationary, living too in a town where small-pox is never absent, and, in case of being attacked by it, likely to apply for admission at the Small-pox Hospital, the only place in London for the reception of small-pox patients; yet the numbers admitted with small-pox, who had been vaccinated at these public vaccine institutions, have amounted but to a fraction over 9 a year, or 1 to 2108 vaccinated: and the deaths from small-pox but to 1 in 36,305 vaccinated.

This may be truly designated one of the triumphs of medical science; a result more favourable and gratifying could hardly have found a place in the most sanguine and philanthropic hopes of the humane and illustrious Jenner.

G.

Mr. Marson's Petition to the House of Commons on the Vaccination Bill, 1856.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of James Furness Marson respectfully showeth that:—

Your Petitioner is a duly qualified medical man, and has been for upwards of twenty years the resident surgeon of the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London.

Your Petitioner has attended, in the time above mentioned, and has kept accurate notes of, nearly 9,000 cases of small-pox.

Your Petitioner has also, in the same period, vaccinated upwards of 40,000 persons, and he is desirous of stating that he has never seen any evil results traceable to vaccination, with the exception of a single instance, in which measles occurred at the same time, and four or five examples of rather severely sore arms, arising from lymph recently taken from the cow. He has never seen other diseases communicated with the vaccine disease, nor does he believe in the popular reports that they ever are so communicated. If such results were really true, as stated, and formed part of judiciously conducted vaccination, they must have come under the observation of your Petitioner in vaccinating upwards of 40,000 persons. Vaccination is performed generally at an early age; parents are unwilling to believe that there is anything constitutionally wrong in their offspring; and, when other diseases follow, vaccination gets blamed for what is really and truly due to other causes, as may be seen in those who have never been subjected to vaccination.

Your Petitioner has had, and has still, great cause to regret the suffering, disfigurement, and mortality produced by small-pox, nearly the whole of which might be, in his opinion, prevented by carefully conducted vaccination.

The mortality from small-pox in the unvaccinated, of cases taken generally, is 35 per cent.: but of children under 5 years of age it is 50 per cent. And of those who recover, a great many suffer permanent disfigurement; some loss of sight, and others have their general health greatly damaged.

The mortality, on the contrary, among the vaccinated, attacked by small-pox, is 7 per cent., taken generally. But among what be characterised as the badly-vaccinated it is 15 per cent. Among those, on the other hand, who may be considered to have been well vaccinated,—that is to say, who have four or more good vaccine cicatrices,—the mortality is less than 1 per cent. Thus, the necessity of carefully conducted vaccination is rendered strikingly manifest by the mortality of 15 per cent. in the badly vaccinated, and only $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. in the well vaccinated, when attacked by small-pox. In the badly vaccinated who recover from small-pox there is a large amount of suffering and permanent disfigurement that might be prevented, and which should be looked upon as a very serious evil, more especially to the female sex.

Among children under 14 years of age who have been vaccinated, small-pox hardly ever proves fatal.

It should, however, be remembered that no authorized system of vaccination has been established in England. All persons—medical men, clergymen, amateurs, druggists, old women, midwives, &c.—are allowed to vaccinate in any way he or she may think proper, and the persons operated on are considered to have been vaccinated. The consequence of this carelessness and want of arrangement is, that there has been, and is, a great deal of very inefficient, almost useless, vaccination performed in England.

These facts have been ascertained by your Petitioner from a minute examination and classification of the cases of small-pox that have come under his notice at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London; which cases were individually carefully recorded in the Hospital register at the time of their occurrence, and the general results of which he has embodied and communicated to the profession in the XXXVIth Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

As an example of what can be done by efficient vaccination, your Petitioner begs to state, that not one of the nurses or servants of the Small-pox Hospital has had small-pox for the last twenty-years. They have all been either vaccinated or re-vaccinated, on coming to live at the Hospital.

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* Report from the Select Committee on the Vaccine Board, with the Minutes of Evidence, and an Appendix, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 28th August 1833, Appendix A,B,C, pp. 137, 141, 149.

Nearly all the junior members of the educated classes in this country have, for many years past, been vaccinated, almost without exception. What the educated classes have adopted by choice, after mature deliberation, can hardly, by the most perverted reasoning, be considered improper for the lowest and uneducated classes to conform to; it is, in fact, what the latter themselves would most likely also adopt, by choice, if they were educated, and a little higher in the scale of society.

As the law now stands, it can hardly be considered just, individually, to the lower classes themselves. They are not obliged to be vaccinated, but they are not allowed to be inoculated, lest they should propagate small-pox, as they undoubtedly would by inoculation; so that if they do not choose to adopt vaccination they are left to take small-pox in the natural way; this they almost certainly do take, sooner or later, and small-pox in the unvaccinated is one of the most fatal diseases in this country, destroying, as was before stated, 35 per cent. of those attacked by it.

Your Petitioner having had frequent opportunities of judging from the vaccine cicatrices on the arms of seamen from Denmark and Sweden, who have become patients of the Small-pox Hospital, of the efficient way in which they had been vaccinated, and who, having taken small-pox, have had it, almost invariably, in the lightest form. This, your Petitioner believes, was entirely due to their having been so efficiently vaccinated, and, therefore, he ventures to recommend that similar arrangements to those now in force in Denmark and Sweden for conducting vaccination should be adopted in England.

The many foreigners admitted, in a series of years, as patients at the Small-pox Hospital, have enabled your Petitioner to observe that vaccination is, as a rule, much better performed abroad than in England, that, in fact, it is far less satisfactorily performed in England than in any other country in Europe, owing, most likely, to a total absence of organization of the subject in this country.

Your Petitioner, therefore, fully convinced himself, from ample opportunities of judging for a period of 20 years, of the great good conferred on mankind by vaccination, when judiciously and carefully carried out, and knowing also, from ample experience in vaccination, of no objections to it, except unfounded prejudice, earnestly entreats your Honourable House to pass the Vaccination Bill before Parliament, in the full conviction that it will be, if provision be made for its due administration, a most beneficial act of the Legislature, for those who, from their carelessness, prejudices, and ignorance, or from their early age, are unable on this subject to take proper care of themselves.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) J. F. Marson,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,
and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.

May 26, 1856.

H.

On the present Death Rates of London, at different Ages and from different Diseases, as compared with the corresponding Death Rates at the End of the 17th and in the Middle of the 18th Century, by Dr. Greenhow, Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas's Hospital, Physician to the Western General Dispensary.

I believe there is no good reason for supposing that vaccinated persons, because they are less susceptible of small-pox, are therefore more liable to be attacked by other diseases, either of an infective or constitutional character. It has, indeed, been asserted, that the comparative immunity from small-pox produced by vaccination has been counterbalanced by a greater prevalence and fatality of other diseases, and particularly of fever, phthisis, and strumous affections. This assertion is, however, totally without the support of facts; for, both the mortality from all causes, and the mortality occasioned by each of these diseases, have largely diminished since the period when the prevalence of small-pox was unchecked by preventive measures. This opinion of mine is founded upon a careful examination of the London bills of mortality, and a comparison of the average death-rates from all causes, and from each of these specified causes calculated over three periods of ten years each, viz., from December 14, 1680, to December 16, 1690,* previous to the introduction of inoculation, from December 1745 to December 1755,† and again for the ten years from 1846 to 1855 inclusive, during which vaccination has been in general use.

The facts are shown in the accompanying table, in reference to which, however, it is necessary to explain that, whilst it is as nearly as possible correct in respect of the general mortality of the third period, the present death-rates from fever, diseases of the chest, and strumous affections, are somewhat over-rated in comparison with the same classes of disease in the earlier periods. On the other hand, both the general and particular death-rates of the ten selected years of the 17th and 18th centuries are under-estimated, from the circumstance that the bills of mortality took cognizance only of interments in parochial burial grounds within the limits of the metropolis; no account being taken of the deaths of persons buried in parish cemeteries adjacent to London, or in the extra-parochial burial grounds of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Temple, the Rolls, Lincoln's Inn, St. Peter's in the Tower, the Charter House, or the Hospitals. For the same reason

* This period was chosen because it corresponds with King's calculation of the population of London, and because small-pox (the mortality from which increased after the introduction of inoculation) was uninfluenced in its course by any artificial interference.

† The Companion to the Almanack for 1828 contains a computation of the London population for 1750, which has been used for the present purpose.

the deaths of many dissenters, Jews, and Roman Catholics, who were buried in sectarian places of sepulture, must have been omitted from the returns.

The population of London in 1685 was estimated by King at 530,000.—an estimate which is considered to have been a very near approximation to the truth. The deaths at that period, and for long afterwards, considerably exceeded the births; or, to speak more properly, the baptisms fell short of the burials by about one third.* The population of the metropolis is, therefore, supposed to have been very stationary for a long period; the immigration into it from rural districts and provincial towns having done little more than compensate for the loss sustained by the excess of deaths over births. The correctness of this opinion is in a great measure confirmed by the fact that the population of London within the old bills of mortality amounted in 1801 to only 742,625 persons, showing an increase of little more than 40 per cent. during the 116 years that had elapsed since the date of King's computation, although there is no doubt that the population had latterly increased directly, as well as by its growth from external sources.

By some authorities the death-rate of London far onwards in the 18th century is said to have been as high as 500 per annum out of every 10,000 inhabitants. Assuming the correctness of King's estimate of the population in 1685, the average annual death-rate of London within the bills of mortality for the ten years 1681 to 1690 inclusive (calculated upon the number of funerals recorded in the weekly bills) appears to have been 421 in the 10,000. For the reason already assigned, this estimate is probably a good deal under the truth. Its inaccuracy is augmented by the fact that a considerable infusion of healthy persons, at the least fatal period of life, annually poured into the metropolis in pursuit of the more lucrative occupation therein procurable. These sources of inaccuracy, however, since they tend to lessen the death-rates of that period, do but lend additional force to the fact that the present death-rate is only 250 in the 10,000; or, if corrected so as to include only the district comprised within the old bills of mortality, about 260 in the 10,000; showing a decrease in the general death-rate of, at the least, 160 persons out of every 10,000 annually since the close of the 17th century. In other words, if the mortality within the limits of the metropolis, as defined in the baptismal and mortuary returns of the 17th century, were now equal to its mortality 165 years ago, London would be sustaining an annual loss by death of more than 25,000 persons over and above the number of those who, in our time, compose its list of dead. Or, if the present mortality within the limits of the Registrar General's weekly returns were equal to that of the metropolis of the 17th century, the gross annual loss would be raised by the addition of upwards of 40,000 deaths. The deaths would thus again exceed the births; and, as in the 17th and 18th centuries, the population of London could only be maintained by the immigration of persons from rural districts. The public health of London, as indicated by the rate of mortality, has therefore improved in the proportion of 26 to 42 since the close of the 17th century.

The general death-rate of the middle period selected for this comparison (1746–55), 355 in the 10,000, occupies just that intermediate place in point of numbers between those of 1685 and 1851, which it does in regard to time. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed, that the improved state of the public health has been a gradual process, keeping pace with the general progressive improvement in the habits and circumstances of the people.

The improvement in regard to the special diseases asserted to have taken the place of small-pox is, with the exception of pulmonary affections, still more remarkable; and even the latter, although more dependent on climate than most diseases, have become less fatal during the last century and a half. The annual average mortality from the causes classed in the old bills of mortality, as "consumption and tissick," "pleurisy," and "cold and cough," which together correspond with "phthisis" and diseases of the organs of respiration in the present weekly bills, during the ten years extending from 1681 to 1690, was 69·3 in the 10,000. This is, however, an inadequate estimate, since upwards of 1000 deaths annually were attributed to old age, many of which would in our day have been unquestionably referred to affections of the chest; for, while comparatively few persons die of natural decay, a large number of aged persons perish from attacks of pneumonia or bronchitis. The increased death-rate from diseases of the chest in the second period is, perhaps, partly owing to the reference of many deaths which had been classed as fever at the former period, to their proper place in this division. Epidemics of pulmonary disease appear also to have existed in two out of the ten selected years, for the mortality from this cause was largely in excess both in 1746 and 1749. Alvine flux, a disease closely resembling if not identical with the cholera of the present century, was exceedingly fatal in the concluding years of the 17th century. The average mortality it produced between 1680 and 1690 was about 2500 annually; and, no doubt, many of its victims were previously suffering from chronic affections, among which diseases of the chest would form a large section. The mortality from flux rapidly and progressively decreased in the 18th century, so that the annual average mortality occasioned by it fell from upwards of 1000 in the first ten years of the century to only 110 for the ten years, 1746 to 1755. The immediate consequence of this improvement in the public health would be the reference of an increased number of deaths to the various chronic affections which had previously furnished victims to the flux, among which, as I have already said, pulmonary affections would occupy a prominent place.

During the ten years of the present century that have been selected for the purpose of this comparison, the deaths from diseases of the organs of respiration and from phthisis (which, to obviate all doubts as to diagnosis, are thrown into a single class) have annually been at the rate of 68·2 in the myriad. It is, however, pro-

* The old bills of mortality referred only to funerals and baptisms performed at parish churches. There was no proper registration of births and deaths until the passing of the present Registration Act. The christenings were in excess of the burials thrice only during the 18th century; namely, in 1790, 1797, and 1799

bable that a large proportion of the deaths which are now referred to pneumonia, and perhaps even some of the more rapid cases of phthisis, would have formerly been attributed to fever, on account of the pungent heat of skin by which these diseases are characterised. If, therefore, the deaths from pneumonia, which are included in the foregoing calculation of the present death-rate from pulmonary affections, be taken from the class of diseases of the chest and transferred to that of fevers, the annual death-rate from diseases of the organs of respiration (exclusive of pneumonia and including phthisis) is reduced from 68·2 to 52·8 in the myriad. Moreover, in thus comparing the death-rates of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries from diseases of the chest, due allowance should be made for the already recited fact, that these affections are very much influenced, both in their prevalence and fatality, by climate and seasonal conditions, which, however much they may vary between particular years, are tolerably constant when the comparison is extended over considerable periods. On this account we ought not to expect the same reduction in the mortality from this cause as from the others presently to be noticed. Furthermore, the larger amount of mechanical impurities inhaled with the atmosphere, the nature of several manufacturing operations, and perhaps, also, the more sedentary habits of many classes of workmen in the present day, all undoubtedly tend to maintain the prevalence and add to the fatality of pulmonary diseases. Whatever doubt, therefore, may be entertained as to the amount of diminution in the mortality from pulmonary complaints, it is at least very evident that no increase has been consequent upon the lessened prevalence of small-pox.

The diseases classed in the bills of mortality as "fever" and "spotted fever" were fatal, on an average, to 63·3 persons out of every 10,000 of the inhabitants of London, in each of the ten years between 1681 and 1690. Sixty years later the average annual death-rate from fever, calculated over the ten years from 1746 to 1755, had fallen to 53·9. In the present day, it is frequently difficult to distinguish between primary cephalic affections and fever accompanied by cephalic symptoms. It is more than probable that many deaths now correctly referred to disease of the head, as well as certain chest affections, accompanied, as they often are, by an intense and pungent heat of skin, would be accounted as fever by the unskilled persons who formerly assigned the cause of death. Moreover, no mention is made of scarlet fever, which, although it might occasionally be returned with measles, must likewise have aided to swell the gross annual mortality from fever. To obviate these sources of fallacy the six diseases,—scarlet fever, remitting fever, infantile fever, typhus, cephalitis, and pneumonia,—have been thrown together to form the class of fever, for the purpose of comparing the present mortality from this cause with that of the ten years of the 17th and 18th centuries. The present death-rate of the class of fever thus formed is only 38·5 in the 10,000, showing a diminution of 24·8 since 1685, and of 15·4 during the last hundred years; thus unequivocally proving that fever has not usurped the place vacated by small-pox.

The diminution in the death-rate from strumous affections is even larger than that of fever. Excluding the deaths classed under the term "chrysoms and infants," many of which were probably of strumous origin, and which amounted to between two and three hundred annually, upwards of eighty persons in the myriad died in each year, between 1681 and 1690, from the class of strumous diseases formed of the deaths registered under the heads of "convulsions," "rickets," "water in the head," and "evil." Between 1746 and 1755, the annual death-rate of these same diseases had risen to 109·9 per myriad; an increase, perhaps, like that in the class of pulmonary affections, partially caused by the greatly decreased death-rate from alvine flux; but probably still more largely occasioned by the diminution in the number of deaths recorded from "chrysoms and infants," and their reference to the head of "convulsions," which increased almost in exact proportion as the other lessened. The analogous diseases, scrofula, hydrocephalus, and convulsions, with the addition of tabes mesenterica, a form of strumous affection which, not being separately mentioned in the older bills, is not comprised in the calculation for the two earlier periods,* are in our time conjointly fatal to less than twenty-one out of every myriad of the living population. In other words, scrofulous disease, considered apart from consumption, is nearly three fourths less fatal, now that the deaths from small-pox form but a small part of the gross mortality, than it was anterior to the adoption of inoculation. To revert once more to pulmonary diseases, may not this very large diminution in the number of deaths from the strumous affections of early life be one indirect cause of the maintenance of a large mortality from tubercular phthisis, persons who would formerly have fallen victims to hydrocephalus, convulsions, or rickets, being preserved at the present day until the development of their constitutional malady in the form usually assumed at a later period of life?

Notwithstanding the uncertainties of nomenclature, and the apparent fluctuations between the first and second series of years, it is quite certain that both the general mortality and that from special diseases has very largely declined since the end of the 17th and middle of the 18th centuries; and that there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion that any kind of disease has increased *pari passu* with the decrease of small-pox, or the employment of vaccination.

* There can be little doubt that tabes mesenterica existed in the former periods, but that it was referred to some other head, perhaps, accompanied as it is by two such prominent symptoms as large belly and diarrhœa, partly to tympany and partly to flux. There is perhaps as little doubt that the same constitutional tendency which at one time becomes developed into a certain form of disease may under a change of circumstances assume a different form. It is thus that I would account for the entire disappearance of rickets from the causes of death, the place they formerly occupied being perhaps, in our time, partly assumed by mesenteric disease. That some such substitution of one form of disease for another really occurs I do not hesitate to believe; but it is rather a conversion of analogous diseases arising from the same constitutional vice into one another than a substitution, and is very different from the substitution of other diseases for small-pox so unphilosophically, and, as above shown, so erroneously, asserted, without, so far as I know, the adduction of a single corroborative fact.

TABLE shewing the average ANNUAL MORTALITY of LONDON from all Causes, and from Affections of the Chest, Fevers, Strumous Diseases, and Small-pox, in three periods of Ten Years each, viz., from 1681 to 1690, from 1746 to 1755, and from 1846 to 1855, inclusive.

		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.						AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 10,000 PERSONS.					
DATE.	* Population of the Metropolis within the Bills of Mortality.	Average number of Deaths in each of the Ten Years.	† Average Annual number of Deaths from Pulmonary Affections, including Pneumonia.	Average Annual number of Deaths from Pulmonary Affections, exclusive of Pneumonia.	Average Annual number of Deaths from Fevers.	Average Annual number of Deaths from Strumous Diseases.	Average Annual number of Deaths from Small-pox.	Death-rate per 10,000 persons calculated on a Ten Years' average.	Average Annual Death-rate from Small-pox, per 10,000 persons.	Average Annual Death-rate from Pulmonary Affections (including Pneumonia) per 10,000 persons.	Average Annual Death-rate from Pulmonary Affections (exclusive of Pneumonia) per 10,000 persons.	Average Annual Death-rate from Fevers, per 10,000 persons.	Average Annual Death-rate from Strumous diseases per 10,000 persons.
1681–90	530,000	22,362	3,673[a]	3,673[a]	3,356[c]	4,248[g]	1,664[l]	421·0	31·39	69·3[n]	69·3[n]	63·3	80·1
1746–55	653,900	23,216	4,804[b]	4,804[b]	3,526[e]	7,183[g]	1,991[k]	355·0	30·44	73·4	73·4	53·9	109·9
1846–55	2,362,236	59,014	16,131[c]	12,481[d]	9,112[f]	4,886[h]	799[l]	249·0[m]	3·38	68·2	52·8	38·5	20·6

* The population is given according to the estimate formed for the middle year of the series, viz., King's computation for 1685; a computation published in the "Companion to the Almanack" of 1828 for 1750; and the Census of 1851. King's calculation is considered to have been a very fair approximation; but, if in error, it was rather in excess of numbers than the contrary. The estimated population of 1750 is also probably in excess; for if we admit King's estimate as correct, it makes the ratio of increase between 1750 and 1801 to have been somewhat less than that between 1685 and 1750, which is unlikely, seeing that the proportion of deaths to births was constantly decreasing during the latter portion of the 18th century.

† Upwards of 1,000 deaths annually are set down as caused by "Old Age." Undoubtedly many of these would now find a place under Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

([a]) "Consumption and Tissick," "Pleurisy," and "Cold and Cough."
([b]) "Consumption," "Cough," "Asthma and Tissick."
([c]) Diseases of the respiratory organs and Phthisis.
([d]) Phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, minus Pneumonia.
([e]) Consisting of the articles "Fever" and "Spotted Fever," therefore probably including Scarlet Fever and cases of cerebral and pulmonary disease, attended by much heat of skin.
([f]) Comprising Scarlet Fever, Remitting Fever, Infantile Fever, Typhus, Cephalitis, and Pneumonia.
([g]) "Convulsions," "Rickets," "Water-in-head," and "Evil."
([h]) Scrofula, Tabes-mesenterica, Hydrocephalus, and Convulsions.
([l]) In three of these years Small-pox greatly exceeded the average.
([k]) In four of these years Small-pox greatly exceeded the average.
([l]) In four of these years the average was greatly exceeded, and in 1848 more than doubled.
([m]) The death-rate of the portion of the present metropolis comprehended within the limits of the old Bills of Mortality is somewhat higher, being nearly 260 in the 10,000.
([n]) Pneumonia is not distinguished as a separate disease in the old bills. It has been excluded in the second calculation, under the belief that it would formerly be set down as "Fever."

Another assertion which has been made in reference to the employment of vaccination as a prophylactic of small-pox is, that although the practice of vaccination has tended to prevent death in early life, this advantage has only been temporary, and has been more than counterbalanced by the increased number of deaths at a later period; and, that viewed as an economical question, the result has been to add to the public burthens by lengthening the existence of a class of lives that cost the community much, but are cut off as soon as they reach the productive period of life, and before they have contributed their proportion towards the common stock. Even if this were true it would be but a questionable argument against vaccination, for vaccination would be a great boon if it led to the prolongation of life only for a brief space; and especially if, in consequence of its use, the feeble members of the community were cut off by non-contagious, less loathsome, and to those who survive less disfiguring diseases, than small-pox. Fortunately there is no difficulty in disproving this mischievous assertion, which, like that already disposed of, is untrue, and has been apparently made without any investigation of the real facts. For this purpose it is necessary to compare the mortality at different periods of life, anterior and subsequent to the introduction of vaccination. I have accordingly selected four periods of ten years each, during the last and present centuries, for this comparison. Commencing with 1728, being the first year in which the ages of the dead were published in the bills of mortality, I have abstracted from the returns the number of deaths at all ages, and at each of the principal periods of life, for the ten years ending at Christmas, 1737. From the data thus obtained the numbers dying at each period of life out of every thousand of the dead have been calculated. Allowing intervals of thirty years to elapse between each series, similar calculations have been made for the ten years between 1768–77, and again between 1808–17. Lastly, I have made the like calculation for the ten years from 1842 to 1851 inclusive, being compelled to take these particular years instead of allowing an interval of thirty years to elapse, because the periods of life at which deaths have taken place are differently arranged in the Registrar General's Reports since 1851.

The accompanying table, which exhibits the results of this investigation, together with the principal data upon which they are founded, incontestably proves that the ages of the dead in London do not afford the

semblance of support to the alleged statement. The facts shewn by the table are indeed just the reverse of the assertion; for it is evident, that whilst there has been a large diminution in the mortality at the early periods of life, there has likewise been a large increase in the number of deaths at the more advanced age of sixty years and upwards since the introduction of vaccination. Thus, we learn from the table, that whilst the deaths of children under five years of age have fallen from 474 to 399, or nearly one sixth out of every thousand deaths at all ages, during the interval between 1737 and 1842, those of persons who have survived to the age of sixty and upwards, have, during the same period, risen from 121 to 203, or in the proportion of ten to six. Again, the deaths below the age of twenty have fallen from 541 out of each thousand deaths during the ten years comprised between 1728–37 to 485 in the ten years 1842–51, or about one ninth. As might have been anticipated, the variations in the middle period of life, between the ages of twenty and sixty, have been less; the changes have also been less constantly in one direction, but the fluctuations have been small, and lend no support to the opinion that the diminished number of deaths anterior to the age of twenty has been attended by an increased mortality in early manhood. It must, moreover, be recollected, that the figures in the table do not represent death-rates, and that a diminished number of deaths at the early period of life necessarily increases the proportion of deaths at the subsequent ages. If, therefore, whilst the value of life under twenty years of age had improved as much as it has during the period over which this investigation has extended, the expectation of life to persons that should attain the age of twenty had remained stationary, the result of the lessened fatality of early life would have shewn itself in a table of this kind by a large increase in the proportion of persons dying between the ages of twenty and sixty. The truth, however, is, as we have seen, that, whilst the fatality of early life has been steadily diminishing, the number of persons who attain to a good old age has as regularly increased; for, whereas the deaths of persons aged sixty years and upwards, during the decennium 1728–37, fell short of one eighth of the entire mortality, the deaths of the same class in the decennium 1842–51 exceed a fifth of the whole number of deaths.

In truth, from the two main facts set forth in this paper—the diminished death-rate of several diseases, and the increased value of life in the present day—we might, with reason, turn the tables on the opponents of vaccination, and infer, that, apart from the prevention of small-pox, vaccination has been a great blessing to the human race, since the diminished mortality from strumous affections, and perhaps from some other diseases, is partly to be ascribed to the greatly lessened prevalence of so powerful a cause of their development as this formidable exanthem must have been in those who recovered from the immediate attack.

TABLE shewing the total Mortality of London, the total number of Deaths at Four several Periods of Life, and the Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths at all Ages, at each of these periods, for four series of ten years each, in the 18th and 19th centuries.

DATE.	Total number of Deaths in each period of 10 years.	Total number of Deaths at each period of life in 10 years.				Composition of every 1,000 Deaths, according to the ages of the dying.			
		Under 5 years.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 and 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 5 years.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 and 60.	60 and upwards.
1728–37	267,150	126,744	18,017	90,004	32,385	474	67	338	121
1768–77	221,189	102,213	16,639	72,670	29,667	462	75	329	134
1808–17	188,814	74,940	14,044	65,864	33,966	397	74	349	180
1842–51	532,260	212,740	45,511	116,052	107,957	399	86	312	203

J.

COPY of CIRCULAR LETTER addressed to MEMBERS of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in the United Kingdom and elsewhere; with the ANSWERS thereto alphabetically arranged.

General Board of Health, Whitehall,
October, 1856.

SIR,

I take the liberty of begging you to oblige me by reading and answering the questions printed overleaf in reference to the subject of Vaccination.

You are probably aware that, during the last Session of Parliament, this important subject was brought under notice of the House of Commons, with a view to certain required improvements in our existing law; and that at this opportunity, persons, hostile to Vaccination, revived some of the old objections to its practice.

Press of other business in the House of Commons having for the time rendered it impossible to proceed with the intended legislation, those objections were not publicly discussed.

The President of the Board of Health intends, however, forthwith on the meeting of Parliament, to move the House of Commons for a Select Committee on the entire subject; which Committee, if appointed, would no doubt receive whatever evidence can be adduced as to the hygienic value of Vaccination, and as to the validity of any medical objections alleged against its further encouragement by the State.

With a view to such an inquiry, I am now very desirous to collect statements from eminent members of my Profession, expressing their individual experience on certain mooted questions.

It appears of high importance to mankind, that there should prevail no removable uncertainty with respect to those vast advantages which Vaccination purports to confer; and I therefore venture to hope you may not consider it too troublesome a request when I earnestly beg you to favour me, for the public service, with the fruits of your personal experience.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SIMON,
Medical Officer to the Board.

To

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due p visions to exist for a sk performance of the operat recommend that, except special reasons in indivi cases, vaccination shoul universally performed at e periods of life?*
1. Abercrombie, John, M.D., (Cheltenham), Physician to the General Hospital.	I have not.	Not the slightest.	Not practising as a surgeon, I have no experience on this point.	I do most strongly.
2. Ackerley, Rich. Yates, (Liverpool).	None whatever.	No; provided the vaccine matter be fresh, and obtained from a healthy child.	I have no doubt that syphilis has been communicated from a diseased to a healthy child by means of vaccination, and also think it probable that scrofula may be. I have frequently seen erysipelas, diffuse inflammations, &c. follow upon the operation.	Most decidedly.
3. Acland, Hy. W., M.D., F.R.S. (Oxford), Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary.	Not the slightest doubt.	None whatever.	I have no knowledge on this point.	Yes. But I believe it has been unskilfully negligently and inefficie performed hitherto.
4. Acton, W., (London.)	(See Suppl., page 118.)	—	—	—
5. Adams, John, (London), Surgeon to the London Hospital.	None whatever.	Assuredly not.	No.	Yes.
6. Adams, Robt., M.D., Dublin), Surgeon to the Richmond Hospital.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination does prevent attacks of smallpox, and that the exceptions to this rule are rare. Also, that the modified smallpox is a comparatively mild disease. Appeal to any one of 60 years of age, and ask him if, in the theatre or church, he sees *now* the number of persons seamed by smallpox he did formerly; not to mention the deaths he has known, even from the inoculated smallpox.	I see no ground whatever for such a notion.	I have in my experience never known anything of this kind. On the other hand, is it not also to be objected to inoculation by smallpox that, through it, syphilitic or scrofulous infection might be introduced? If there be anything in such a theory, it applies to both; and inoculation by smallpox introduces constantly fresh sources for contagion.	Every medical man I kn who has children, does I do myself; he vaccin them, as a matter of cou and also recommends vacc tion to others, except " special reasons in indivi cases."
7. Addison, Thomas, MD., (London), Physician to Guy's Hospital.	I have none whatever.	I have not. Occasionally I have known some slight constitutional derangement succeed to the process of vaccination, attended with, or followed by, disorders of the digestive organs, which has appeared to favour the developement of ecthyma, rupia, scrofula, and such like; but nothing either very serious or special; meaning by special, any disorder different from what might follow any other exanthematous disorder.	To both these propositions my own experience would return a negative, although I should at all times be anxious to have the lymph taken from a child in good health in other respects, and of naturally good constitution.	I do.

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ALDERSON, JAS., M.D., London), Physician to t. Mary's Hospital.	None whatever.	Certainly not.	No; but as a Commissioner of the Vaccine Board I am aware of a single instance, some years ago, of bad results following vaccination with a lancet ascertained to have been foul, and accidentally used in ignorance.	Certainly.
ALFORD, HENRY, Taunton), Surgeon to he Taunton and Somer- et Hospital.	I have no doubt of it whatever.	I have never had any reason to think, nor do I believe, that vaccinated persons are in any way injured in their health, or are rendered more susceptible to any disease, by vaccination.	No.	I do, most strenuously.
ALISON, W. P., M.D., Edinburgh), First Physician to Her Majesty, or Scotland, Emeritus rofessor of Medicine.	I have none whatever; and consider the question to have been fully and satisfactorily decided by facts to which I refer in a separate paper, sent herewith. (See Supplement, page 119.) It is to be observed, however, that the poisons producing all epidemic diseases are subject to variations, sometimes rapid, sometimes very gradual, both as to intensity and to several of the effects they produce; which makes it right to have the evidence of the efficacy of any such protecting power as cowpox has shewn now for years subjected to examination from time to time, with the view of ascertaining whether any such modification of its usual power has taken place. But as to the vaccine matter, it appears from the statements to which I refer that there is no evidence whatever of diminution of its power, either preventive or mitigatory, over smallpox, in the last fifty years.	I have not; but having often seen scrofulous, especially tubercular diseases, originating during the feeble state of convalescence from bad smallpox, and being aware that smallpox, before vaccination was introduced, was always stated to be a *mutilating* when not a fatal disease, I have no doubt that whatever prevents smallpox in a population will save many of that population from scrofulous and tubercular disease, otherwise to be fatal to them. I send some further observations on this point also. (See Supplement, page 119.)	I have known a few cases in which both syphilitic and scrofulous cutaneous affections have been apparently communicated by attempted vaccination, or by any other incision of the skin; but such cases are not to be regarded as instances of vaccination. The only practical question they suggest is as to the time and mode of real vaccination of such children afterwards.	I do. In general, before the first dentition; and have no doubt that with a little patient management it may be rendered a popular measure.
ALLEN, JAMES, (York), ecturer on Midwifery t the School of Medi- ine.	I have no doubt. The exemptions are few, and all such cases generally mild and modified. In an extensive field of observation, for above 30 years, I have only seen one fatal case of smallpox after vaccination.	Decidedly not.	I have no reason to suspect vaccination a vehicle of syphilitic infection, although I have no doubt, under unfavourable combinations of circumstances, that vaccination, like other influences that affect the constitution, occasionally gives rise to morbid action where there is a scrofulous diathesis, but only as a common cold or a dose of physic will sometimes do.	Vaccination should be performed in early infancy. The rule is excellent, under three months. The derangement of health is far less under this period than any afterwards. From the commencement to the full close of the period of dentition, all children are more susceptible to influences that affect health, and the course of vaccination is not so steady as before this time.

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12. Alquié, M.D. (Montpellier) Professeur of Clinical Surgery to the Faculty, &c. &c.	D'après mon expérience, et d'après le sentiment presque unanime des médecins du midi de la France, je ne saurais mettre en doute l'immunité dont jouissent ordinairement les individus vaccinés contre l'affection variolique. Ils sont pour la plupart à l'abri des atteintes de la petite-vérole. Ainsi il me parait que les quatre-cinquièmes environ des sujets vaccinés ne contractent pas la variole ; rarement cette affection exanthématique se déclare chez les enfans vaccinés depuis peu d'années ; le plus souvent ce sont les adolescents ou les adultes qui nous ont offert le développement de la variole. D'après ce résultat de l'observation clinique, et d'après les révaccinations que nous avons pratiquées sur des sujets de cette dernière catégorie, nous ne sommes pas éloigné d'admettre l'utilité de la révaccination des adolescens, ou des adultes, surtout au moment où une épidémie de variole grave règne dans les contrées voisines et commence d'envahir celle où le practicien exerce. Suivant ces remarques nous sommes porté à croire que l'influence préservative de la vaccine diminue avec les années, et que le virus vaccin perd de sa vertu à travers les générations. De là l'utilité de reprendre de temps en temps ce virus à sa source première. Alors même qu'ils contractent la variole, les individus vaccinés succombent fort rarement. Toutefois il me semble nécessaire de faire à cet égard une distinction. Durant des épidémies meurtrières ou malignes de variole survenues en des villages de nos contrées, les personnes depuis longtemps vaccinées ont fourni un certain nombre de victimes au fléau. Il en a été très rarement ainsi pendant l'évolution sporadique et saisonnière de la variole. La plupart des sujets vaccinés ont été alors épargnés, et ceux qui en ont été affectés nous ont presenté des cas presque toujours bénins ; des varioles discrètes, de varioloides, des varicelles. Lors même que la variole se montrait confluente elle n'en epargnait pas moins alors la vie de ces sujets. La vaccine possède donc une vertue précieuse et incontestable.	Je ne saurais admettre l'antagonisme que certaines médecins ont voulu établir entre la variole d'une part, la fièvre typhoïde, les scrofules, la phthisie pulmonaire, et plusieurs autres maladies de l'autre. L'expérience et l'observation me semblent condamner une pareille hypothèse ; la plupart des maladies dont on voudrait faire les antagonistes de la variole existaient bien longtemps avant celle-ci. Pour avoir revêtu assez recemment le nom de fièvre typhoïde, la fièvre maligne n'en est pas moins une affection très ancienne. Les mauvaises conditions de l'hygiène et les diverses causes debilitantes qu'engendrent si fréquemment les scrofules, la phthisie pulmonaire, les emanations putrides, si favorables à la fièvre maligne, sont indifférentes à la formation de la variole, qui possède un virus spécifique que l'on cherche vainement dans la pathogénie de ses prétendus antagonistes. La marche du mal, le siège des altérations organiques, la méthode de traitement, les indications, et les moyens thérapeutiques les mieux appropriés, fournissent tous autant de caractères trop différents pour assimiler la variole aux autres affections morbides.	La spécificité des virus étant selon moi un fait incontestable, il ne me parait pas possible que la vaccine puisse transmettre une maladie autre que la vaccine. Ainsi les virus variolique, syphilitique, &c., ne sauraient communiquer des affections différentes de celles d'où ils proviennent. La transformation des natures morbides les unes dans les autres me parait dénuée de réalité. Je ne saurais donc admettre que la lymphe empruntée à une pustule indubitablement vaccinale puisse transmettre à l'individu vacciné non la vaccine mais la syphilis, les scrofules, ou quelque autre maladie. Toutefois, l'association et la complication des affections morbides est aussi un fait journellement démontré dans la pratique. La scrofule se complique assez souvent de syphilis, qui se montre en même temps que le rhumatisme, les dartres, &c., chez certains autres individus. Il se pourrait donc que le virus vaccin emprunté à un sujet entaché d'affection syphilitique, ou de telle autre affection *spécifique*, communiquât en même temps deux lésions morbides. Cette conclusion est basée sur des principes qui me paraissent fondés, mais dont il ne m'a pas été donné de faire la vérification directe. Neanmoins il ne me semble pas plausible d'admettre qu'un véritable praticien ait pu accidentellement implanter par la piqure vaccinale une maladie autre que l'affection protectrice qui résulte d'une vaccination bien faite.	La vaccine est une maladi tellement innocente par elle même, l'influence avantageus qu'elle exerce sur l'homme est manifeste dans la plupart de cas, qu'il me parait sauf en d rares exceptions, non seulemer sans inconvénient mais encor fort utile de la pratiquer che tous les sujets. La premièr enfance, et surtout la premièr année après la naissance, e l'époque la plus convenabl pour la vaccination. La con pétence de l'opérateur et l diverses précautions d'usag sont nécessairement supposée

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J. Amphlett, S.H., (Birmingham), Surgeon to the General Hospital.	None whatever; and I am of opinion that in all cases after successful vaccination no cases of death occur from smallpox, unless combined with some other acute disease.	Certainly not.	I have not; and I am not aware that unintentional inoculation in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner has ever occurred.	I have always recommended children, when healthy, to be vaccinated when six weeks or two months old, and unless there are special reasons for deferring the operation I am of opinion that it should then be performed.
J. Ancell, Henry, (London).	No. The causes of the failure of vaccination, according to my observation, are twofold: 1. Carelessness in the operation by the use of foul or blunt instruments, producing an irritative wound, and modifying the specific influence by phlegmonous or erysipelatous inflammation. The vaccine vesicle runs a modified course; the lymph has a tendency to become quickly sero-purulent; the size, shape, and tint of the areola present shades of difference obvious to a practised eye, but I believe often overlooked by the careless operator. In this case, speaking theoretically, I should say the local disease runs a course which satisfies the operator; but the necessary molecular change in the blood, which constitutes the prophylaxis, is prevented by the interruption of the natural process in the part. 2. The use of lymph in which the specific power has been weakened or modified by ulterior changes. The very general practice is to use lymph of the eighth day; just because it is very convenient to adopt "*this day week*" for the return of the infant to supply the lymph for others. Putting out of the question exceptional cases of lymphatic or slow constitutions, I protest against the eighth day as a *general rule*, as being too late; and I affirm that the commencement of the seventh day is far better. On the eighth day, generally speaking, ulterior changes have commenced in the lymph; and I believe it often operates as a snare and a delusion, powerful enough to produce a local disease, only so slightly modified in its aspect that it may pass for being perfect, but still often sufficiently modified to prevent the production of the essential molecular change in the blood; the constitutional disease.	No.	As respects scrofula, my reply is the same as before. Scrofula is not so prevalent now as in the time of James the Second; and, although there are many hygienic causes of amelioration, if vaccination tended to propagate the disease, its very general use would have counteracted the whole of these causes of amelioration. I have never seen an instance of the unintentional inoculation of syphilis or any other disease. As respects phthisis, the proportion of deaths generally to the deaths from this disease, in the metropolis, appears thus in the recorded statistics: In the year 1700 1000 deaths=145 phthisis. " 1801 1000 " =263 " " 1850-2 1000 " =126.6 " Neither inoculation nor vaccination were resorted to in 1700; vaccination was but just coming into use about 1801; smallpox was totally unopposed by these processes, and yet, to say the least, consumption was as frequent as at present. If vaccination, or any process which arrests the progress of smallpox, tends to the increase of consumption, consumption ought to be much more frequent (*cæteris paribus*) at present than formerly. Although the statistics are very crude, perhaps they are sufficient to show conclusively that vaccination cannot conduce to the occurrence of consumption.	Yes.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
15. Anderson, Alex., M.D. (Jedburgh), Physician to the Dispensary.	None. Eleven years' experience in China, where smallpox appeared annually as an epidemic, more or less severe among Europeans and Chinese, among whom a considerable proportion were vaccinated, as well as 14 years' experience in this country, have produced the strongest conviction on this point.	None whatever.	None.	Most decidedly.
16. Andrew, H., (Truro), Surgeon to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary and to the Truro Dispensary.	Certainly not.	Certainly not.	No.	Yes.
17. Andrews, J., (Salisbury), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I believe that successful vaccination does exempt a considerable number of those persons subject to its influence (but for a certain time only) from attacks of smallpox; and I believe it is almost an absolute security against death by that disease.	No.	No.	I do. But I am also opinion that inoculation of t the smallpox *after* vaccinati would be desirable. At prese I have reason to believe th very many are answerable smallpox after a certain numb of years. And, although I a not aware of any deaths consequence, yet I have wi nessed several severe cases confluent smallpox after va cination in early life; a have also re-vaccinated adul with success, when I have ha reason to know positively th they had undergone the oper tion with equal success infancy. Under the prese system of a single vaccinati in early life, no one, in m opinion, is safe from an attac of smallpox in after-life, whi might, or might not, be of severe character.
18. Andrews, O., (Monmouth), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
19. Arnott, Jas. Moncrief, (London), formerly Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and past President of the Royal College of Surgeons.	I have no doubt.	I do not believe in any of these suppositions.	I do not.	As a rule, I recommen that vaccination should be pe formed at an early period life.

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SSOCIATION, Medical, RANKFORT-ON-MAIN ough DR. PROFESSOR RRENTRAPP.	Vaccination guards against variola in the immense majority of cases, and particularly until the years of puberty. According to the experience made in the St. Rochus Hospital of this place, there appears to be no substantial difference in the course and prognosis of variola in vaccinated and non-vaccinated persons in cases where the disease attains a complete development; there is even no such difference in favor of those who have suffered from variola once before. It must, however, be remarked that in the plurality of cases of vaccinated individuals being befallen with variola the disease proves abortive and is defeated. N.B.—In a village near Frankfort, from 40 to 50 cases of smallpox were met with in the year 1839; and the few deaths which occurred were all in not vaccinated persons.	We do not think that hitherto any reasons or facts are forthcoming to justify answering this question in the affirmative. The assertions of Carnot, Bayard, Nittinger, and the like have, at least as it seems to us, no positive basis. The objections of the adversaries of vaccination must be founded on better reasons ere we can be requested to deliver counter-evidence.	(*a*) We do not know of any irrefragable proof as to such a transfer of scrofulous, syphilitic, and other dyscrasial diseases having taken place. Moreover the thing would not easily admit of being proved, since a conscientious physician never will take matter from children befallen with such diseases. (*b*) With due attention, decidedly, no.	All the members of the Medical Association pronounce an absolute YES. It is to be recommended. In Frankfort vaccination was recommended as advisable on Nov. 20, 1806, and legally introduced under French authority, Sept. 6, 1811. There is at present no direct compulsion exercised as to vaccination, but an indirect one; inasmuch as for reception into infant and other schools, apprenticeship, menial service, the army, the freedom of the city, a certificate of vaccination is required. Besides, among us, public opinion is without exception so favorable to vaccination that here, where vaccination is accessible to everybody, it does not happen that children grow some years old without being vaccinated. N.B.—In Frankfort during the forty years 1816–55, there have been 869 cases of smallpox of which 28 were fatal.
SSOCIATION of Poor v Medical Officers of the y of London, through . LOBB.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
STLEY, EDWARD, D. (Dover), Physician the Hospital and Dis-sary.	I have no doubt.	No.	No.	Certainly.
XFORD, R., (Bridge-ter), Consulting Sur-on to the Infirmary.	None.	None.	None.	Yes.
BABINGTON, B. G., D., F.R.S., (London), sident of the Epide-ological Society: for-rly Physician to Guy's spital.	None whatever, provided the vaccine virus be taken at the proper stage from a perfect vesicle, and the operation of applying it be skilfully performed.	I have no reason whatever for thinking so.	I have not.	I do.
BACOT, JOHN, (Lon-n), Consulting Surgeon the St. George's and James's Dispensary.	I have no doubt that vaccination properly performed is a security against smallpox, in the great majority of cases; and I have never seen death as the result of the attack of smallpox after vaccination.	I have no reason to think so.	I know of no such instances as are suggested in this question.	No doubt the early performance of vaccination is advisable in most cases.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a s performance of the operc recommend that, except special reasons in indiv cases, vaccination shou universally performed at periods of life?*
26. BAKER, A., F. R. C. S. (Birmingham), Surgeon to the General Hospital.	I have no doubt that efficient vaccination entirely exempts the large majority of those who are submitted to it from smallpox; and that then, if it does not do this, it modifies the disease, and renders it less dangerous. Fatal smallpox does occur after vaccination; but that does not disprove the general utility of vaccination. The worst case of smallpox, that ever fell under my notice, was one in which the patient was covered with "pits" from previous smallpox.	No susceptibility to other diseases has been observed by me, as the result of vaccination. I have seen erysipelas induced by this small operation; but this has resulted from the *wound* in an unhealthy subject, or during the prevalence of a vitiated condition of the atmosphere, and *not from the virus* being taken up into the blood. Once, I vaccinated a nævus, and pyæmia followed, which ended in the formation of several secondary superficial abscesses; but the child recovered.	(*a*) No. In the first place, I do not believe that scrofula or constitutional syphilis can be thus propagated; and secondly, I should not select a child with any cachexia as a source for the supply or dissemination of vaccine lymph. (*b*) The characters of the vaccine vesicle are so well known to all properly well-educated men that no other vesicle could, in my opinion, be mistaken for it, however inadvertent the surgeon might be.	I do. The period by law exposes vaccinati objections arising out of po prejudices. It is one in v children are often teet during which they are pro affections of the skin, b chest, and abdomen, and the uneducated, these re of dentition are attribute vaccination with impure v Despite this, so important in my estimation, to protec tender infant from the da of smallpox, that I have peatedly performed the o tion before the period insisted upon by the "Act
27. BALFOUR, T. GRAHAM, M.D., (London), Surgeon to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.	I have not the least doubt on this point. The accompanying paper (Appendix E.) drawn up by me in 1852 affords very strong statistical evidence in support of this opinion. I beg to call attention especially to part of the paper where the exemption from smallpox among our troops serving in the colonies is clearly demonstrated; and also to another part, where the evidence derived from the records of the Royal Military Asylum is stated. I am not aware of the existence of any other evidence of the same description.	I have no reason to suppose that vaccinated persons are rendered more susceptible of phthisis or any other disease by having been vaccinated. The very low rate of mortality among the boys of the Royal Military Asylum ($4\frac{5}{10}$ per 1,000), all of whom have been vaccinated, affords presumptive evidence that their health is not disadvantageously affected in consequence of having undergone vaccination.	No. I have never seen any case which would justify such a suspicion. During the eight years I served in the Grenadier Guards I had ample opportunities of observation on this point, as all the recruits who joined the regiment were vaccinated, or revaccinated, unless they bore unequivocal marks of smallpox. In no instance did any symptoms ever occur, or any appearance present itself, which could lead to the suspicion that the lymph had been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection.	Certainly. If the oper be delayed till the ag puberty you are most unj fiably exposing the chil some years to the risk of a fatal disease, and one whi not itself fatal, very often velops others, such as pht scrofula, &c.
28. BALY, Wm., M.D., F.R.S., (London), Physician to the Milbank Prison and Assistant Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	None whatever.	None. (See Supplement, p. 124.)	I have met with no facts suggesting such a belief or suspicion.	I do, for I have no d that the nearly universal tice of vaccination at an period of life would not directly increase the numb those protected against smallpox virus, but woul lessen the amount of the generated, that those still ceptible would more and rarely be exposed to infect and the disease would in pr of time become almost ext

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
MBERGER, H., rzburg), M.D., and essor of Medicine in niversity.	The preservative power of inoculation is indeed not an absolute one, and seems after a certain number of years to be weakened or even lost. However, the greater number are certainly not befallen with smallpox; and wherever this happens, the form in which the disease is developed, is, as a rule, less severe, [the so-called variola modificata,] and mostly tending to a very mild course. Accordingly a fatal issue is proportionally rare. In the great hospital of Vienna, in which I was formerly employed, and where more than 20,000 patients a year are treated, there occurred in the course of three years 1,713 cases of smallpox, 136 of which had a fatal issue. That ratio, although apparently not a small one, is very favourable indeed when compared to the ratio of fatal cases in other acute diseases, particularly smallpox itself, as it prevailed before the discovery of vaccination; and when, further, it is taken into account that a not inconsiderable portion of those individuals had not been vaccinated. Vaccination, it is true, is of legal obligation in Austria; but it is very often evaded in those less cultivated provinces of the realm, from which the class of labourers and handicraftsmen in Vienna are chiefly recruited. In Bavaria, vaccination is more strictly managed; and during the two years and six months that the direction of the hospital here has devolved upon me, (in which rather more than 4,000 patients a year are treated,) I have not met with a single fatal case of smallpox.	The notion that through vaccination the tendency to typhus, scrofulosis, phthisis, etc. may directly or indirectly be increased, is, according to my conviction, an altogether erroneous one; the causes of the frequent occurrence of these forms of disease must rather be looked for in our social relations. In the Hospitals of Constantinople and Smyrna, which I visited in 1851, I met with tuberculosis and typhus just as frequently as among us, although as far as I know people in those countries have scarcely any knowledge of vaccination.	I am indeed convinced that *contagious* disease, syphilis for instance, is communicable with the lymph in vaccination; nay, such a case has even happened a short time ago in a town but a few miles distant from this place. After due inquiry into all circumstances of the case the practitioner was found guilty by the court of justice and condemned to prison for several months. From this, however, no other conclusion is to be drawn, than that it is necessary before vaccinating, to satisfy oneself of the healthiness of the child from whom lymph is to be taken. On the other hand, that other constitutional but not contagious diseases, as scrofulosis, tuberculosis, &c., can be transferred in the same way, is in my opinion altogether unproved. Likewise I think it impossible that a well-educated physician could mistake between the vaccine vesicle and any other product of disease.	According to my firm conviction, the general vaccination of infants by well-educated practitioners is a thing to be unconditionally recommended.
ANNER, J. M. (Liver- Consulting Surgeon e Northern Hospital.	I have not any doubt that vaccination confers a great benefit, exempting many from smallpox, and rendering those vaccinated almost secure from death by that disease.	I believe that phthisis and scrofulous diseases, generally, are on the increase, and this to a great extent. I never ascribed this to vaccination; nor do I believe that vaccinated persons become more susceptible to other infective diseases.	I am satisfied that no such circumstance as here alluded to ever occurred in my practice or under my knowledge. I have heard people ascribe cases of porrigo and eczema to vaccination; but I never did so myself.	Most certainly. At the same time I recommend that one simple certificate should be a sufficient testimony of its due performance; and that complicated requirements should be avoided. The medical practitioner might sign a certificate furnished by the registrar to the patient.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except in special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
31. BANNING, T. H., M.D., (Liverpool) Consulting Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	I have for some years retired from practice; but I feel it a duty to reply, as far as I can, to the questions herein stated. Towards the end of the year 1800, or beginning of 1801, I witnessed, as a pupil of the late Mr. Minshall (soon after elected one of the surgeons of the Liverpool Infirmary,) the first instance, I believe, of inoculation in that town with cowpox, on the person of his own son, J. L. Minshall, now Inspector to the Southern Hospital there; and having, as Physician to the Liverpool Dispensary from 1810 to 1817, and as Physician to the Fever and Smallpox Hospital from 1817 to 1832, had numerous opportunities of observing the advantages of vaccination, not only as a mild and safe disease, but, when effectually performed, an almost preventive to smallpox, I can and do conscientiously state my full belief in the efficacy of vaccination as expressed in this question.	I believe that vaccinated persons, in being thereby rendered less susceptible of smallpox, do not become more liable to other infective diseases, or to phthisis; and that their health is not disadvantageously affected thereby.	My sincere conviction is, that syphilitic, scrofulous, or any other constitutional infection, is not communicated through vaccination; and I do not recollect to have met with a single instance of the kind.	I am a decided advocate for the performance of vaccination, at as early a period of life as possible; especially during the first month from birth.
32. BARBER, E., (Stamford), Surgeon to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary.	None. When vaccination fails to afford perfect immunity from smallpox, it so modifies the disease that the malady is, in almost all cases, a very slight one; and the eruption is generally what, in the times when inoculation for smallpox was practised, would have been regarded as chickenpox, in some one of its varieties of waterpox, swinepox, stonepox, &c. I have known only one instance of a fatal termination of smallpox after vaccination. It was the case of a medical student, who caught the disease from the dissection of a child brought into the dissecting-room of St. Thomas's Hospital, and who had died of smallpox: four students took the disease from it, one of whom died. I believe that, except in a comparatively small number of cases, vaccination gives absolute security. The exceptions I suppose to arise from some constitutional peculiarity; as we know that smallpox has been repeated (sometimes more than once) both after inoculation, and after the occurrence of the disease in the natural way. Upwards of 30 years' observation has satisfied me of its protective and preservative power; for, whenever smallpox has occurred within my knowledge, and all the persons around have been carefully vaccinated, it has never, in any instance, failed to arrest the progress and extension of the disease.	No.	I do not think that lymph carefully taken from a true Jennerian vesicle is ever a vehicle for syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person. But it is very possible that sufficient care is not always taken in opening the vesicle, so that a minute quantity of blood is mixed with the lymph; and we know not how small a quantity of blood may suffice to convey a constitutional or other taint. Transplanting teeth was, at one time, practised; and I believe it was found that syphilitic, and other maladies, were transferred with the teeth; hence, the discontinuance of that practice. I have sometimes had vaccine lymph sent to me slightly coloured, but have not used it, lest it should do mischief. I do not think that unintentional inoculation with any other disease, instead of vaccination, can have occurred among duly educated medical practitioners; the characters of the vaccine vesicle are too well known and too distinctive for such a mistake to occur; the vesicles of chickenpox may, in some cases, resemble them, but the history of the case will rarely, if ever, fail to distinguish them.	I think vaccination should be performed in early life, but I think it possible that it may be done at too early an age. It is known that infants of very tender age (as during the period of suckling) are less susceptible of some diseases (as, for instance, fever), than persons who are older; and it is possible that this comparative insusceptibility may apply to some other diseases; and that, in the cases of very young children, the constitutional change effected by vaccination may be less perfectly developed, and the child therefore less perfectly influenced and protected, than if it had the disease at a later period. This is only conjecture, and scarcely admits of proof, except by experiment and extended observation; but it seems to me to be worthy consideration in fixing a period within which vaccination should be compulsory. Three or four months is, I think, too short a period, and would often be productive of inconvenience if strictly adhered to. I was taught, and have always practised, the plan of vaccinating in the spring and early autumn;—avoiding the *summer*, because, in cases of robust children, when the weather is hot, there is often so much inflammation that the vesicle or pustule partakes rather of the nature of a common boil than the vaccine vesicle, and sometimes slough out altogether, leaving it doubtful whether any constitutional effect at all has been produced;—and avoiding also the *winter*, because, in the cases of weakly children, it is undesirable to expose them to any illness, however slight, during the time of the year that they are scarcely able to maintain their health in the midst of opposing influences; and because in almost all cases when the weather is cold, the vaccine vesicle is longer in forming, and generally comparatively small; and, except in the cases of very robust children, the disease appears to be more tardy in its action: whether on that account it is less efficient I am unable to say. But I have always preferred those seasons of the year (spring and autumn), when these irregularities may for the most part be avoided.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
BARHAM, C., (Truro), enior Physician to the ornwall Infirmary.	None whatever.	To the former clause of this query, I should answer no; to the latter, that my opinion is, that the vaccine, like every other eruptive fever, now and then proves the forerunner (it may be the cause or not) of a series of disordered processes, often manifested by chronic eruptions and glandular affections. I do not consider the vaccine fever to be as frequently followed by such disorders as either of the other eruptive fevers, nor that such disorders are equally severe in the former as in the latter case.	None whatever.	I do, very confidently.
BARKER, T. A., M.D., ondon), Physician to t. Thomas's Hospital.	My answer to the first part of this question is "No;" but I think the expression "almost absolute security" in the second part, is too strong.	No.	No.	Yes.
BARKER, T. H., M.D., Bedford.	I have not the slightest doubt. In this neighbourhood we have an excellent illustration of the good effects of strict attention to vaccination; inasmuch as, in one district, smallpox has repeatedly been imported but cannot spread to any extent; while in another district, where vaccination has been considerably neglected, smallpox, of a severe and even fatal form, has extensively prevailed.	Not the slightest.	Not the slightest.	Most certainly, I do. In any forthcoming legislative enactment, I would respectfully suggest, that a less complicated machinery be adopted for registering the cases of successful vaccination.
BARLOW, G. H., M.D., London), Physician to Guy's Hospital.	I believe that it confers permanent exemption upon a large majority, and that fatal smallpox in the successfully vaccinated is a most rare occurrence.	I have no valid ground for such an opinion, with the exceptions stated in answer to the next question.	I have no certain proof that it is ever the vehicle of such infection, though I have suspected it in the case of syphilis. No careful medical practitioner would, I think, ever knowingly vaccinate any one from a person in whom there existed any suspicion of syphilitic taint. As regards scrofula, I doubt its being communicated by *infection*; though, where such diathesis exists, the local irritation may lead to its developement in the part.	I do, most decidedly.
BARNES, T., M.D., .R.S., Carlisle), Founder nd First Physician of Cumberland Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever. I have seen a great number of vaccinated persons exposed to the infection of smallpox who escaped that fatal disease. I have seen several cases of modified smallpox after vaccination, and also some cases of smallpox after smallpox; but I do not remember any instance of death arising in a second attack of smallpox, or in smallpox after vaccination.	I have no reason to believe so. I have not seen the health of any one injured by vaccination. Vaccinated persons sometimes fall victims to infectious diseases, and to phthisis, which I think they would also do if they had not been vaccinated.	No. I have never witnessed such an occurrence.	I do most strongly recommend universal vaccination.

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38. BARTLET, A. H., (Ipswich), Surgeon to the East Suffolk Hospital.	I have not.	No.	No.	I do.
39. BARTOLOMÉ, M. de, M.D., (Sheffield), Physician to the General Infirmary.	Not the slightest.	No.	No.	Most certainly, I do.
40. BASHAM, W. R., (London), Physician to the Westminster Hospital.	I have not.	I do not think that persons vaccinated are more susceptible of other diseases.	(*a*) I do not think that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever conveyed syphilitic, scrofulous, or other morbid conditions to the person vaccinated. (*b*) I cannot conceive such an accident to happen to a *duly educated* medical practitioner.*	I do recommend (t health of the infant bei favourable) that vaccinati should be universally p formed at the early periods life; but I think that great discrimination should be ex cised in the appointment persons skilled in vaccinatio
41. BATESON, J. T., (Lancaster), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox; and those who suffer from it, after being successfully vaccinated, have it in so mild a form, that death is very seldom the result. In my own practice of more than 30 years, I never lost a case of smallpox after successful vaccination.	In my judgment vaccination interferes in no other way with health than its protective power over smallpox.	I do not believe that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has any influence either in establishing or developing any other disease. I have no knowledge of any charge being substantiated against any "duly" educated medical practitioner of unintentional inoculation, instead of the proposed vaccination.	I do most sincerely ho that all means, both moral a legal, will be brought to be in persuading and enforci vaccination to be universa performed at early periods life.
42. BAYLIS, C. O., M.D., (Birkenhead), Surgeon to the Hospital.	None whatever.	I have not; except that I think I have noticed a slight activity given to latent diseases of the skin, principally of the squamous kind.	None.	I do.
43. BAYLY, J., (Great Yarmouth), Surgeon to the Royal Hospital.	No. I have been in practice 26 years. For 14 years I was Medical Officer of the Union, and have been one of the Medical Staff of the Hospital for the last ten years; I have also held the appointment of Registrar of Births and Deaths from the period in which the Registration Act came into operation; and I have never seen a true case of smallpox after successful vaccination. I have been told, in some cases of smallpox, that the patient had been vaccinated; but on inquiry, and from the absence of any cicatrix on the arms, I was satisfied that such cases had not been successfully performed. To the best of my recollection, I have never registered a death from smallpox in which the certificate of the "cause of death" stated "after vaccination."	No. I have never found vaccinated children more susceptible of infantile diseases; nor do I believe, from observation, that they suffer from phthisis in a greater proportion than those who have not been vaccinated.	No. I have never seen a case which has led me even to suspect such a thing. I have seen many cases of cutaneous diseases in children which have been erroneously ascribed to vaccination, in consequence of its having been performed at the period of dentition.	Yes; for the reasons co tained in the answer to questi 3; and because I am satisfi that vaccination should be p formed in the absence of a irritation caused by dentitio I am therefore of opinion, th from six weeks to three or fo months is the best period which to perform vaccinatio

* It has fallen under my observation in more than one instance, that great discredit and prejudice have been excited against vaccination, among the poor, by the failure of operation in a number of successive cases. It may seem scarcely credible that a young medical practitioner should fail in so simple an operation; yet it is so, and from m ignorance of the proper method of performing it. I think, therefore, that all district vaccinators should, before appointment, be required to produce a certificate of having atten for some limited period the practice of vaccination under some experienced practitioner. The more uniform success of the operation would thus materially remove many of prejudices among the poor. W.R.B.

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BEALES, R., M.D., Congleton), Public Vaccinator for the Union.	The exemption that successful vaccination confers is almost positive. No case of smallpox after vaccination has been fatal in my practice.	No.	It is a prevalent idea in this neighbourhood, that different diseases are communicated by vaccination. But, after due observation, I believe there is no good ground for the opinion.	I do; believing it to be one of the greatest blessings conferred on mankind.
BEATTY, T. E., M.D., Dublin), Professor of Midwifery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Physician to the City of Dublin Hospital.	I have not the least doubt.	I have no reason to believe any such nonsense.	(*a*) I do not think such a thing possible. (*b*) I have never heard of such an occurrence.	Most certainly.
BECK, EDWD., M.D., Ipswich), Physician to the East Suffolk Hospital.	None whatever.	I have not.	I have not.	I do, strongly.
BEEVER, W. W., Manchester), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	No.	Certainly not, in my experience.	Never, to my knowledge.	I do.
BEGBIE, J., M.D., Edinburgh) President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the Queen in Scotland.	I have no doubt that it does confer such exemption.	I have no reason whatever for such belief, or suspicion.	I have no reason to believe, or suspect, that it has been such; or that such a circumstance has taken place.	I do, unhesitatingly.
BELL, C.W., M.D., Leamington), late Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.	I have no doubt of it.	None whatever.	I am not prepared to assert this, nor the contrary; but I have known several cases of severe cutaneous disease, which appeared to have had no other origin than vaccination with impure virus. I have seen fatal smallpox inoculated from the cowpox vesicle of the seventh day, in a case where no smallpox appeared in the case from which the virus was taken, till three days after. The vesicle was imperfect on the eighth and ninth days.	Certainly a nation has a right to demand that early vaccination should be (with very special exceptions) universal.
BELLOT, W.H. (Stockport), Surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary, and Inspecting Surgeon of Factories.	I. do.	I have no reason to believe so.	I am not aware that any disease but the one intended can be given. I have known variola take place immediately after vaccination; but there is little doubt that the system was already infected. I have also known, when from some cause vaccination has been delayed, the child has been taken ill; which, had it been vaccinated, would have been attributed to the vaccination.	I specially recommend it, but not earlier than at the age of two or three months. I would also repeat it at intervals of six or seven years.
BENNETT, J. R., M.D., London), Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.	None whatever.	I have not,	(*a*) I have suspected that syphilitic disease may be communicated by vaccination; and I would not willingly sanction vaccination from an unhealthy child, however perfect might be the Jennerian vesicle whence the lymph was derived. (*b*) If this means that, by mistaking a vesicle or pustule of some other disease for a vaccine vesicle, that other disease has been transmitted instead of cowpox, I answer *No.*	Most undoubtedly and unhesitatingly.

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52. Bennett, T.H., M.D., (Edinburgh) Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and of Clinical Medicine in the University.	None whatever.	No none.	No; none.	Most assuredly.
53. Benning, H., (Barnard Castle).	I have no doubt but that vaccinacion lessens both the number and severity of suffering in those attacked by smallpox; but it is not absolutely a security against death by that disease.	I have not seen any reason to suppose that vaccination predisposes those vaccinated to any other disease, or injuriously affects their health.	I have always been particular in taking vaccine lymph from the most healthy children, and therefore cannot answer this question; not having seen syphilitic or scrofulous disease brought into action by vaccination, I cannot say what may have occurred in the hands of other practitioners.	I do.
54. Bent, Thos., M.D., (Derby), Consulting Physician to the General Infirmary.	I have no doubt that vaccination confers exemption from smallpox, in the great majority of cases; and where it fails to secure exemption, it renders the attacks of smallpox much milder.	I think the notion preposterous and absurd.	I have no belief in such consequences resulting from vaccine inoculation.	I certainly do so rec mend.
55. Bernard, R.M., (Clifton), Surgeon to the Bristol Royal Infirmary.	I have no doubt.	No.	I have not seen it in my practice. I do not think that it would ever occur, if due and proper means were taken to vaccinate.	Yes.
56. Bernard, J. F., M.D., (Bristol), Physician to the Infirmary.	None whatever.	Where proper precautions, as to the sources from whence lymph is derived, are taken, I see no danger of any disadvantage to the health, or of increased liability to any disease whatever.	From a true Jennerian vesicle lymph taken at a proper period will not (according to my belief) convey any other constitutional infection than its own. That unintentional inoculation with other disease has occurred by the hands of the duly educated medical practitioner I do not doubt; it would not be so were such duly educated man always as careful as he should be.	I do so recommend.
57. Bickersteth, R., F. R. C. S., (Liverpool), Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary).	None.	No.	(*a*) Yes. (*b*) No.	Yes.
58. Bird, G. G., M.D. (Swansea), Physician to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt upon this subject. Indeed, there is no subject upon which I feel a stronger conviction of certainty. I have never known a death, in my practice, from smallpox occurring after successful vaccination.	I have no reason so to believe, or suspect; but I well know that attacks of smallpox frequently do, more or less, permanently injure constitutions assailed thereby.	I have no facts to warrant such conclusion. May I venture to say, I almost invariably vaccinated directly from the vesicle; carefully selected the subject, and, then and there, called the attention of parents to the fact that I had selected a healthy subject. But, of course, it is obvious that unbusinesslike carelessness, wilful or culpable neglect, or ignorant meddlesomeness, may without difficulty, in this or any other matter, convert a great blessing into a very different thing, and do infinite mischief.	I have no hesitation wh ever in affirming that such my entire belief and convict To believe otherwise, on true evidence, I think imp sible; or, at least absurd.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
IRKETT, JOHN, (London), Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.	I have none whatever.	None.	My experience affords no such example.	Certainly.
BLACKLOCK, A., (Dumfries, late Surgeon Royal Navy.	After upwards of forty years experience, I can safely say that I have no doubt whatever on the subject.	I have not.	No.	I do, and always have done.
BLAKER, H.M., (Brighton, Surgeon to Sussex County Hospital.	I believe that a very large proportion of those persons on whom successful vaccination has been practised become exempt from attack of smallpox, and those who are attacked with the malady, generally have it in so slight a form, that death seldom ensues.	Though vaccinated persons are certainly rendered less susceptible to smallpox, they do not, in my opinion, become more susceptible to any other infective disease, nor is their general health in any way influenced by it.	Lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, I have never known become the vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person. A duly educated medical practitioner, if he has any doubt as to the nature of the pustule, would not take lymph and vaccinate from it.	Most certainly.
BLYTHMAN, R. O., Swinton, Rotherham).	No doubt whatever. For the last fifteen years I have not witnessed a single case of smallpox after vaccination.	I do not.	Certainly not; as far as my experience goes. I have always been very particular in selecting my lymph.	My own desire would be, to have all children, if in good health, and free from eruptive disease, vaccinated from one month after birth to ten or twelve weeks old.
BOULTON, B.J., M.D., Morpeth).	None whatever.	Certainly not.	(*a*) No. Nor have I any reason to believe that a true "Jennerian vesicle" can, by possibility, run its course in conjunction with any other "constitutional infection" or virus. (*b*) In 30 years, I have never known or heard of unintentional inoculation of any other disease in place of cowpox.	Yes; and I think the early age recommended by the present Vaccination Act most desirable.
BOURNE, W., M.D., North Shields).	I consider one successful vaccination modifies smallpox during the whole period of life, and that, repeated at intervals of a few years, it gives, to say the least, a very great exemption from its attacks. I had about 13 years ago an opportunity of seeing this tested, on a large scale, in Prussia.	On the contrary, I believe that the commonly called "dregs" of smallpox had these injurious effects.	No. But the period at which vaccination is performed, during the teething and formative processes, is one peculiarly prone to favour this as a vulgar error.	Most certainly.
BOUTFLOWER, JOHN, Manchester), Surgeon the Salford Dispensary and Hospital.	No.	No.	(*a*) No. (*b*) No.	Yes; at two or three months old. I have known a child a fortnight old die from smallpox taken from its mother. I have two or three times seen erysipelas of the arm and shoulder follow vaccination, and once prove fatal. Also sloughing of the pustule.
BOWMAN, W., F.R.S., London, Surgeon to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, and to King's College Hospital.	None.	None.	None.	Most certainly I do.
BRADSHAW, J. T., Huddersfield, Surgeon the Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever on the subject.	I do not consider them any more susceptible of any other disease; or that their health, in future, is affected by it.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I never met with an instance of.	Yes.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
68. Bramwell, J. B., M.D., (North Shields).	No.	No.	I have seen eruptions break out after vaccination, which I have been inclined to attribute to the lymph used having been taken from an unhealthy subject. When from a perfectly healthy subject, never.	Decidedly.
69. Branson, T., M.D., (Sheffield), Physician to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever on the subject.	I do not believe that vaccinated persons are rendered more susceptible of other diseases; nor have I met with any evidence tending to show that health is disadvantageously affected by vaccination.	I have no evidence to offer in support of these suggestions; and firmly believe lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, would produce its like, and not any other disease. I have not met with any instance of a mistake being made in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	I do, as a general rule, recommend that vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life.
70. Brett, T., M.D., (Boston, Lincolnshire).	I am of firm belief that genuine vaccination is a panacea against smallpox attacks; and if in solitary cases, and in certain constitutions, smallpox attacks do occur, we may never look for death after true vaccination.	I do not believe that vaccination renders any one susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis, or that their health is in any way prejudicially affected.	(*a*) I do not. (*b*) Certainly not.	I do consider that vaccination should be performed at early periods of life, say from six to twelve months of age; but at earlier periods I do *not* approve of it, and for reasons which may be easily explained.
71. Bright, Richd., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., (London), Consulting Physician to Guy's Hospital.	I have not the slightest doubt.	I have never seen any case which could lead me to suspect it.	(*a*) I have never seen any such case. (*b*) I consider it very improbable that this would ever happen in the hands of any educated medical man.	I certainly do, most strongly.
72. Brinton, Wm., M.D., (London), Physician to the Royal Free Hospital.	No.	No.	No. (A negative which, I am aware, almost implies that I believe constitutional syphilis *not* to be infectious.)	Yes.
73. Brodie, Sir B. C., Bart., (London), Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen.	I believe that vaccination confers an exemption from the smallpox to a very great extent; and that in those cases in which it is followed by smallpox, the latter is almost invariably of a much milder character, and attended with very little danger to life.	I have no reason to believe that vaccination renders the individual more susceptible of other infectious diseases, or in any way affects the general health disadvantageously. Smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, or any other disease that tends to lower the vital powers, may render the patient the subject afterwards of what are called scrofulous affections. Vaccination does not operate in the same manner, simply because, as it produces no constitutional disturbance, there is no consequent debility.	I have no reason to believe that vaccination has ever been the means of introducing syphilis, or scrofula, or any other constitutional disease into the system. I have never known an instance of unintentional inoculation with some other disease (instead of the proposed vaccination) having occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	I certainly think it desirable that vaccination should (as a general rule) be performed at an early period of life.
74. Brooke, Chas., M.A., F.R.S., (London), Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.	None whatever*.	None.	(*a*) I believe the transmission of scrofula, syphilis, or any other constitutional disease through the medium of true vaccine virus, to be physically impossible. (*b*) I know of no facts on this subject, but it is impossible to assign a limit to human carelessness.	Most certainly.

* A curious fact, illustrative of the prophylactic value of vaccination, occurred within my observation many years ago. Variola occurred in one of the elder of four children, youngest of whom was under a twelvemonth, and the eldest about ten years; none of whom had been vaccinated. The other three were immediately vaccinated with fresh lymph. In the youngest, the appearance and development of the vaccine vesicles was retarded three or four days, but eventually they were well developed. Simultaneously, however, a feeble variolous eruption made its appearance, but the pustules were never developed. In the next child the vaccine vesicles were more retarded, but well developed, and a scanty variolous eruption was partially developed, but the pustules were all small. In the eldest, as there was no appearance of rising on the seventh day, I re-vaccinated; two or three days afterwards, however, the first set of vaccine vesicles made their appearance, and simultaneously a pretty free variolous eruption; and the two ran their course so equally that I could not distinguish the vaccine pustules, except by their exact quadrangular arrangement, thus ⋰⋱. But the case was not severe, and was unattended by any bad symptoms. In these three cases, infected by each disease simultaneously, and under precisely similar circumstances, the severity of the variola appears to have been exactly in the reverse ratio to the development of the vaccine vesicles. C.B.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
OKES, W. P. A., enham), Surgeon Hospital.	I have not the slightest doubt.	No.	No	Yes; most strongly.
WN, Jos., M.D., erland), Senior ian to the Infir-	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox; and, although not absolute, yet very great security against death by that disease.	I have no reason to believe, or suspect, that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infectious diseases, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	I have no reason to believe, or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection, to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	I recommend early vaccination, excepting for special reasons in individual cases; and this rule, of early vaccination, I have invariably observed in my own numerous family of children and grandchildren; and hitherto with perfect success.
WN, R., (Pres- formerly Senior on to the Dispen-	I believe vaccination an almost perfect prophylactic against smallpox, when rightly performed.	No; but I think if the rules and precautions, as to the condition and health of the child at the time of vaccination, so much insisted upon by Dr. Jenner, and Dr. Willan were better observed, the advantages of the operation would be greater.	No.	Yes.
WNE, H., M.D., hester), Physician Royal Infirmary.	None whatever. Very few patients enter the smallpox wards of the Fever Hospital, in Manchester, who have, on one or other arm, the evidence of successful vaccination. And those who do, and have confluent pustules even, as a rule, have no secondary or suppurative fever, and are sure to recover. I have demonstrated this fact to the students, four times; and seen one marked instance in private practice.	None whatever, though my attention has been repeatedly called to the subject, by the statements of patients.	No. Syphilis is a specific poison, and may be propagated by inoculation, but could not be mistaken by an educated man. I do not consider scrofula to be a specific disease, or capable of propagation by inoculation. All deteriorations of the general health share alike in the production of scrofula. But vaccination exerts no depressing influence on the vital powers.	Most certainly.
HANAN, C., M.D.	Vaccination does not prevent smallpox; but renders the disease more manageable, and prevents fatal tendency.	I believe that it does not render the system more liable to infectious diseases, when the person vaccinated is in a proper state of health.	I never knew any.	I recommend early vaccination.
HANAN, G., M.D., gow).	None.	No.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I have known a person inoculated with genuine vaccine lymph become affected with smallpox, on the eighth day; this was in the Fever Hospital, where some smallpox cases were lying in an adjoining ward. On close examination, pits of a previous attack of smallpox were discovered on the body. The patient died of confluent form of the disease.	I do.
D, G., M.D., .. London, Censor College of Phy- s. Physician to College Hospital.	No. The protection afforded by successful vaccination seems to be perfect, for some years. The protective influence seems then, in some instances, to work out, to a certain extent, and to be capable of renewal by a fresh vaccination.	No.	I have met with no instance from which such inferences could fairly be drawn.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming the conditions to exist for a safe performance of the operation) recommend that, except in special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
82. Budd, H. W., (Worcester), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt on these points.	Certainly not.	No.	I fully recommend vaccination in early life.
83. Budd, J., M.D., (Exeter), Physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, &c.	I have no doubt it confers large exemption from smallpox, and that death from smallpox is afterwards very rare.	No reason whatever.	I have never known it to have been the vehicle of any specific infection; but I have certainly often observed that children, after vaccination, have been very subject to ordinary vesicular and pustular eruptions on the skin.	I certainly do.
84. Bullar, J., M.D., (Southampton), Physician to the South Hants Infirmary.	None whatever. These two points appear to me to be completely established, by as large a number of facts as have ever been collected to elucidate any principles in the history or treatment of disease.	No. I have never had any reason to suspect this, in my own experience, and the improbability of any injury by vaccination, to the general health of the community, is shown by statistics, which prove that the mean duration of life is slowly increasing, as well as by the fact of the enormous increase of the Anglo-Saxon family, since the time of Jenner, which is the best proof of the vigorous constitution of the individuals composing it.	No.	Yes.
85. Bullar, W., M.D., (Southampton), Surgeon to the South Hants Infirmary.	None.	None.	None.	Yes.
86. Bullen, G., F.R.C.S., (Ipswich), Senior Surgeon to East Suffolk Hospital.	As far as my experience goes, I have no doubt whatever on this point.	Certainly not.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I cannot believe in the possibility of such a blunder occurring in the hands of a duly educated medical man.	Most certainly.
87. Bulley, F. A., (Reading), Surgeon to the Royal Berks Hospital and County Prison.	I have no doubt whatever on this point.	I have never known an instance where the health has appeared to have been disadvantageously affected by vaccination.	(*a*) In my personal experience I have never known any constitutional affection follow the operation of vaccination, nor have I ever heard of such instances from regularly educated medical men. (*b*) I never heard of a regularly educated practitioner having intruded infectious matter into the system.	I do.
88. Bullock, Henry, (London).	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
89. Burleigh, A., (Bristol), Surgeon Accoucheur to the Dispensary.	I have not.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
URROWS, GEORGE, D., F.R.S. (London), sician to St. Bar-lomew's Hospital.	I have every reason to believe that this question may be answered unreservedly in the affirmative.	I have no reason to believe that successfully vaccinated persons become more susceptible of other infectious diseases, or of phthisis, but I am not sure that the general health is not sometimes disadvantageously affected by the vaccine virus.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that the true vaccine lymph has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; but I do fear and suspect that unintentional inoculation with some other matter than the true vaccine lymph has occurred in the hands of legally qualified medical practitioners.	I do most strongly recommend that skilful vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life, except in some few excepted persons.
SK, GEORGE, F.R.S., ndon), Surgeon to Hospital Ship Dread-ght, and Hunterian fessor at the Royal lege of Surgeons.	None whatever.	I know of no reason, nor can I imagine any, of the slightest weight for such belief or suspicion; but, on the contrary, it is notorious that smallpox, where not fatal, is not unfrequently followed by scrofulous and other affections.	I have never witnessed any circumstance which could lead to such a belief or suspicion. I should think that no qualified medical practitioner in possession of his senses could commit such an error, nor, in fact, am I acquainted with any disease which could be so conveyed, having the most distant resemblance to cowpox.	Certainly.
YERLEY, J., (Sea-nbe), Honorary Sur-n Wallasey Ladies' rity.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
CAM, THOMAS, .C.S., (Hereford), rgeon to the General irmary.	Not the least.	Nothing has ever occurred in my practice, to lead me to suspect that such could be the case.	None whatever. Besides, every properly educated practitioner will refuse to take vaccine lymph where the constitution is tainted by any disease.	I should recommend that the operation be always performed before teething.
AMMACK, THOMAS, D., (Spalding, Lincoln-re), Physician to the spensary.	I have no doubt. My experience of vaccination has extended through nearly fifty years. It has been a very large experience, and left no shadow of doubt.	Certainly not. I know that scrofulous disease, and that phthisis, were and are more frequent after smallpox than after vaccination. I do not recollect an instance in which subsequent disease could be fairly traced to it.	I have no reason to believe anything of the kind. Lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle is not a vehicle of other disease. "A duly educated medical prac-"titioner" would of course select the lymph from a genuine vesicle, and a healthy subject.	I undoubtedly and unhesitatingly recommend its being universally performed at an early period of life. I have practised it invariably in my own children, and nearest connexions; submitting them a long time afterwards, when opportunity served, to the test of inoculation for the smallpox without effect.
AMMACK, T. A., (Bos-, Lincolnshire).	I am quite sure that vaccination, when successful, is an almost certain security from attacks of smallpox, and that when smallpox does occur in a vaccinated person, it is in a milder form than it would very probably have been.	I do not believe that vaccinated persons have their health in any way disadvantageously affected.	The lymph from a true vaccine vesicle has *never* in my experience been the vehicle of any constitutional affection except its own; and I believe that in all such alleged cases, it will be found that the matter has not been purely vaccine.	The only way in which vaccination can be rendered of really practicable service is, that it should be properly performed in the first six months of infant life.
ANNEY, GEORGE, D., (Bishop Auckland, rham), CertifyingSur-on under the Factory t.	I have not any doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe or suspect so.	Doubtful as to all, except syphilis.	Generally, I recommend that vaccination should be performed before the commencement of teething, that is, between the ages of six and thirteen weeks.
APE, LAWSON, M.D., ondon), Physician neral to the Lying-in spital, York-road, mbeth.	Having practised vaccination extensively for 23 years, I am quite satisfied that it does.	Certainly not. The idea is absurd.	Not any.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming d visions to exist for a performance of the ope recommend that, exce special reasons in ind cases, vaccination sh universally performed d periods of life?*
98. Carlyon, C., M.D., (Truro), Consulting Physician Royal Cornwall Infirmary.	From observation extended over more than half a century, I can confidently declare it to be my belief, that vaccination performed with due attention to the very few rules enjoined by Dr. Jenner, affords as great protection against the smallpox as variolous inoculation, and is not itself an infectious disease. Vaccination may be relied upon whenever the lymph has been transferred from the vesicle of a healthy subject, on the eighth day from that of vaccination, to the arm of a healthy subject, care being taken that the lancet used be quite clean. It is possible that there may be concealed peculiarities in the constitution of the recipient, which may interfere with success; but variolous inoculation was still more obnoxious to this remark, inasmuch as its virulence is proportionally more calculated to stir up any morbid constitutional propensity.*	—	—	—
99. Carter, John, (Birmingham), Senior Resident Surgeon to the General Dispensary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
100. Cary, W. H., (Woodford, Essex), late Surgeon to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.	Certainly, none. *Almost* absolute security; not remembering more than two cases in my practice, during the last thirty-one years.	I have no reason for believing so.	I never knew, or suspected, such a circumstance.	Yes.
101. Ceely, R., F.R.C.S., (Aylesbury), Surgeon to the Infirmary, and the County Gaol.	I have no doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe or suspect any such thing.	Although I have heard of such events, I have never witnessed anything of the kind in my own practice of more than 35 years. (*See* Supplement, p. 125.)	" Most certainly I do, fo reasons. I am a decid vocate for vaccination, for special reasons in ind cases, before the peri dentition. At that early children in general are in health, the skin better di to receive and to yield l lymph than during the of dentition; and at th time the vaccination is liable to accident and ruption, to say nothing risk *in large towns* of sm infection from postponer

* The defect in the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners (as I stated to them some years ago, through and at the request of the Truro Board of Guardians,) consisted in their not requiring vaccination to be performed from *arm to arm*, on the eighth day; and on not further requiring that some experienced physician, or surgeon, s appointed (at a fee of one or two guineas, according to circumstances, for each visit to the station,) to certify as to each successful case. Whereas all now depends on the wo inoculator himself. I have always maintained, that, with these precautions, two or three years at the utmost would suffice to eradicate the smallpox in this country. I poi and am ready to do so again, how easily arrangements might be made for carrying out these views in all the Poor Law Districts; and not a single objection was made, b additional expense, which would in fact have resulted in the greatest possible economy. Fifty years ago, I twice assisted, at an interval of some years, in vaccinating gratuitou pauper child in Truro. C.C.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
HADWICK, CHARLES, ., (Leeds), Senior cian to the Fever ital, &c.	I have none.	None whatever.	I cannot doubt that lymph from a proper vesicle will, in all cases, produce a similar vesicle, with all its attendant advantages; due care being taken as to the constitutional health of the child into whose system the lymph is introduced. I cannot believe that with due care the occurrence referred to in the latter part of the question could arise.	I do.
HALDECOTT, WIL- M, (Dorking, Surrey).	None whatever.	No.	No.	I do.
HALLACOMBE, JOHN (Bristol), Surgeon he Lying-in Institute Dispensary.	No doubt whatever.	No.	I am not prepared to say.	I do.
HALMERS, D., M.D., erpool), Honorary geon to the Northern pital.	I am sure that it does.	Decidedly not.	No.	Assuredly.
HAMBERS T., M.D., ndon), Physician to Mary's Hospital.	I believe it confers a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, but I think the last clause too strongly expressed. I have seen one case of death from smallpox after vaccination (of which the marks were visible on the corpse), and one case of bare escape from death.	None.	I have no evidence on this subject.	Certainly.
HOMEL, M.D., (Paris), fessor of Clinical dicine to the Faculty, mber of the Academy, cer of the Legion of nor.	On ne peut douter que les personnes vaccinées et chez lesquelles le vaccin a parcouru régulièrement ses périodes, ne soient pour le plus grand nombre à l'abri de la petite-vérole; celles qui en petite proportion en sont atteintes ont en général une variole très-bénigne, à laquelle, à raison de cette benignité, on a donné le nom particulier de varioloïde; mais par exception très rare cette variole après vaccine peut être très grave, et même mortelle, comme peut l'être aussi la variole qui attaque pour la seconde fois un même individu.	Je regarde comme dénuées de tout fondement les assertions d'après lesquelles les individus vaccinés seraient plus disposés que les autres à contracter la fièvre typhoïde et les maladies contagieuses, comme à être atteints de scrofules et de phthisis pulmonaire.	Je ne pense pas que la pustule vaccinale puisse contenir outre le liquide qui lui est propre le germe ou le principe générateur d'une autre maladie comme la syphilis; à plus forte raison ne saurais-je admettre que la scrofule, qui n'a rien de contagieux ni de transmissible par inoculation, puisse être transmise de cette façon.	Je fais des vœux pour que la législation rende la vaccination autant que possible obligatoire. J'en fais également pour que certain temps après une première vaccination, dix ou douze ans par exemple, une révaccination ait lieu là où l'on peut l'exiger, dans les écoles et les collèges par exemple; attendu qu'il est hors de doute aujourd'hui qu'il est une certaine proportion d'individus chez lesquels après un certain laps de temps l'aptitude à contracter la variole se reproduit; que cette seconde variole, ordinairement très bénigne, est quelquefois grave, et même mortelle; et qu'en outre ces varioles secondaires conservent le virus variolique qu'on doit chercher à éteindre; et encore que les sujets non vaccinés qui se trouvent en contact avec les individus atteints de ses varioles bénignes (varioloïdes) sont pris de variole primitive pour eux, avec toutes les chances de confluence, et par conséquence d'extrême péril, et de toutes les mauvaises éventualités que la variole amène avec elle et laisse après elle. C'est un thème que j'ai soutenu depuis vingt ans dans mes leçons cliniques à l'Hôtel Dieu, et auprès des hommes d'état avec lesquels j'ai été en contact; mais jusqu'ici sans succès. Je souhaite qu'il soit mieux accueilli en Angleterre.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due pr visions to exist for a skilf performance of the operatio recommend that, except f special reasons in individu cases, vaccination should universally performed at ear periods of life?*
108. Chowne, W.D., M.D., (London), Physician to the Charing Cross Hospital.	I have not any doubt.	No.	(*a*) No. (*b*) In the early days of vaccination, Yes.	Yes.
109. Christison, R., M.D., (Edinburgh).	No doubt whatever. I have seen numberless cases of variola and varioloid after vaccination, but not a single case fatal.	No reason whatever.	I have no reason to believe that either the one or the other has ever occurred within my observation.	Certainly.
110. Churchill, F., M.D., (Dublin), Vice-President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, &c.	I have no doubt that it does. No death from smallpox after vaccination has come under my notice.	No.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I have never witnessed such a case.	Certainly.
111. Clark, Sir James, Bart., M.D., (London), Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and Prince Albert.	I have no doubt, if vaccination be repeated at intervals, several times between infancy and maturity. This I consider necessary.	I see no reason for such suspicion.	I see no reason to believe the occurrence of either circumstance.	Except for some speci exceptional reasons, I alwa recommend vaccination abo the fourth month of infanc before the irritation of teethi begins, and to be repeated intervals of about seven yea or sooner if smallpox shou occur in the vicinity.
112. Clark, Henry, F.R.C.S., (Bristol), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	None whatever.	No.	No.	I do so.
113. Clark, F., le Gros, (London), Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.	I have no doubt.	I have no reason for so believing.	(*a*) I am in possession of no data to guide me in answering this question: my opinion would be mere surmise. (*b*) I never heard of such an instance.	I do.
114. Clarke, W. B., (Whitehaven, Cumberland), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	None whatever.	Having been upwards of twenty years in practice, and, during a great part of this time, having paid special attention personally to the cases in my practice that have been vaccinated, I can truly say that I never saw, nor had reason to suspect, that persons who had been vaccinated had been rendered more susceptible, either of any other infective disease, or of phthisis, or that their health had, in any other way, been disadvantageously affected thereby.	I do not believe, and I have never had any reason to doubt my belief, that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle can ever be the medium of infecting a healthy vaccinated person, either with syphilis, scrofula, or other constitutional disease; although I admit the possibility, and perhaps not infrequency, of the developments of scrofula, marasmus, and some cachectic forms of skin disease in previously susceptible subjects after vaccination; just as these affections will develop themselves in such constitutions after other forms of eruptive diseases. That a duly educated medical practitioner should mistake any other form of vesicle for the true Jennerian one I cannot for a moment entertain, and therefore cannot suppose that he can unintentionally inoculate a patient with any other disease instead of the proposed vaccination. I have never known an instance.	I do.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
LIFTON, NATH., don).	None whatever.	I have no suspicion that either other infective disease or phthisis can be thereby produced; or, that their health can, in any other way, be disadvantageously affected.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that syphilitic or other disease has been so communicated; nor is it likely that an educated practitioner could inoculate any other disease unintentionally.	Certainly.
OLEMAN, EDWARD LING, (Wolverpton), Senior Sur- to South Staffordshire Hospital.	I have no doubt, after an experience of more than 40 years.	I have never observed any susceptibility, or any disadvantage to their general health.	I have never known an occurrence of the kind, or that any educated man has unintentionally inoculated with other disease.	I consider the earlier periods best for vaccination.
OLEMAN, HENRY, ver), Surgeon to the pital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
OLLINS, FRED., .,(Wanstead, Essex), Surgeon to the Infant han Asylum, Wanl.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
MMISSIONforPublic ination in the Dement of the Rhone. municated by M. ROY, ., (Lyons), formerly ician to the Hôtel .	Les individus vaccinés sont généralement à l'abri de la petite vérole; et s'ils contractent cette dernière maladie elle est toujours favorablement modifiée par la vaccine antérieure et [les malades] n'y succombent que très exceptionnellement.	Il est faux que l'exemption de la variole par la vaccine soit la cause des fièvres dites typhoïdes, ou toute autre.	Le virus vaccin pris avec soin, non melangé de sang, ne donne jamais lieu à une autre maladie, syphilis, scrofule, teigne, &c. Si une maladie semblable se déclare chez un individu récemment vacciné, c'est qu'il y était prédisposé, et que le trouble apporté dans l'économie par le travail de l'inoculation n'a été que cause occasionelle.	Enfin, la vaccination doit être universelle. L'époque de la vaccination pourra seule être rétardie suivant quelques indications que le médecin seul peut apprécier.
OMBE, J. S., M.D., nburgh).	None whatever. Nearly absolute.	No.	No.	Yes
OMPLIN, E. T., ndon).	I have had great opportunities of observing the results of vaccination, from having had for some years, with the late Mr. Barnett, one of the Government vaccine stations when vaccination was in few hands. We for many years vaccinated 600 persons annually, and the result of very extensive observation convinces me that, in a *very large majority* of persons, it does exempt them from attacks of smallpox; but there are some persons, and even some families, who still remain susceptible of smallpox, but almost invariably in a very mild form. I have seen many such cases, but none fatal, and only two or three severe. I have often vaccinated children when one or two of the family lay dead of smallpox, the parents having been prejudiced against vaccination. It always prevented it, except in one case where the father died of confluent smallpox. I vaccinated his infant, and the smallpock and vaccine pustules rose simultaneously, the former of a very mild character.	I have not observed any of the results mentioned in this query to follow vaccination. I believe many delicate persons survive under vaccination who would have perished under inoculation.	(*a*) I do not believe that lymph from a *genuine vesicle* in a strumous child would be prejudicial, but I have always selected it of course from apparently healthy children; still it is more than probable that some of them have had strumous disease subsequently. Syphilis, or any such poison, I consider might be communicated. (*b*) I have known matter taken from a re-vaccinated subject (having formerly had the regular cowpock) cause an irregular and unpleasant and troublesome form of cutaneous eruption. Nor would I, under any circumstances, use such matter; as my experience tells me that (*as a rule*) a person having once had regular cowpock is not susceptible of the genuine disease again. But although you use good lymph you get a spurious pustule rising in three or four days, instead of eight or ten, putting on a different appearance, itching much, often causing inflammation of the absorbent glands and vessels, and much constitutional disturbance; in fact, acting as a morbid poison; consequently, I object to re-vaccination.*	I do.

one occasion, my friend, Mr. T. Warner, of Cirencester, sent me some lymph taken by him from a cow. I sent some to the Vaccine Board, and used the remainder. observation, as well as mine, was, that it produced a pustule exactly similar, and not finer than that arising from lymph that had passed through probably hundreds of persons. E. T

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
122. Conquest, J. T., M.D., (London), Physician to the London Orphan Asylum, &c.	I have no doubt on this point; and am convinced that, when smallpox occurs after vaccination, it is, in the majority of cases, so modified as to be a comparatively harmless disease.	No.	No.	Yes.
123. Cook, Robert, (Gainsbro', Lincolnshire).	I have not the least doubt. I have not seen a case of death from mitigated smallpox (varioloid disease).	Certainly not. I have vaccinated upwards of 10,000, during 50 years practice, and have not seen any ill consequences from it.	Nothing of the kind has occurred in my practice. I have lived long enough to see a majority of those I have vaccinated grow up to man and womanhood in robust health. I do not believe scrofula is communicable by inoculation.	Most certainly.
124. Cooke, Wm., (London), Surgeon to the Eagle Insurance Company.	No doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe, or even to suspect, that the evils here mentioned have been ascribable to vaccination; on the contrary, I believe that, escaping the more violent disease of smallpox, latent tendencies to disease are not so frequently brought into activity.	My belief is that, from a genuine Jennerian vesicle the lymph produces cowpox only. I have never seen a case in which I could suspect that syphilitic, or scrofulous, or other infection had been imparted with the lymph; nor can I suppose that a duly educated practitioner would so mistake the true vesicle as unintentionally to inoculate with some other disease.	Yes.
125. Cookworthy, J. C., M.D., (Plymouth), Senior Physician to the Dispensary.	None whatever; for, in the course of 44 years practice, I have never seen a death from smallpox after vaccination, although I have heard of such.	No; and I should deem such a suspicion to be groundless and absurd.	No; but if it be possible, with vaccine lymph, to communicate syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional disease, the inoculation of variolous matter must be liable to the same contingency. I do not believe that any duly educated medical man can so mistake the true Jennerian vesicle as to inoculate from any other disease instead of it.	Yes: because, knowing the vaccine disease to be only smallpox deprived of its virulence, and otherwise marvellously modified, and relying on its affording almost an absolute security from death by the latter form of the disease, I should recommend vaccination to be performed early; *i.e.* within three or four months after birth; an age at which I should expect smallpox, in a great majority of cases, to prove fatal.
126. Cooper, Geo., F.R.C.S., (Brentford), Consulting Surgeon to the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.	None whatever.	No.	No. If taken at right time, never.	Yes.
127. Cooper, Sir Henry, M.D., (Hull), Physician to the General Infirmary, &c.	I have no doubt whatever on these points.	I have seen nothing to lead me to suspect any such results.	I have some doubts on the point. I have frequently seen obstinate skin diseases follow vaccination, and, in a few cases, scrofula and syphilis: these instances have not been sufficiently numerous to establish the relation of cause and effect.	Most strongly.
128. Cooper, John, F.R.C.S., (Liverpool), Consulting Surgeon to the Infirmary, &c.	I entertain no doubt on this subject; and do believe that vaccination confers the security against the smallpox generally ascribed to it.	After 44 years practice, extensively in midwifery, as well as in other branches of the profession, and having vaccinated some thousands of children, I have never seen or observed anything to lead me to believe, or even to suspect, any of the evil consequences of vaccination here referred to.	I have not seen a single case that created, in my mind, such a belief or suspicion, nor have I known any instance of the kind last mentioned.	It is my decided opinion that vaccination should be generally performed, or universally, within the first three months of infancy; unless some peculiarity contraindicate, or render the operation hazardous.

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Copeman, E., M.D., orwich), Physician to Norfolk and Norwich ospital, of the Jenny nd Infirmary, &c.	It is, to my mind, extraordinary that any one should entertain a doubt upon the subject.	I have never been able to trace any prejudicial effect upon the general health from vaccination, and do not believe that vaccinated persons become more susceptible of other diseases.	I believe that good lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, never does, and never can, produce any other disease than that which properly belongs to it. But, whether or not there be any truth in the popular notion that vaccination sometimes causes eruptions, I would never vaccinate a healthy child from one who was suffering from any other disease.	I recommend that vaccination be always practised at early periods of life, and tested once by re-vaccination, after an interval of three or four years.
Cornish, C. H., R.C.S., (Taunton), urgeon to the Hostal.	I have no doubt.	Certainly not. In strumous and grossly fed children, I have occasionally seen vaccination followed by an eruptive disease of a temporary character.	Certainly not.	I do. My opinions are founded from an experience of about ten years as House Apothecary to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, where, prior to the passing of the Vaccination Act, I superintended the vaccination of upwards of 300 children annually; also as a medical officer of the Taunton Poor Law Union for twenty years.
Cowan, John B., .D., (Glasgow), Surgeon to the Western ublic Dispensary.	None.	No.	No.	Yes.
Crampton, Sir hilip, Bart., M.D., Dublin), Surgeon Genal to the Forces, and urgeon in Ordinary to e Queen in Ireland, &c.	I have no doubts as to the benefits conferred by successful vaccination.	I have no reason to believe that vaccinated persons, on being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	I have no reason to believe that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been the vehicle of any other disease.	I do recommend that vaccination should be invariably performed at early periods of life, except there be special reasons in individual cases.
Craven, Robt. M., Hull).	I have no doubt.	None at all.	I have no ground for believing that any such consequences have been produced.	I am of opinion that, if possible, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life.
Croker, C. P., M.D., Dublin), Physician to wift's Hospital, and to e Institution for Disses of Children.	None.	Certainly not.	Certainly not.	Yes.
Crompton, D. W., Birmingham), Senior urgeon to the General ospital.	I have not the least doubt that vaccination, properly and sufficiently performed, gives to the receiver of the disease as great protection against smallpox as inoculation for smallpox itself did, when it was employed in childhood, formerly.	I have never had the slightest reason to believe or suspect that such was the case.	I have never seen any other disease than true genuine cowpox arise from proper vaccination, nor has it ever occurred to me to know that any other disease has ever been introduced into the system by supposed vaccine matter.	I do. But I was of opinion, and I am so still, that at three months was too limited a period to restrict the performance of vaccination by law, as was appointed by the first Vaccination Bill.
Cuerling, T. B., ondon), Surgeon to e London Hospital, d to the Jews Hosal.	None whatever.	None.	None.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming du visions to exist for a performance of the ope recommend that, exce special reasons in indi cases, vaccination sho universally performed a periods of life?*
137. Cusack, J. W., M.D., (Dublin), Professor of Surgery in Dublin University, &c. &c. &c.	I have not any doubt.	No.	In giving an answer in the negative, I assume that not only the source of the supply of infection is pure; but that the person to be inoculated is free from disease, local or constitutional.	Certainly.
138. Cutler, Edwd., (London), Surgeon to St. George's, and Consulting Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
139. Dalton, Wm., F.R.C.S., (Cheltenham), Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children, and to the Lying-in Institution.	From extensive experience in this locality, during the last twenty-six years, I am confident that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox and almost absolute death from that disease. In the Winchcomb Union, when smallpox had shown itself in any particular locality, I have frequently and completely arrested its progress by promptly vaccinating all young children, and re-vaccinating others that had not been vaccinated for seven or ten years.	None whatever.	Certainly not.	I am of opinion tha cination should not b formed, excepting for reasons, under three o months after the birth child. I have, howeve cinated a child when o old, without more tha average amount of co tional disturbance. T ducement in this case that a female servant wa dead of confluent small a near neighbour's hous that there were other c malignant smallpox i locality. The vaccinated did well, and none o numerous family were a with smallpox, all been vaccinated.
140. Dashwood, Chas. B., (Great Yarmouth).	I do not consider persons who are properly vaccinated so liable to attacks of smallpox. They are not absolutely secure against death from smallpox after vaccination, but I consider the disease is mitigated by vaccination.	I do not.	(*a*) None; only temporarily. (*b*) I cannot answer for other medical men.	I consider, if childr vaccinated within one y later, no special reason venting, is sufficiently e
141. Davies, Thomas, M.D., (Chester), Physician to the General Infirmary, &c.	I have not any doubt of it.	I have not any reason to suspect such consequences, nor do I think the health of those who have been vaccinated suffers from vaccination.	I never met with such results from vaccination, nor do I consider it likely they will arise under ordinary circumstances.	I do.
142. Davies, John, M.D., (Hertford), Physician to the County Gaol, the General Infirmary, &c.	No doubt whatever. I wonder anybody should.	Not any reason to believe such to be the case.	(*a*) No. (*b*) It is very possible that such might occur through inadvertence, or neglect. I do not know of any such a case.	Most assuredly.
143. Davis, G. M. Millett, F.R.C.S., (Liverpool), Surgeon to the Northern Hospital.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, but I apprehend this security is limited, and I found my opinion on what I have observed as the results of secondary vaccination, which I think is almost as important as primary.	I have not; neither do I consider that health is in any other way disadvantageously afected, where proper care is taken as to the source from whence the lymph is derived; but as to this, I apprehend sufficient caution is not always adhered to.	I think so; and for the reason that I have seen mischief arise from vaccination from improper sources.	Certainly; and I wis to state my opinion, fo on observation, that in a secondary vaccination ou be had recourse to: I been very much imp with this conviction fro observation of several I do not think that suc vaccination protects a beyond a limited period.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
Davis, Theodore, Clevedon, near Bristol), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox: in the great majority of instances conferring absolute exemption, in others such a mitigation as to deprive the disease of its virulence, and dangerous tendencies. I found my opinion upon an experience of more than 30 years, during a great portion of which I was very actively engaged in gratuitous and other vaccination. I am not aware that any patient vaccinated by me has died of smallpox. Not one in a hundred has had smallpox at all. And, in the few cases in which it has occurred, the attacks have been mild in form, and short in duration.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons become more susceptible of any other disease whatever; such a supposition indeed appears to me to be so utterly preposterous as to be an absurdity.	I have never seen (and my observation extends over some thousand cases) the slightest reason to suspect that any other disease has been communicated with vaccination; nor do I think that there is the slightest danger of such communication, in the hands of a competent vaccinator; which, of course, every well educated medical practitioner must be. Children suffering from eruptions have occasionally been shown to me, and I have been told the eruptions were the effect of vaccination; but, on sifting the cases, I have invariably found that there has not been the slightest foundation for the opinion.	My experience of the good effects of vaccination induces me, earnestly, to recommend the universal adoption of vaccination before the commencement of teething, except in a few cases, in which there might be special reasons for delay.
Dendy, W. C., (London), Senior Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Children.	I believe *complete* vaccination is prophylactic in a very large proportion almost invariably for a certain period after its development: in nearly every case it modifies the *degree* of variola, controlling secondary fever, and converting into *variolella* that which might otherwise have been confluent, malignant, or fatal, but the invasion of which, in consequence of very *extreme susceptibility*, it has not *prevented*.	I believe the affirmation of this query an error; indeed it may be often the reverse, as convalescence from one specific disorder constantly predisposes the system to infection by another. Nor do I believe variola can, in any view or mode, be deemed a preventive of phthisis, except on the principle of severe or perilous local irritation, as a counteraction.	The true vaccine vesicle I believe to be *purely* vaccine, and cannot or ought not to be mistaken. The insertion of its lymph cannot contaminate a healthy system with other specific disease, as struma or syphilis. Impure pus from udder sores, &c. may produce various local and systemic morbid results, and these, by reducing constitutional power, may render the system prone to the development of latent germs *already existing*.	I am not aware of any reason, except that of existing disease, for the neglect of vaccination in early life. The criterion of success and prognosis of protection, even in unhealthy children, may be decided by local appearance, and the degree of erethysm.
Denton, Jos., (Leicester), Senior Honorary Surgeon to the General Dispensary, and Surgeon to the Union.	I have not; and I rarely meet with a case of smallpox after vaccination. In those cases in which it has occurred the disease has assumed a mild form. I have not met with a case of death from smallpox after vaccination.	I have not.	I have no reason to suspect, or believe, such a circumstance.	I do.
Dermond, L. E., M. A., (Liverpool), Honorary Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.	I have no doubt whatever that successful vaccination confers comparative exemption, and greatly modifies smallpox.	I do not think the health or constitution at all deteriorated by being spared such a terrible disease.	(*a*) No. (*b*) Not that I know of.	I do; and here I should wish to call the attention of the Government to the difficulty that often exists of procuring good and pure lymph, and to the frequency of failure in vaccination. I should suggest the establishment of Vaccine Farms, whence fresh lymph could be supplied to all the district vaccinators from time to time.
Dodsworth, B., M.R.C.S., (York), Senior Surgeon to the Dispensary.	I have no doubt that such is the case.	I believe that, where the operation is properly and successfully performed, there is no reason to apprehend such unfavourable results.	I have not, in my own experience, observed such to be the case.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due pr visions to exist for a skilf performance of the operatio recommend that, except f special reasons in individu cases, vaccination should universally performed at ear periods of life?*
149. Douglas, A. Halliday, M.D., (Edinburgh), late Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	I do not believe that vaccination affords any exemption from attacks of smallpox; but I am satisfied that it modifies the severity of the disease, and lessens the mortality in a most important degree.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.
150. Douglas, J., (Bradford), Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act.	None whatever.	No.	Twenty-five years observation and experience lead me to conclude that the greatest care ought to be taken in the selection of lymph from a perfect and true Jennerian vesicle, occurring in a sound constitution.	Yes.
151. Downs, Geo., F.R.C.S., (Stockport), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	Not the slightest doubt. I can only call to mind two fatal cases of smallpox after vaccination, during thirty years of hospital and private practice.	I do not believe that properly performed vaccination can, in any way, be prejudicial to the health of any persons subjected to its influence.	I do not believe in the coexistence of syphilis in a true Jennerian vesicle; nor have I ever known syphilis conveyed through such a medium. As to scrofula, &c., I am of a like opinion. The use of purulent lymph, in faulty constitutions, has sometimes given rise to a troublesome erythematous inflammation. Eczematous rashes are not traceable to properly performed vaccination.	At any period befo cutting the first teeth; i from the third to the six month.
152. Duffin, E.W., M.D., (London), Surgeon to the Church of England and Scottish Union Insurance Companies.	I have no doubt whatever on this question.	No.	No. I do not believe the Jennerian vesicle could become so contaminated as to convey any other disease; or, if it did become so contaminated, I imagine its general character would undergo some change, and arrest the attention of the practitioner, who would not, in that case, take lymph from it.	Yes.
153. Duke, Allen, M.D., (Chichester), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.
154. Duke, William, M.D., (Hastings), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	No; on the contrary, I have the greatest possible confidence in vaccination, in spite of some few exceptional arguments or facts.	Certainly not.	No.	Certainly.
155. Dumville, A. W., F.R.C.S., (Manchester), Senior Dispensing Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	I entertain no doubt upon this question.	My belief is, that vaccination does not increase the susceptibility of other diseases.	I have not seen any such cases as those included in the question.	I do, decidedly.
156. Duncan, P. M., (Colchester), Physician to Essex and Colchester Hospital, &c.	None whatever.	No.	Certainly not.	Yes.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
Dunn, Robert, F.R.C.S., ondon), Surgeon to the w Writers Provident titution.	None whatever.	None whatever.	(*a*) I have none, from an infant child, but, from an older child, in which there was evidence of strumous disease or general cachexy, I would *not* vaccinate, nor from a child whose parents were phthisical, or affected with scrofulous disease. (*b*) I believe not.	My own practice has been to vaccinate at the third month. I have rarely done so earlier than this, excepting under special circumstances.
Dunne, John, M.D., reat Yarmouth), Physian to the Hospital.	I have not the slightest doubt.	I do not believe that vaccinated persons are rendered more susceptible of diseases of any kind, or that their health is in any degree disadvantageously affected.	I have no reason to believe anything of the kind, or that pure lymph has ever been the vehicle of conveying syphilis, or any scrofulous disease, into the constitution.	It is my decided opinion, after over 30 years practice, that every child should be vaccinated at the earlier period of life—from one month to six weeks; and that vaccination, in the hands of educated medical men, is a decided blessing to humanity, for the discovery of which we can never be too thankful.
Dunsmure, James, D., (Edinburgh).	None.	None.	None.	Yes.
Duplex, G., (London).	I have no doubt but that such is the fact.	I have no reason to believe that vaccination can produce any injurious influence upon health; and inasmuch as vaccina is a modification of smallpox, I should judge *à priori* that it would not influence the production or non-production of phthisis, or in any way affect the susceptibility of the system to other diseases.	(*a*) I have had no experience of any facts which could lead me to suspect or infer that syphilis or scrofula has been engendered by the production of vaccina. And, arguing physiologically, I should assume that true vaccine lymph could not communicate any other form of disease than its own speciality. (*b*) I believe that suppurative lymph has been occasionally used in error, and much disappointment has ensued in consequence.	I have a very strong feeling in favour of vaccination, and think it ought to be universally performed. I think however that the susceptibility of infants to its infection is not to be depended upon before the fourth month; and in all cases a second vaccination should be performed about the seventh or eighth year of the child.
Durrant, C.M., M.D., swich), Physician to st Suffolk and Ipswich spital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Dwyer, Henry L., A., Dublin), Physician Dispensary for Diseases Children, Pitt Street.	I have not.	Certainly not.	I have not.	Most strenuously, I do.
Dyer, Wm. T., (Lon-, Medical Attendant the Royal Masonic In-ution for Boys.	From ample experience, I believe that vaccination does in a very great degree protect persons from attacks of smallpox, and that it confers almost absolute security against death by that disease.	I have no reason to believe anything of the kind.	Certainly not.	I would certainly recommend that vaccination should be performed at early periods of life.
Dymock, Archibald, D., (Louth, Lincoln-re), Physician to the pensary.	I have not the slightest doubt whatever upon the subject.	None, rather the reverse. The immunity from an attack of the natural smallpox, saving the system the inevitable impoverishment of vital power therefrom arising, and thus rendering a delicate constitution more capable of resisting other infective disease and phthisis, the health is in no way disadvantageously affected by vaccination.	Never, in my experience. The true Jennerian vesicle, being in itself specific, cannot possibly be the medium of transmitting a second specific virus. Unintentional inoculation ought never to occur in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	Most certainly.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
165. Eddison, Booth, F.R.C.S., (Nottingham), Surgeon to the Hospital.	I have no doubt that it does.	I have no reason to believe anything of the kind.	I have not any reason to believe either of those.	I do so recommend it. [These answers are based upon an experience extending from 1822; viz. 1st, for 5 years as resident apprentice at Nottingham Hospital, where gratuitous vaccination was performed for any person who applied; 2d, for 5 years as resident surgeon of the said hospital; and 3d, for 22 years of general practice, in which time I have vaccinated about 1,100 children].
166. Elkington, Francis, M.D., (Birmingham), Lecturer on Diseases of Children at Sydenham College.	No.	Not any.	Certainly not.	Yes.
167. Elliotson, John, M.D., (London), formerly Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital and University College Hospital.	I should not say "almost absolute security."	No.	No.	Yes.
168. Embleton, Dennis, M.D., (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Physician to the Infirmary.	I feel no doubt that successful vaccination with good matter does these things.	No; not any.	No, I have not.	Yes, I do.
169. Erichsen, J. E., F.R.C.S., (London), Professor of Surgery to University College Hospital.	I have no doubt that if vaccination is properly performed, it affords almost complete exemption from attacks of smallpox for many years, and that if this disease be subsequently contracted, it will be in a mitigated form.	No.	(*a*) I do not believe that any *constitutional* disease can be communicated through the medium of vaccine lymph. (*b*) I do not believe it possible that an educated medical practitioner could confound the true vaccine pock with any other pustule.	I would (except under some very special individual circumstance) recommend that vaccination be *imperative* before the expiration of the third month after birth; and I would recommend its repetition about the period of puberty.
170. Evans, G. F., M.D., (Birmingham), Physician to the General Hospital.	I have not.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.
171. Evans, R. D. J., (Hertford), Medical Officer, Christ's Hospital. (*See* Supplement p. 147.)	I cannot but entertain a confident opinion in the protective influence of vaccination. I believe it affords very general exemption from smallpox, and security from death by that disease.	I have no ground to believe that persons are more susceptible of infective diseases, or of phthisis, or that their health is in any way prejudiced by vaccination.	I cannot believe, or suspect, that the evils specified have occurred under the circumstances named.	I consider it of practical importance to recommend vaccination at an early period of life, except in particular cases and for special reasons.
172. Eves, Augustus, F.R.C.S., (Cheltenham), Senior Surgeon to the General Hospital.	No; certainly not.	No; certainly not.	(*a*) Certainly not, in my own practice. (*b*) No.	Yes, certainly; if it be wished to ensure protection from smallpox.
173. Falconer, R. Wilbraham, M. D., (Bath), Physician to the United Hospital, and to the Institution for Idiot Children.	No doubt whatever.	No reason to believe so.	(*a*) I have no reason to believe that such has ever been the case. (*b*) I have some reason to believe that this has sometimes occurred.	I do; most certainly.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
Farr, Wm., M.D., R.S., (London), First perintendent in the neral Register Office.	I have no doubt whatever on this subject.	I have no reason to believe that vaccinated persons are more subject to any other infective disease, or to phthisis, than persons who are unvaccinated.	I cannot believe that lymph from such a vesicle would induce any of the diseases named; nor do I think it likely that a duly educated medical practitioner could unintentionally inoculate his patient with any disease.	I do.
Farre, Arthur, .D., (London), Physian for Diseases of ildren, King's College spital.	I have no doubt that it produces both these results.	The only unfavourable results that I have ever seen attributable to vaccination are the inflammatory conditions of the arm, in every degree, which occasionally follow vaccination, and the occurrence of various impetiginous eruptions. I have no doubt that both these are occasional results of vaccination; nor have I been able always to connect them with faulty virus, or a bad method of operating, though in many cases probably these were causes.	(*a*) I have never met with an instance. (*b*) No. But some are not sufficiently careful, and do not hesitate to take lymph from a vesicle too far advanced, so that the matter inoculated is not true lymph.	I advise that, except under special circumstances, every child should be vaccinated when from two to four months old. And at the same time I protest against a practice, which I fear is more common than is supposed, of vaccinating infants of *one week* old. This is done in some workhouses to ensure the vaccination of the infant before the mother quits the house. I have seen three cases in the last twelve months of terrible phlegmonous inflammation so produced, and utterly destroying the health, if not the life of the infant. I beg earnestly to call your attention to this as a subject for inquiry.
Farre, Fred. J., .D., (London), Physian to Saint Bartholew's Hospital.	None whatever, that the exemption is very large, and the security against death by smallpox as great, or very nearly as great, as that conferred by a previous attack of smallpox itself, which security however is not, *even in the latter case*, absolute.	I have no reason to think so.	I cannot say. I certainly would not vaccinate from a syphilitic child, and therefore I suppose I *suspect* the possibility of infection being thus communicated, though I know of no *facts* either for or against it.	Certainly at an early period of life, except under special circumstances.
Favell, W. F., nefield).	No doubt whatever.	No.	Lymph from a Jennerian vesicle I believe to be quite incapable of conveying constitutional infection; and the unintentional inoculation mentioned I think impossible.	Yes.
Fenwick, J., M.D., 'hirsk. Physician to pon Dispensary.	None whatever.	No.	I have not known or heard of such a case on any reliable authority.	I do.
Fergus, W., M.D., Iarlborough. Supplement, p. 147.)	I have no doubt that vaccination does confer a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox. And I believe that attacks of small pox occurring after vaccination are generally of a mild character.	I do not think that exemption from smallpox in any way renders a person more liable to other diseases.	I do not believe that vaccine lymph conveys or gives rise to any but its own specific affection nor do I think that erroneous inoculation is likely to occur in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	I think that vaccination ought to be universally performed early in life (unless special circumstances existed to forbid its use); and I think that it would be beneficial to repeat the operation in more advanced childhood, as a means of ascertaining who were, and who were not protected, and giving a further chance to those who proved to be without protection. I do not think that a duly protected person ever takes smallpox; at the same time, I think that there are constitutions which no amount of vaccination will suffice to protect from smallpox.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except under special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
180. Ferguson, Robt., (London), Physician to the Queen, and Consulting Physician to Kings College Hospital.	None whatever.*	I do not believe that the vaccinated are rendered more prone to any other infectious disease by that act. The contamination of the blood by the introduction of a poison into the system will often give rise to secondary disease; but examples of these are fewer and more trifling from the vaccine virus than from any other animal poison known to me.	I have never known such effects.	I consider it a crime to urge vaccination,—a crime of omission.
181. Fergusson, Wm., F.R.S., (London), Professor of Surgery in King's College.	None whatever.	No.	No.	Most strongly.
182. Fife, George, M.D., (Birmingham), Physician to the Queen's Hospital, &c.	Vaccination most undoubtedly affords a certain degree of protection against smallpox; such protection, however, is uncertain, both as to duration and extent. The disease, when occurring after vaccination, is generally mild; in fact, in an experience of 30 years, I have seen but one fatal case after vaccination.	I have not sufficient data to justify me in offering a decided opinion on this point.	I have never seen a decided case of such transmission; but I have frequently been consulted in the cases of children, who, previously to vaccination, had enjoyed good health, and subsequently suffered from obstinate skin disease.	Decidedly.
183. Fife, Sir John, F.R.C.S., (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	I have no doubt of the influence of vaccination in preventing, or at least vastly mitigating, smallpox.	None.	None.	I do.
184. Finch, W. C., M.D., (Salisbury), Consulting Physician to the Salisbury Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
185. Fincham, G., M.D., (London), Physician to the Westminster Hospital.	None.	Certainly not.	No.	Certainly.
186. Firth, G. W. W., (Norwich), Surgeon to the North Hospital.	I have no doubt.	Not the least.	No.	Yes.
187. Fleming, J. G., M.D., (Glasgow), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	No.	No	(*a*) I have a suspicion that I have once seen syphilitic disease communicated in this way; but it is a very difficult point to ascertain with perfect accuracy. (*b*) No.	I do.

* The town of Norwich, after a total exemption for about five years, became the seat of epidemic smallpox, in 1819, conveyed thither by a country girl travelling from Yorksh The following results are given on the authority of a well-known surgeon of that city, Mr. Cross.

Of those persons who had neither had smallpox nor cowpox, 3,000 caught the disease; of whom 530 (i.e. more than one-sixth) died. Of those who had been vaccinated, amoun to about 10,000, about *two in one hundred* were affected by the smallpox contagion, but in a very mild form: and *only two died*. Compare, therefore, the mortality: one in six the unprotected; and one in five thousand for the protected.

Dr. Thomson of Edinburgh gave the history of epidemic smallpox in Edinburgh in 1819. He saw in all 836 cases. Of these 281 occurred in persons who had never had ei the cowpox or the smallpox. The mortality in these was more than one in four. Seventy-one had had smallpox: of these two died. 484 had been vaccinated: of these only died. Here, then, the mortality in the unprotected was 1 in 4; that of smallpox after smallpox was 1 in 35: that of smallpox after vaccination was 1 in 484. R.F.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
LETCHER, T. BELL, .. (Birmingham), sician to the General pital and the Blue School.	Not the slightest. I have seen very severe cases of modified smallpox, but never death from a modified case; and I have seen exemption from smallpox secured by vaccination where the disease existed in the house, in all human probability.	No.	No.	Most certainly I do.
ORBES, SIR JOHN, .., F.R.S., (London), sician in Ordinary er Majesty's House-l.	I have not the least doubt.	I have no reason to believe, nor do I believe, that vaccinated persons are more susceptible of any other disease, or that their health is injured.	No.	I most strongly recommend universal vaccination; except in certain cases, for special reasons.
RASER, Dr., (Lon-, Physician to the don Hospital.	No doubt.	No reason.	(*a*) No reason. (*b*) No evidence.	I do.
FRERE, ROBERT PLE, M.A., (London), sician for Diseases of ren to the Middlesex pital.	I have no doubt.	I have no reason to suppose so.	I have no personal experience that leads me to such a conclusion.	I strongly recommend it.
FROSCH, LUDWIG, ungau, Bohemia), ic Vaccinator. (*See* ement, p. 126.)	—	—	—	—
FRY, FREDERICK, .. C. S., (Maidstone), r Surgeon to the Kent Infirmary.	I have been in practice 26 years, and during that time have vaccinated many hundred patients; and I can honestly declare that I never remember a case of smallpox after. I have no doubt it is all but a positive security.*	If the child be vaccinated with virus taken from a healthy child, and the disease passes properly through its different stages, I do not believe that child to be made more susceptible of infectious diseases, or phthisis; neither do I believe its health can be disadvantageously affected.	All medical men think it their duty to vaccinate syphilitic or scrofulous children: but no one would presume to vaccinate other children from them. I cannot think any medical man has ever knowingly done so; consequently I hardly perceive how the question can be answered. I cannot remember any case of my own vaccination, where either syphilis, or scrofula, or any eruption has appeared to be transmitted.	I consider the best period for vaccination is from the tenth to the sixteenth week.
ELLER, H. P., (Lon-, Visiting Apothe-to St. George's Hos-..	I have no doubt on the subject, but am strongly of opinion that every child vaccinated should be after some years re-vaccinated, to ascertain whether the protective influence remains. I have known of fatal cases of smallpox after vaccination, and many very severe cases which have recovered.	I have not been able to trace any of these diseases to vaccination; but then, I make it a point to vaccinate from none but healthy children.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I cannot imagine that any well-educated medical man could make such a mistake.	As the result of my experience, I should say that vaccination should not take place until the child is at least three months old.
URNER, EDMUND J., ghton, Senior Sur-.. Sussex County pital.	From my experience, I am satisfied that vaccination exempts persons to a very great extent from attacks of smallpox, and is almost an absolute security against death by that disease.	I do not believe that vaccinated persons become more susceptible of any disease whatever, or that their health is in any way disadvantageously affected.	(*a*) I do not believe that true vaccine lymph has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person. (*b*) Nor that a properly educated medical practitioner could ever unintentionally inoculate with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination.	I do.

* ... striking case of its efficacy occurred to me about 15 months ago. The smallpox was prevalent about here, and a girl seven years old had it badly. I did not see her ... on had appeared three days. The case was confluent, and the child had a most narrow escape with her life. This girl was the youngest of seven children, and ... I had vaccinated the other six; they were all living at home: two of the sisters had slept in the same room, and one in the same bed, with her up to he ... neither of these (one of whom had been vaccinated nine, and the other eleven years) took it: nor any other oft e family. F.F.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except under special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
195. GAIRDNER, J., M.D., (Edinburgh), formerly President of Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.	A very large exemption undoubtedly: "Almost absolute security against death" is too strong an expression.	None.	No. But we have never used, or seen used lymph, without due precaution.	Yes. But this recommendation must not be held to imply an approval of, or concurrence in, any legislative measure for rendering vaccination compulsory.
196. GARLICK, J. P., F.R.C.S., (Leeds), late Senior Surgeon to the Dispensary.	Not the slightest.	No.	No.	Most decidedly.
197. GIBNEY, W., M.D., (Cheltenham), Senior Physician to General Hospital.	I have no doubt at all on the matter.	They are not more susceptible to any other infective disease, or of phthisis; nor have I ever seen their health in any other way disadvantageously affected.	No.	Always to be performed in early life, and if effectual in the first instance I never recommend it to be performed again. If necessary to be performed again, (as many suppose,) professional men, who do adopt it, would soon be swept off the face of the earth, from constant exposure to infection.
198. GILLESPIE, J. D., M.D., (Edinburgh), Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Most decidedly.
199. GISBORNE, H. F., (Derby), Surgeon to the Derbyshire General Infirmary, &c.	I have no doubt of the fact, in both cases.	I do not believe vaccination can predispose to any disease.	(*a*) I do not believe it possible. (*b*) I do not credit any such supposition.	I do.
200. GODDARD, C., (Stroud), Surgeon to General Hospital and Dispensary.	None whatever.	Not at all.	Never.	I do.
201. GOOCH, W. H., M.D., (Canterbury), Physician to Kent and Canterbury Hospital.	None whatever.	None whatever.	No.	Most certainly.
202. GOODFELLOW, S. J., M.D.,(London),Assistant Physician and Lecturer on Medicine at the MiddlesexHospital; formerly and for ten years Resident Medical Officer to the London Fever Hospital.	None whatever: always supposing that vaccination has been *successfully* performed; and modifying the expression of its being an *almost absolute* security against death, into a *very great* security.	No, I have not. With regard to the assertion that vaccination merely substitutes for smallpox a higher mortality by typhus or typhoid, I am of opinion that there is no truth whatever in it, and that it is entirely unsupported by facts, or evidence of any kind.	From my own experience none whatever, and I am of opinion, judging from my own experience, that scrofulous infection is not likely to be imparted. With regard to syphilis, I am not in a position to give you a positive opinion.	I do recommend it, most strongly, and I think that the provisions with regard to it in the present Vaccination Act (16 & 17 Vict.), are unexceptionable.
203. GOOLDEN, R. H., M.D., (London), Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.	No.	No.	I cannot quite answer this question by a negative, although for all practical purposes it would be sufficient. I have seen cases (I cannot say how many) in which healthy children after vaccination have become unhealthy, and this has occurred in different stations of life. Skin disease of an obstinate character has succeeded, mostly of a pustular form, and it is often attributed to an unhealthy source of vaccine lymph by the friends, but I believe without foundation, as the source was healthy, and did not produce the same effects in others. The *recipient* seems to originate the morbid action, and not the *source*, and to such recipient the smallpox would be fatal. As a river must be crossed in the dark, it is better to go over a bridge than to wade, although accidents have happened on bridges.	Most decidedly.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
. GORE, R. T., (Bath).	None whatever.	None.	None.	I do. I am inclined to think that the period now fixed by law, viz. 3 months, is too early, and tends to increase the objections that many persons of all classes feel to the idea of vaccination being made compulsory.
. GRAHAM, JOHN, M.D., (London).	From observations during 40 years of the results of vaccination, in extensive parochial engagements and private practice, I am certain that successful vaccination confers large exemption from smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by it. I could illustrate the latter by cases of severe attacks of smallpox on vaccinated subjects cut short about the fifth day of eruption; and proving harmless as to the life of the mother, when complicated with childbirth.	I have no reason to believe—indeed, I disbelieve—that any new susceptibility of disease can be engendered by vaccination, or that health can be in any way damaged by it.	(*a*) I do not believe that good vaccine lymph has ever conveyed to the vaccinated person any syphilitic, scrofulous, or other infection. (*b*) I remember that (many years ago) no doubt by mistake, a practitioner conveyed smallpox to some children brought to him for vaccination.	As a general rule, it has been my practice to recommend that vaccination be performed on infants before that period when disturbance of health may be expected from dentition.
. GRANGER, F., M.B., Exeter), Physician to the Hospital.	I have no doubt; and never knew a death occur from secondary smallpox after vaccination.	I do not believe that they are, or that the health is in consequence thereof disadvantageously affected.	(*a*) None. (*b*) I know of no such case.	Yes.
. GRAVES, R. W., (Gloucester), Honorary Surgeon to the Dispensary.	I do not think that there can be reasonable doubt on this matter. Successful vaccination is the only security we, at present, know of against attacks of smallpox, and is particularly valuable as security against death by this disease. Smallpox, such as it existed in former ages, is at present unknown to us. I believe this immunity is entirely owing to the protective influence of vaccination.	I have not, and I believe that there are not the slightest grounds for such an hypothesis. I am disposed to think that the very reverse is the case.	(*a*) I have not, nor do I believe that pure vaccine lymph can ever become the vehicle of such infection. (*b*) I am aware that such a popular delusion exists, but without foundation.	My own experience leads me to the conclusion that vaccination should generally be performed between the third and seventh months; after that time many of those diseases incidental to children interfere with its due performance.
. GREEN, JOS. HENRY, London), D.C.L., F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, ast President of the College of Surgeons.	I cannot pretend to much practical experience on the subject of vaccination, but I have no doubt of the protective influence of vaccination; and I recollect a remarkable instance of the arrest of the contagion of smallpox (which had been introduced by inoculation, and was rapidly spreading in a country district,) by means of energetic vaccination.	Nothing has occurred in my experience to induce this belief.	I know of no fact that would countenance these views; and I apprehend that persons entertaining such opinions can be only those who are ignorant of the circumstances under which diseases are ordinarily propagated.	Believing that vaccination is protective, I consider that to withhold it would be to hazard wantonly the life of the child.
. GREENHALGH, R., M.D., London, Surgeon Accoucheur to the Royal General Dispensary, St. Pancras, to the Percy Lying-in Charity.	None whatever.	No.	I have frequently heard statements to that effect, but no instance of the kind has ever come under my observation.	I most conscientiously should recommend its universal performance at early periods of life.
. GREENHILL, W. A., M.D., (Hastings), Physician to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt of it.	I have no reason to believe it, or even to suspect it; but I think both these points deserve to be thoroughly investigated, for the satisfaction of those who hold a different opinion.	(*a*) Such a case had never been met with by any of the members present, but was not considered to be impossible. (*b*) The members were not aware of any such case.*	Yes.

* I thought it would be more satisfactory to send you something like the collective opinion of the medical practitioners of this place, rather than simply my own. Accordingly, ir Questions were read and discussed at the last Meeting of our Medical Society; and I believe my answers express very nearly the unanimous opinion of the members present, ough *the Society as a body* is not to be considered as responsible for them. W.A.G.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due p visions to exist for a skil performance of the operati recommend that, except f special reasons in individ cases, vaccination should universally performed at ea periods of life?*
211. GREENHOW, E. H., M.D.,(London), Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas's Hospital, and Physician to the Western General Dispensary.	None. I have never seen a case of smallpox prove fatal in a vaccinated subject.	(*See* Appendix, H.)	I am undecided upon this subject. Popular opinion is in favour of the occasional transmission of other diseases in vaccination. I believe a spurious, and therefore imperfectly protective, or even altogether inoperative, vaccination is not uncommon, and am disposed to attribute to this cause several very severe attacks of smallpox that I have seen in vaccinated subjects in very early life. I am, however, decidedly of opinion that the exercise of a proper care in the selection of subjects from whence the lymph is taken, added to a system of occasional inspection, for the purpose of ascertaining that the pustules possess the character of the true Jennerian vesicle, will effectually obviate any danger of propagating other constitutional diseases through vaccination.	I do. The best perio in my opinion, for the p formance of vaccination, between the sixth week a third month after birth.
212. GREENHOW, T. M., M.D., (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Consulting Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt on the subject.	My experience has furnished no instances of any of these alternatives.	I have no reason to entertain any such suspicions.	I can scarcely imagine instance in which it is desirable to perform vaccinati in early life.
213. GREGORY, SAM., F.R.C.S., (Sheffield), Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	I have no doubt.	I have not.	No.	Yes.
214. GRIFFITH, S., M.D., (London), Physician to the Surrey Dispensary, to the Royal Maternity Charity, &c.	Not the least doubt.	No; but I believe that formerly smallpox weeded the population of many delicate constitutioned persons. On this account, and from experience, I believe persons who have recovered from smallpox are good lives for insurance.	No. The idea has been caused through vaccinating children when out of health; an irregular form of eruption following, which always yields to treatment directed to previous constitutional tendency.	Yes. Re-vaccination I belie to be useless, except test the effect of its previo use. Five or six per cent. w be found to be fully susceptib from its previous insuffici performance.
215. GRIFFITH, W., F.R.C.S., (London), Surgeon Accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity.	I have none.	Decidedly not.	No.	Yes. (*See* Appendix, No. 1
216. GUERSANT, R., M.D., (Paris), Surgeon to the Children's Hospital.	Je n'ai aucun doute sur la réalité de cette immunité.	Je pense que la vaccine diminue la susceptibilité de prendre la petite vérole—et qu'elle ne dispose pas en général à d'autres maladies.	Oui:—je crois qu'on peut inoculer la syphilis par la vaccine ou toute autre maladie contagieuse.	Oui:—il est avantageuse pratiquer la vaccine vers fin du premier mois, ou vers second mois de la naissance.
217. GULL, W. N., M.D., (London), Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, at Guy's Hospital.	I have no doubt on this point.	I have no reason to believe they do, or that their health is in any way impaired.	No,—to both points of this query.	I am of opinion that v cination should be perform at the early periods of life.
218. HALL, W., (Lancaster), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	I have no doubt of the influence of effective vaccination in securing almost entire immunity from smallpox; and in my experience, where it has not entirely prevented, it has so modified the disease, that it has lessened its duration by from 2 to 4 days, and wholly removed all danger of death or even of disfigurement.	I have never seen a case that would lead me to suspect that vaccination, even in any way, injuriously affects the general health, or power of resisting infectious diseases.	I have never seen cause to think that genuine lymph can be the vehicle of other constitutional infection; but where the scrofulous or other constitutional taint already exists in the child, I believe that vaccination may cause the development of the hitherto latent disease; just as we sometimes see the case after measles, chickenpox, and scarlatina.	If efficient vaccination an almost certain prevent of smallpox, I think it follo as a necessity, that the earl the protecting influence is in force the better; not o because the risk of smallpo thus lessened, but in order th the entire success of the v cination should not be int fered with by the var irritations of teething.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
1. Hamernik, Josef, (Prague), M.D., formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine. (*See* Supplement p. 127).	—	—	—	—
2. Hamilton, W. T., (Rock Ferry, Cheshire), Consulting Surgeon to Birkenhead Hospital and Dispensary.	Not the least; as I think it has been clearly and most satisfactorily proved by long observation.	I have not observed it; and therefore have no reason to believe it.	(*a*) I do not think it could. (*b*) I have heard of such a case, but account for it in this way; that the disease must have been lurking in the system, and became developed by the irritative fever following vaccination.	I think that between the second and third month after birth is the most favourable time for vaccination; and that it should be repeated in the course of 7 or 10 years.
3. Hammond, C. C., (Ipswich), Surgeon to the East Suffolk Hospital.	No doubt whatever upon the subject. I have never seen a severe case of smallpox after successful vaccination.	I am not aware of any; but I have reason to believe that, where there is hereditary tendency to cutaneous disease, vaccination may, in such cases, act as an exciting cause, and bring into action what might otherwise have remained dormant.	Being a disease "sui generis," I am of opinion that no other disease would be introduced into the system by vaccination; but I think it quite possible for a latent cutaneous disease to be brought into action in some constitutions.	As a general rule, I prefer early vaccination, and prior to the irritation set up in the system by dentition.
4. Harris, H. C., F.R.C.S., (London), Medical Officer to the Orphan Asylum, Haverstock Hill, Surgeon to the Boys Mission Home, (*See* Supplement, p. 149).	I have no doubt that the affirmative of this quære is the truth.	I have no reason to admit that vaccination contributes towards any other form of disease, or that it deranges future health.	(*a*) The affirmative of the first proposition is simply absurd. (*b*) To this second proposition I reply doubtfully; for some, qualified by law, practise with very little knowledge of the true vaccine vesicle.	Assuming due provisions for a skilful performance of vaccination by an experienced vaccinator, I would have every healthy child vaccinated before it is six months old. The best time is in the fourth month.
5. Harrison, J., F.R.C.S., (Bristol), Senior Surgeon Royal Infirmary.	No. I have no doubt.	No.	No.	Yes.
6. Hastings, Sir Charles, M.D., (Worcester), Physician to Infirmary and Dispensary.	I have no doubt.	I have not.	If care be taken in selecting the parties from whom lymph is taken, I see no danger of any such occurrence.	I am decidedly of opinion that vaccination should generally be performed at an early period of life.
7. Havers, J., F.R.C.S., (London).	None whatever. A very great security; I can hardly say "almost absolute."	No.	No.*	Yes.
8. Hawkins, Fras., M.D., (London), Physician to the Middlesex Hospital.	I believe, that of persons who have been vaccinated, and in whom that process has passed through its regular stages, a large proportion are rendered completely and permanently insusceptible of smallpox; also, of those who subsequently to vaccination, as above described, have been attacked by smallpox, very few have had that disorder in a severe form, and very few indeed fatally.	I have no reason to suspect anything of the kind.	I have no reason to believe or suspect any such fact, or the occurrence of any such accident.	I recommend this course without hesitation.
9. Hawkins, J. V., M.D., (Lynn), Physician to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.	I am quite convinced of it.	Certainly not.	No.	Yes.
10. Hebra, Dr. (Vienna).	(*See* Supplement, p. 134).	—	—	—

* It not unfrequently happens that diseases are ascribed to vaccination which are due to other causes. The fact of such diseases occurring shortly after vaccination seeming to [illegible] the *post hoc, propter hoc* conclusion. For example, on the 15th February 1845, I was requested to vaccinate the child of the housekeeper at No. 6, Carlton Gardens. Not [illegible] any vaccine matter by me, I put off the vaccination till the following Monday. On calling on that day, I declined to vaccinate, because I found the upper part of the child's [illegible] and chest covered with eczema. Pneumonia came on, and the child died on the following Thursday. I considered this a lucky escape, as, had I vaccinated the child, [illegible] would have convinced the friends that it had not died of disease produced by vaccination. J.H.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due p visions to exist for a ski performance of the operat recommend that, except special reasons in indivi cases, vaccination should universally performed at e periods of life?*
228. Headland, Edw., (London), late President of the Medical Society of London.	None.	I have no grounds for adopting such an opinion; nor can I perceive why exhausting the susceptibility for one poison should create a susceptibility for another.	I have never found lymph from the "true Jennerian vesicle" producing any other effect than a repetition of itself, but I have met with infants, said to be vaccinated, who presented pustular crusts very different from the true vaccine crust.	I think it advisable t vaccination should be uni sally performed at early peri of life.
229. Heaton, J. D., M.D., (Leeds), Physician to the General Infirmary.	Not any.	Not any.	(*a*) Not any. (*b*) Such mistake could not occur at the hands of any careful and well-informed practitioner; I am not aware of any such instance.	Yes.
230. Hebra, Ferd., M.D., (Vienna), Professor on Skin Diseases, and Head of the Smallpox Division of the General Hospital; (*See* Supplement, p.)	—	—	—	—
230 a. Heslop, T.P., (Birmingham), Physician to the Queen's Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes; certainly.
231. Hester, J. T., F.R.C.S., (Oxford), Senior Surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.*
232. Hewett, P., F.R.C.S., (London), Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
233. Hey, Richard, (York), Senior Surgeon to County Hospital.	It does not admit of a doubt. I affirm this question as a matter of certainty.	I by no means think they do. I do not recollect more than one case in which there was reason to think the child had worse health after vaccination than before. I do not infer that in this instance vaccination was the cause.	No, to the whole of this question.	I do not. I think 3 mont too early, and never vaccin children so young myself. fact I have not in any instar conformed to the Vaccinati Act since it was passed, a I do not intend unless I compelled to do it.
234. Heygate, F. A., M.D., F.R.S., (Derby), Senior Physician to the Derbyshire General Infirmary.	I have not the least doubt, from long experience, that it confers all these benefits.	None whatever.	None whatever.	I do, most confidently.
235. Hilton, J., F.R.C.S., (London), Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.	None.	None.	No.	Yes.
236. Hingston, Chas., M.D., (Plymouth), Physician to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.	None whatever.	I do not believe that vaccinated persons are more susceptible of disease of any kind, but a disturbance of the health has sometimes followed the process of vaccination, and has led to the development of constitutional disease.	I have never witnessed an instance to justify such a belief, or suspicion, except under the circumstances above referred to in the answer to query No. 2.	Most undoubtedly, I do.

* I cannot be content to give my answers simply to the questions, but wish to express (having given much attention to the subject of vaccination) my confirmed conviction its general efficacy; and my confidence that, were it universally practised smallpox would ultimately be got rid of altogether. In the year 1854, that disease raged most fearf in this City; and we had many opportunities of testing the safety afforded by vaccination. I, among others, re-vaccinated a considerable number of persons. In general, arm inflamed considerably on the following day, and assumed the appearance of a gnat-bite; but in the course of two or three days the inflammation subsided altogether. corresponds in a great degree with what Dr. Jenner observed, when he inoculated with smallpox persons who had previously had the vaccine disease. But in about one in eight or nine, a tolerably correct pustule rose. Instead however of going on to maturity, it generally died away about the sixth or seventh day. In these instances the pati would, I believe, have been susceptible of the influence of smallpox *in a modified form*. In a very few instances the disease ran its regular course; and had it not been institu I have little doubt but that the individuals would, if exposed to the contagion of smallpox, have had the disease in an unmitigated form.

In no case where irregular inflammation took place did smallpox supervene. One fatal case resulted, in my practice, after vaccination performed twenty years previously. this case I re-vaccinated the individual, and no inflammation followed; it was neglected to be done again.

I was myself vaccinated fifty-six years ago, and have at various times been exposed to contagion in attending the worst cases of smallpox. I have repeatedly re-vaccin myself. When I have done so, the arm has inflamed in about ten minutes, and assumed the appearance I before mentioned, with intolerable itching and irritation, continuing two or three days. I have never seen any one's arm so generally inflamed as my own; and I believe that the more completely the system comes under the influence of vaccinat the more rapidly does the spurious inflammation spread through it.

I believe that the vaccine disease, as it is seen now, is not as perfect as it was formerly. I do not see such well-marked and fine pustules as I did forty years back; and it is firm conviction that we ought from time to time to procure, if possible, fresh supplies from the cow. J. T. H.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
Hingeston, J. A., Clapton.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers almost absolute security against smallpox; but I believe that successful vaccination is not the rule. Impure or weak virus, carelessness in vaccinating, inattention to the course of the vaccination, conspire to render many cases nugatory.	I do not think, nor have I ever known vaccination to be the cause of other diseases in the person vaccinated. I think that, in persons predisposed, it has, like any other exciting cause, provoked the appearance of latent struma; but this is not the fault of genuine vaccine virus. An accidental wound would have done the same. The vesicle would cease to be Jennerian if alloyed with any other virus, it would not maturate properly.	I have seen eruptions, certainly of a doubtful character, follow vaccination; but the same virus has not produced the same eruption in other subjects. I have seen erysipelas of the whole of the arm from vaccination; but this is very rare. I never saw, nor can I suppose that, in the hands of an *educated* practitioner, "unintentional inoculation with some other disease" could possibly occur.	Cæteribus paribus, the earlier the better. I published my notions on vaccination in the Association Journal, 1853; and I predicted that Lord Littleton's Bill for *compulsory vaccination* would prove abortive, and so it has. The fact is, the question does not turn upon compulsion, the chief point is to secure genuine lymph and careful vaccinators. This can only be done by a Public Board, such as the National Vaccine Institution for securing genuine lymph; and by the compulsory education of medical pupils in the practice of vaccination: at present, it is not taught. I have not room to write down all I could say upon this most intricate, extensive, and interesting topic. It is more than a national—it is a universal truth, which has reached a crisis in its existence that tends to its extinction or its perfect revival—I believe, the latter.
Hoar, W., (Maidone), Surgeon to the est Kent Infirmary.	None.	Decidedly not.	No.	Most strongly.*
Holland, Sir enry, M.D., F.R.S., ondon), Physician in dinary to the Queen d Prince Albert.	No doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe so.	Nothing in my experience has ever led me to suspect this.	I do recommend this.
Holt, B., F.R.C.S. ondon), Senior Surn to Westminster spital.	None whatever.	Certainly not.	I have never known such an instance.	I do.
Hood, P., (London).	I entertain no doubt that such is the case.	I have never observed any ill effects to result from vaccination; and I do not believe they (the vaccinated) are rendered more susceptible to infectious diseases, or to phthisis.	I have no grounds for such belief.	I do. I think three months too early; I believe five months to be a better period.
Horner, F.R., M.D., ull), Senior Physician neral Infirmary and spensary.	None.	None whatever.	No.	Decidedly so.
Hovell, D., F.R.C.S., pton), Surgeon to London Orphan ylum, Clapton. Supplement, p. 151).	No doubt; but, in my opinion, vaccination rather effects modification of smallpox than confers exemption; but, in order to be effectual, it ought to be repeated once or twice, at intervals of six or seven years.	None; provided that the patient from whom the lymph be taken is healthy, and free from eruption.	None. Especial care should, of course, be taken that no lymph is taken from a patient having syphilitic taint, which with proper care would never occur.	Yes.

* ... always been of opinion that our Vaccination Acts have been defective, in not providing for the *due repetition* of vaccination after the lapse of a certain number of years. ... experience I have known cases where it has "taken" the second time (*i.e.*, where a vesicle more or less perfect has been produced) after intervals varying from eight to twenty ... for an instance, my own case. I was duly vaccinated as an infant. No further attempt was made until I was fifteen; when, during my pupilage, I was in the habit ... myself two or three times a year, sometimes oftener. But it did not succeed the second time until I was nearly twenty, when the vesicle was tolerably perfect. ... when about thirty, a still less perfect vesicle was produced; but it was, to my mind, quite sufficient to show that the disease went through certain stages and affected ... system. W.H.

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244. Howell, E., (Swansea), Physician to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt on the subject.	I have no reason whatever to think so.	I have no reason to believe it.	I recommend it strongly.
245. Howell, J., (Wandsworth).	None whatever.	I have not.	No.	I do.
246. Howell, T. S., (Wandsworth), Honorary Surgeon to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, Battersea. (*See* Supplement, p. 151).	None.	No.	No.	I do.
247. Howitt, T., F.R.C.S., (Lancaster), Honorary Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt. Speaking from 30 years experience, I am sure it secures a very large exemption from smallpox. I have never seen death occur from smallpox after vaccination.	Decidedly not.	None whatever.	Most certainly, yea.
248. Howitt, W., (Preston), Senior Surgeon Dispensary.	No doubt whatever.	Certainly not.	No.	Certainly.
249. Hudson, A., M.D., (Dublin), late Physician to the Navan Fever Hospital.	I have no doubt it confers an immunity, little inferior to that conferred by smallpox. Of second attacks, of which I have seen several instances, one of them (under my own care) was fatal.	I have not.	No. The only case in which I ever knew bad consequences to result from vaccination, was in the practice of an apothecary, who used lymph taken from a child affected with purpura. A sloughing sore followed the operation and I believe the case ended fatally.	I have not been in the of vaccinating at an earli than three months. I that in very young in there is a greater risk o purative inflammation vesicle, and that many large scars we see upo arm in after-life are caused. I may be wrong this is the opinion I formed. With this reserv I answer, yes.
250. Hughes, E.T., M.D., (Mold, Flintshire), Surgeon to County Prison.	I have every reason to believe that successful vaccination exempts a very large proportion of persons subject to its influence from attacks of smallpox, with almost absolute security against death by that disease.	I have never entertained such an opinion, nor have I ever heard any sound reason for entertaining it.	My experience, during 25 years, has not furnished me with any such examples. Although I cannot but suppose that some such unfortunate cases have occurred, evidence in proof thereof should be both distinct and decisive before it is accepted; and even then, admitting their possibility, the argument afforded by them against vaccination can do little to depreciate the infinite good it has done.	I decidedly recom that every healthy child s be vaccinated before it i months old.
251. Hughes, H. M., M.D., (London), Physician to Guy's Hospital.	I have none.	None.	This I should regard as questionable; and not having, for many years, had any practical experience in vaccination, am not in a position to answer the question definitely.	Certainly.
252. Humble, Thomas, M.D., (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Physician to the Northumberland and Durham Infirmary.	Not the slightest.	No.	No	I do.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
UMPHRY, G. M., . (Cambridge), Surto Addenbrooke's ital.	No doubt whatever.	There is sometimes a little fever attendant on the course of the cowpox, which, lowering the status of the child for a time, may render it susceptible of any of the diseases of childhood; and I believe I have seen some injury done in this way. But it very rarely happens; and bears no comparison with the vast amount of good resulting from this, the greatest boon ever conferred on the public, through the medium of the science of medicine.	I have never known anything of the kind.	Certainly.
UNT, THOS., C.S., (London), eon to the Western ensary for Diseases e Skin.	No doubt whatever. I believe the security produced by due vaccination to be exactly equal to the security produced by previous smallpox inoculation.* While smallpox is the great slayer of mankind in Bengal (the mortality at Calcutta from this cause being every few years most awful), yet smallpox as a cause of death in Bombay is scarcely recognised at all. In Bengal there is a strong religious prejudice against vaccination among the natives, which leads to its entire neglect in large districts, and general neglect in others. In Bombay, a system of universal vaccination, almost perfect both in plan and execution, has nearly banished smallpox from the Presidency. I believe no returns have been received from the Presidency of Madras.	No reason whatever. As regards the relation of vaccination to the infantile skin diseases of chronic character, I can confidently say, after examining and recording the history of upwards of a thousand cases of skin disease in children (occurring at the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin), that I find no evidence whatever that vaccination disposes the constitution to cutaneous diseases; these appearing, in fact, to attack indiscriminately the vaccinated and the unvaccinated. Of course, since the compulsory Vaccination Act has been in operation, we have had more cases of skin disease after vaccination than we formerly had, simply because children are now vaccinated at or before three months instead of six, eight, ten, or twelve months of age. Therefore, a cutaneous disease which breaks out after the third month, necessarily occurs *after* vaccination. Formerly, it might at that age have occurred *before* vaccination. The date of vaccination has made the disease a *sequence*, not a consequence, of vaccination. Mothers frequently entertain the belief that any disease of the skin occurring after vaccination is caused by it; but I do not remember a single instance in which any reasonable evidence of such connexion could be produced.	No such case has ever come under myown observation, though a report (not wholly credible) has reached me, as to an attack of severe or fatal erysipelas, resulting from the use of a foul lancet, in mistake, for the purpose of vaccination.	I do.

(3.) Neither vaccinated, nor had taken the smallpox, 10; (4.) Could give no certain account of the matter, 20.
201 who were reported as vaccinated, there were reported (1) to have escaped smallpox, 195; and (2) to have taken smallpox after vaccination, 6.
six who had thus taken smallpox, scarcely one had a satisfactory vaccine cicatrix; and in five out of the six the smallpox was mild and modified.
possible that few of these vaccinated persons had been exposed to the variolous contagion. But, at a Meeting of the Medical Society of London, three or four years ago, six practitioners being present, all of them having repeatedly exposed themselves to smallpox infection, it was ascertained by a show of hands that only four or five had ever had it after vaccination; and in them the proofs of true vaccination were not adduced. Moreover, the average age was about 35 to 45 or more, showing that vaccination protect *long after puberty*, a very large majority of those both vaccinated and exposed to variolous contagion. T. H.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except in special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at what periods of life?*
255. HUNTINGTON, FRED., F.R.C.S., (Hull), Senior Surgeon to General Infirmary.	None.	I do not at present believe it; as I have hitherto not been able to trace any of the within-named diseases to vaccination.	I have never witnessed anything of the kind; but I have repeatedly heard it asserted very strongly, by the parents of those who have been supposed to labour under such affection, that their children previous to vaccination had been perfectly free from any complaint, but that since the vaccination their skin had been covered with eruptions, and the child constantly ailing.	I do.
256. HUSSEY, E. L., F.R.C.S., (Oxford), Surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary.	I have not any doubt that vaccination confers a very large exemption from attacks of variola. During the epidemic smallpox in 1854, I vaccinated a baby about two months old (under my care in the infirmary) with club feet, the mother being admitted with the child. About six weeks afterwards the mother, who had a clear vaccine cicatrix on the arm, was attacked with variola in a mild form. She continued to suckle the baby during the whole time. The child throve well, and never had any symptoms of the disease, then or since. In my own experience, I have never known a death from variola after vaccination; nor have I known even a severe attack of that disease after vaccination. By the word "vaccination," I understand the production of the regular vaccine vesicle by inoculation; and not simply (as uneducated people often do) the surgical operation of inoculation with vaccine lymph, which may or may not be absorbed, and produce a vesicle.	I have not any reason to think that vaccinated persons become, after vaccination, more susceptible of *any* disease, or that their health is in any way disadvantageously affected. On the other hand, I have observed that persons *marked with variola* are slow in recovering from general disease. Whether it is that the attack of variola has injured the powers of the constitution, or that those of bad constitution suffer most from the attack, and that in such subjects the marking or "pitting," is most frequently seen, more extended observation may be required to say. But, of the *fact stated*, that those who are marked with variola are slow in recovering from disease, I am perfectly sure.	(*a*) I have not any reason to think that lymph from a true vaccine vesicle has ever been the vehicle of any infection but the vaccine disease. In 1854, a boy six years old, on whom I had performed lithotomy in the infirmary, was re-admitted under my care on account of an abscess which formed in the privium. As he had been exposed to the contagion of smallpox and had never been vaccinated, I vaccinated him in the arm. When the vaccine vesicle rose, lymph was (incautiously I think) taken from it, and inserted in the arm of one of the nurses, who, although having a clear vaccine cicatrix, wished for a repetition of vaccination. The boy had rather a severe attack of variola, which appeared about the tenth day after the vaccination. A spurious pustule formed in the nurse's arm; but she had no other symptom. The brother and sisters of the boy, who had variola about the same time, and had never been vaccinated, are deeply scarred by it. The boy himself is not marked. (*b*) "Medical practitioners" are now, I think, so well acquainted with the vaccine vesicle in its different stages, that they are not likely to take lymph from an impure source. I can believe that the mistake may have happened formerly, but I have not any knowledge of it. Such a thing is mentioned in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1833.	In every case which has been before me professionally I have recommended vaccination at an early period; if people are to be forced by process of law to submit their children to the same operation, and to take their children twice to the place of operation, on one of which occasions on a day which cannot be changed, a later time than three months from the child's birth ought, I think, to be allowed.
257. HUTCHINSON, F., M.D., (London), Surgeon to the Western City Dispensary.	I have no doubt of it.	No.	I say 'no' to this question, most emphatically, after a large experience as a private practitioner, and a public vaccinator, extending over a period of twenty-five years.	I recommend that children be vaccinated between the second and before the fifth month of their age, except in case of ill health. And as a test of efficiency, and as a safeguard against defect, I generally re-vaccinate about the age of puberty.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
8. HUTCHINSON, J. (London), Surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.	None whatever.	None whatever.	I believe that I have seen four or five instances in which local syphilitic affections were induced by vaccination performed under ordinary circumstances, and by duly qualified men. In one or two of these the constitution suffered also, as seen by appearance of disease in several parts; but in others it was not perceptibly affected. I have not known any cases in which other diseases were unintentionally inoculated instead of vaccination.	Most certainly.
9. IKIN, J. J., F.R.C.S., (Leeds), Surgeon to the Hospital for Women and Children.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination lessens the liability to smallpox, modifies it when it does exist after vaccination, and confers an almost absolute security against death from smallpox. I speak from considerable experience as a public vaccinator of old standing,—fifteen years.	I do not consider, or suspect, that vaccinated persons are more susceptible of infectious diseases, or of phthisis, or that their health is in other ways injuriously affected by vaccination from proper lymph.	(*a*) I have no reason to believe true vaccine lymph, from a healthy child, could ever be a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or any other constitutional infection or disease. (*b*) But I think more care is required to be taken in obtaining vaccine lymph from healthy children.	I strongly recommend that vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life.
0. IMAGE, W. E., F.R.C.S., (Bury St. Edmund's,) Senior Surgeon to the Suffolk General Hospital.	None whatever.	None whatever.	None whatever.	Certainly; Yes.
1. INMAN, THOS., M.D., (Liverpool), Physician to the Northern Hospital.	No.	No.	Not from personal knowledge. I have met with two instances from 'hearsay,' in which there was very strong reason to believe that syphilis had been imparted to the child by vaccination.	Yes.
2. ISAACSON, W., (Huntingdon), Public Vaccinator to the Union.	I have no doubt whatever upon either of these two points.	I have never seen a case, nor do I believe it possible that vaccination can render a person more susceptible to any other infectious disease, or to phthisis, nor have I ever seen any injury to health result from it.	(*a*) I have never had any reason to believe or suspect this, and cannot refer to a single case in support of it. (*b*) I have never seen an instance of this, nor do I know of one.	I do; but I think the period for vaccination might be extended to five months.
3. JACKSON, H., F.R.C.S., (Sheffield), Senior Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	I have not the slightest doubt of the efficacy of vaccination in affording exemption from smallpox to a very large proportion of the population, nor of its decidedly modifying power in cases of smallpox occurring after vaccination: (for such cases will occur, in the same way that smallpox will recur after inoculation for the smallpox,) by which deaths from that disease have become extremely rare.	I do not believe that those who have been properly vaccinated are thereby rendered susceptible of any other disease whatever, or that their health is afterwards affected.	(*a*) I do not believe that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle, in a healthy subject, has ever produced syphilis, scrofula, or any other constitutional disease. I have, however, seen that the inflammation set up by vaccination has brought out an eczema, to which there was evidently some tendency: for in other children of the same family, the same rash has been induced by the irritation of teething, occurring before vaccination has been performed, and recurring regularly with every tooth until the completion of dentition, when it has entirely disappeared. (*b.*) Of course no educated medical practitioner would take lymph from an unhealthy child, or from an imperfect or doubtful vesicle.	I should always recommend early vaccination, as a matter of safety; but I am of opinion that the period of three months after birth, allowed by the Act of Parliament, is much too limited. For though many children may be successfully vaccinated within that period, cases very frequently occur in which (for reasons of which the medical attendant alone can judge,) the operation ought to be deferred for a much longer period.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
264. Jackson, Mark W., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to Stamford and Rutland General Infirmary.	I have no doubt but that successful vaccination very materially exempts persons from smallpox. Those taking smallpox after vaccination have the disease in a mitigated form, and rarely die from its effects.	I do not think that vaccination renders persons liable to or susceptible of any other disease, infectious or otherwise, or that it any way ever injures the health.	(*a*) Presuming that all medical men use healthy lymph, producing a perfect vesicle, I do not think that any infectious disease can be given to the person vaccinated. (*b*) I should deem it impossible for a professional man to use any but the true vaccine virus, so far as he can possibly know.	I should recommend th in almost all cases, vaccinat should be performed at a per not later than three months o I believe nevertheless, that v cination renders persons of ages less susceptible of, if exempt from smallpox, and t if once successfully done, never requires repeating.
265. Jago, James, M.B., (Truro,) Physician to Royal Cornwall Infirmary and Truro Dispensary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
266. James, J. H., F.R.C.S., (Exeter), Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.	I have no doubt.	Answered under No. 3.	(*a*) I think it not improbable that the lymph secreted in the vaccine vesicle may partake of any peculiarity existing at the time in the blood of the individual secreting it, and therefore I think it would not be safe to use lymph taken from a vesicle, when the child either showed symptoms of syphilis, scrofula, or any other cachective disease, or when such child was likely to inherit such disease. I think this persuasion is very general, and hence the solicitude of parents and surgeons to obtain lymph from healthy children. I have frequently seen an unhealthy condition follow vaccination, although in the great majority of cases, this is not so. And when it is, in a great proportion, it is the result rather of febrile excitement, or the intrinsic change in the blood, which vaccination undoubtedly produces, and is so great as to continue through life. I may observe, however, that the same objection lies against inoculation of smallpox. (*b*) The mistake alluded to in the latter part of this question, I conceive, is barely possible.	I think it was a very gr mistake, in a medical point view (independently of the bitrary character of the ena ment) to require vaccination be performed at three mont Nature seems to have intend an exemption from the influe of infectious diseases at a v early period of life, which dicates the impropriety forcing any upon very you infants. Besides, the wear a constitutional disturbance thus greater than they can w bear, for the vesicles and tendant inflammation are eq in extent to what occur in adult, albeit the subject vastly smaller. I should that the time ought at least be extended to six mont i.e. to the commencement dentition.
267. James, W.W., F.R.C.S., (Exeter,) Surgeon to the Dispensary.	No doubt whatever exists in my mind, as to the great comparative exemption from varioloid disease of those who have undergone vaccination. And moreover, during a considerable experience, especially among the poorer classes, I can adduce but few instances of those dying from smallpox who had been vaccinated.	I am not aware of any infectious disease having any relative connection with vaccination. Phthisis, at all times, I believe to be a rare disease with children, at that time when they are most generally vaccinated. Every practitioner must have seen that after vaccination, children here and there obtain severe inflammation of absorbents, enlarged glands, and the like; none of them, as far as I am aware, terminating fatally. I think also, that, in a few cases, I have seen a kind of eczema coming on, and in two cases, also pustular ophthalmia shewed itself.	We all have, to a certain extent, preconceived notions, and one cannot help, at first, giving an affirmative answer to this question without knowing the reason for so doing. I certainly have, of myself, no knowledge of such diseases being communicated in the manner mentioned. Indeed, instances have occurred here where healthy children have been unwittingly vaccinated from syphilitic children, and no bad result ensued. At the same time I think, from the present uncertain opinions with reference to vaccine matter, no conscientious or judicious vaccinator would use any lymph but that from a healthy child and healthy parents. I may add, that in more than one instance, I have known children labouring under mesenteric disease become fat and healthy after vaccination, and so remain.	I believe every ch without exception, should vaccinated within four mon of birth, for two reaso First, by diminishing amount of soils for the sm pox germ to vegetate in, help to control its pow Secondly, after that age, ch dren becoming more troub some, have a greater tende to inflammation, and the lil since one not unfrequently s in children under vaccinat of one year and upwards t the pressure and rubbing tight dresses, under const movement, produces the ab unfavourable result. I n hardly mention how desira it is that the vaccine mat should be used fresh, a taken on the eighth day. surely the pure serum of vaccine vesicle is, at all ever less likely to be the agent communicating any ot poison to a healthy child, th if we allowed that serum degenerate as it were, a become purulent.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
Jeaffreson, H., M.D., (London), Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever that such is the case.	I do not believe that vaccination, when carefully and judiciously employed, is in any way disadvantageous to health, or renders a person more susceptible of any infective or other disease.	(*a*) I have no doubt. (*b*) I can hardly believe this would occur. I certainly have never known it.	I do.
Jenner, W., M.D., London), Physician to he Hospital for Sick hildren, and to Univer- ty College Hospital,and ssistant Physician to he Fever Hospital.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons, subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death from that disease, for some years after the vaccination.	My experience is altogether opposed to the idea that vaccination increases the mortality from infective diseases. My connection with the London Fever Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children, has caused me to see a very large number of cases of hooping-cough, measles, scarlet, typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fever; but I have never had the slightest reason to suspect that the vaccinated were more susceptible to the contagious influence, than the unvaccinated, or that they suffered more severely when affected with contagious disease.	In the discharge of my duties as Physician to University College Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children, I must have had, during the last six years, more than thirteen thousand sick adults and children under observation; and in no case have I seen reason to believe, or even suspect, that any constitutional taint had been conveyed from one person to another by vaccination; or that any other disease had been unintentionally inoculated. I have seen cases where patients have dated, and apparently with truth, the commencement of their suffering from scrofulous affections to an attack of smallpox.	I am fully satisfied, from what I have seen, that the State would confer an inestimable boon on the community by enforcing early and general vaccination. If all children were vaccinated at an early period of life, an immense amount of suffering and many lives would be saved.
Jennette, Matthew, Birkenhead), Consulting urgeon to the Hospital.	I have not.	Certainly not.	(*a*) I believe that lymph, from a true Jennerian pustule, never is a vehicle for such diseases. (*b*) And I never knew or heard of unintentional inoculation with another disease by a duly educated medical man.	I do, decidedly.
Johnson, C., Junr., .R.C.S., (Lancaster), nspecting Surgeon nder the Factory Act, nd Surgeon to the nfirmary.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons who have been subject to its influence a large exemption from attacks of smallpox. I have never had a case of smallpox in a patient whom I myself had vaccinated; but I have seen a slight eruption in some persons who, I had reason to believe, had been previously vaccinated. But in no case did death, or blemish, take place.	I can see no reasonable grounds for any such belief.	I have never used vaccine matter taken from a person suffering under any of these diseases, to my knowledge. I should avoid any matter taken from a person subject to cutaneous or specific disease; though I have no facts to induce me to believe such diseases are so communicated. A surgeon might, by mistake, use old matter; and occasionally, using every care, he will meet with cases where the constitutional irritation is very severe, and the eruption of an anomalous character. But I doubt very much whether specific diseases are ever communicated by mistake.	Previous to the passing of the Vaccination Act, I did not usually vaccinate children under six months old, except when I had reason to dread smallpox. I have frequently vaccinated successfully at six weeks. I think the time fixed should be not longer than six months. I think under three months, especially in winter, is, as a rule, too short. Children are frequently brought many miles in country places; and, in winter I think they frequently suffer from exposure.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
272. Johnson, F. H., (Sunderland).	(*See* below.*)	—	—	—
273. Johnson, H. C., (London), Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	I do.
274. Johnstone, James, M.D., (Birmingham), Senior Physician to the General Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever.	In some instances children appear to be more subject to some cutaneous affections, as eczema and urticaria, after, than they were before, being vaccinated; but I never saw or heard of any more serious result of vaccination.	No.	Yes.
275. Jones, H. B., M.D., F.R.S., (London), Physician to St. George's Hospital.	No; I consider the expression "almost absolute" is too strong. I should say, "great security."	No. In some unhealthy children I have known impetigo and eczema; and both together attributed to the vaccination; and I have considered it most likely that the vaccination was the exciting cause of these diseases.	No.	Yes.
276. Jones, John, (Chester), House Surgeon to the Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
277. Jones, R., F.R.C.S., (Leamington), Surgeon to the Hospital.	None whatever.	Not in the least.	(*a*) No. (*b*) No.	I do.
278. Jones, R., (Carnarvon), Surgeon to the County Gaol.	None whatever.	I have no reason to suspect it; nor do I believe it to be likely or even possible.	(*a*) None. (*b*) I do not think such a thing possible.	I do, most decidedly.
279. Jones, Thomas, (Chesterfield), District Medical Officer to the Union, and Surgeon to the Workhouse.	I am quite sure that successful vaccination confers almost complete exemption from attacks of smallpox; and I would say nearly complete immunity from death by the disease (smallpox).	Vaccination, in my experience (which is large), has never, because of less susceptibility to smallpox, made any person more susceptible to other diseases, whether phthisis or infective disease; and that the health of the patient is not rendered more disadvantageous, I am most fully convinced.	(*a*) During the past six years, I find I have vaccinated about 1062 children. The result of my experience leads me positively to state that in no instance have I ever seen a true Jennerian vesicle the vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other disease; (*b*) nor can I conceive that such a thing would occur in the hands of a duly educated practitioner.	I am of opinion, from observations deduced from the above number of cases, that it is (all but) essential the operation should be performed at an early period of life.

* Before the passing of the Vaccination Act, and when the operation was voluntary, a much smaller proportion of children were presented for vaccination, although the custom was then pretty generally established. Certain prejudices existed, on account of the supposed transmissibility of scrofulous or venereal diseases, and told to some extent against its general adoption. These seem to me to have been much modified by the supposed security given in official responsibility, and the increased number of the vaccinated. One instance of this I may mention. A man obstinately prejudiced against vaccination refused to allow his children to be protected. His wife, herself vaccinated, tried in vain to persuade him. At last one child took smallpox in the confluent form, a second followed, and then the father received the disease, the mother alone escaping. All recovered, and the man never since objected to vaccination.

I have also found re-vaccination on the increase; and whenever rumours of an epidemic occur, adults previously vaccinated request it to be repeated. Since the passing of the Act, I have vaccinated 330, and during twelve years 1250 individuals; none of whom to my knowledge have since taken smallpox; nor can I recal one instance during the twelve years where this occurred in a patient under ten years of age. I have met with cases in which variola has occurred after vaccination; but it was, without exception, in adults.

Of the protective influence of vaccination I would adduce the following examples, recently observed. A family consisting of a man and his wife, four children, and the man's brother, were attended by me. The wife, on whose arm I could not find any cicatrix, although she thought she had been vaccinated, took confluent smallpox, aborted, and died. Her husband, not vaccinated, received the disease in the same form, and recovered, after a severe illness. The brother, who was vaccinated, became infected, and had 20 or 30 imperfect pustules, conical, and with no central absorption. The four children all escaped, all having been vaccinated.

Again: a man visiting the above, and being non-vaccinated, took the smallpox. His wife complaining of suspicious symptoms I re-vaccinated her, and nothing further occurred; two children in this man's family also escaping.

In another instance, a sailor, after being three weeks at sea, wa attacked with confluent variola: he had not been vaccinated; his wife and two children had; and the children and wife were not infected.

These three groups occurred to me simultaneously during last month; and strange to say, they are the only cases of smallpox I have attended, in a tolerably extensive practice, for nearly five years.

The comparatively small number of cases of smallpox which we now meet with in practice has always surprised me, especially when the enormous increase of our population is considered; and judging only from this fact, I should attribute the decrease to some preventive cause operating upon the masses. The singular and isolated grouping of cases in which we do find it occurring, reminds me forcibly of what we observed in cholera when it last attacked the town (Sunderland). Wherever precautionary measures were observed, the contagion never extended beyond the individuals exposed to its immediate contact, and left untouched even the adjoining houses wherein those measures were adopted. The difference is, that in these instances persons constantly about the sick escaped, and were almost invariably found to be of the vaccinated class, while others not vaccinated in a very large proportion took the disease. "Cæteris paribus," the influence is as strong as need be; and I believe that in the country, from some causes I cannot attempt to explain here, we see this great sanitary law more fully exemplified than our brethren in the metropolis. F.H.J.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
280. JOTHAM, G. W., (Kidderminster), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have not the least doubt that successful vaccination is almost universally preventive of smallpox. The few who have had it after vaccination have never been, in any instance I have seen, seriously ill; and I consider that by vaccination an almost absolute security against death from smallpox is conferred.	I do not think vaccination produces any greater susceptibility to disease of any kind, than existed before; nor is the health in any way disadvantageously affected. I have repeatedly seen it after the smallpox.	I am fully convinced that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle is never a vehicle of any other disease; nor do I think any other disease has been unintentionally conveyed by a duly educated practitioner.	I think that, from the second to the fourth month, at any rate before the system is disturbed by dentition, is the best time for the performance of the operation.
281. JULIUS, FREDERIC, M.D., (Richmond, Surrey).	I have no doubt whatever. I feel sure it confers on the individual absolute safety.	I do not believe persons are rendered more susceptible of other diseases, or that the health is in any way impaired.	I do not believe such a case has ever occurred. Nor do I think vaccine lymph has ever been a vehicle of infection.	In my opinion every child should be vaccinated within six months.
282. KEENLYSIDE, R. H., M.D., (Stockton-on-Tees,) Physician to the Dispensary.	I have no doubt whatever.	I do not believe that vaccination causes any susceptibility to any other disease, or that it tends to injure the health.	(*a*) I have never seen any reason even to suspect that these diseases arose from vaccination. (*b*) I cannot think it at all likely for this to occur.	I decidedly think it proper for vaccination to be performed in the earliest period of life, except some marked reason exists, in individual cases.
283. KEITH, WM., M.D., (Aberdeen), Senior Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	Not the slightest doubt.	After much experience, I can affirm that in no one instance did any such ever follow. Health is in no way deteriorated by the practice of vaccination.	(*a*) None. (*b*) Never.	I do urgently recommend early and universal vaccination.*
284. KELLOCK, W. B., (London).	None whatever. And, should an attack occur, almost perfect security against the permanent indentations of the skin, which so constantly follow "natural smallpox," as well as death.	I believe not.	I believe not.	Yes; all healthy infants; especially those fed on breast milk, of ten or twelve weeks old.

* I think the most stringent measures should be adopted by Parliament to enforce vaccination. Why should life and health be perilled by the ignorance and the prejudices resulting therefrom, of the uninformed classes of the community? Smallpox has been epidemic in Aberdeen this summer, much owing to non-vaccination. From 1st January to 1st October, in the city and suburbs, there have died of smallpox, 59. In our hospital, from 1st January to 30th October, there have been 56 cases treated, of which were cured, 42: died, 9: remain under treatment, 5.

In private practice, I was called to see a girl of 18, in smallpox, from the West Highlands. She had never been vaccinated, and was the last living of a family of ten, seven of whom had been cut off by smallpox. The father I saw and questioned. Not one of them had been vaccinated. He felt no remorse of conscience, but doggedly affirmed his belief that it was opposing the will of the Almighty to use means to evade or escape disease. Verily, those have much to answer for who obstructed and defeated the Bill for extending National Education to the masses lying in grossest darkness in Scotland, and over all Scotland: especially the country parishes. W.K.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
285. KEMPE, ARTHUR, (Exeter), Surgeon to the Hospital.	I was one of the public vaccinators in this city (Exeter) for many years, and have vaccinated a large number of children: average number annually, since 1841, about 250. I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease. During 15 years, when I was one of the District medical officers for this city, there were several epidemics of smallpox. I invariably found that the earlier cases occurred in children unvaccinated; but that, after a time, persons subject to vaccine influence were attacked: but, with a very few exceptions, very mildly. Still the cases of smallpox after vaccination bore a very small proportion to those in whom it occurred naturally. I only remember one death from smallpox after vaccination, and that was during the last epidemic of that disease, when I had between 30 and 40 deaths in children unvaccinated. And it should be added, that the mother of the child who died after vaccination assured me that, at the time it was vaccinated I told her that it was not successfully done, and that I should wish to revaccinate it at a future time. She, however, neglected to bring it.	I have no doubt that in some cases the lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle does disadvantageously affect the health of the vaccinated person; and that this generally appears in the form of some cutaneous affection, which is more or less obstinate in character, but which eventually disappears without leaving, so far as I am aware, any permanent injurious effects The former part of this question I have no means of answering.	I feel quite sure, and have repeatedly proved, that lymph taken from a true Jennerian vesicle, in a child suffering from congenital syphilis, measles, hooping cough, &c. &c., does not convey to the vaccinated person any constitutional infection. And I feel equally persuaded that the same thing holds good in scrofulous and other affections. I do not think that, in the hands of duly educated men, sufficient attention is always paid to the condition of the vesicle; and suspect that lymph is sometimes taken from a vesicle *not* a true Jennerian one; and that, consequently, not only is the vaccinated person rendered susceptible of smallpox, or rather not made less susceptible of it, but is inoculated with lymph likely to produce constitutional disturbance, generally, I believe, and shewing itself in some form of skin disease.	I have no hesitation in recommending that the operation of vaccination, generally, should be performed before the termination of the fourth month of life.
286. KENNY, M.S., M.D., (Halifax,) Consulting Physician to the Infirmary and Dispensary.	Most assuredly. No doubt whatever. My belief, after 45 years' extensive experience, both in public institutions and in private practice, is, that where modified smallpox occurs after vaccination, it would be equally certain to arise after inoculation. I have never seen smallpox fatal as occurring after vaccination.	No none whatever.	(*a*) I cannot say that I have; and I feel fully assured that inoculation from the smallpox pustule, or with the smallpox virus, would, if such liability existed, be equally certain to be the vehicle or means of communication of other diseases. (*b*) No.	Most certainly. I consider vaccination one of the greatest boons that has ever been conferred upon the human race, and as averting one of the greatest scourges that mankind has suffered from. I advise its early adoption.
287. KESTEVEN, W. B., F. R. C. S., (London,) Vaccinator for the District of St. John's, Upper Holloway.	I have not only no doubt, but I consider that I have proof to a demonstration, that vaccination confers what is stated in the question. This proof is afforded by what I have witnessed at the Smallpox Hospital, in confirmation of the statistics already published by Mr. Marson, and by the results of careful records of all the cases I have re-vaccinated since February, 1852. The result of which tables is, that, in proportion to the number and depth, &c. of the primary cicatrices, was the inefficiency of the re-vaccination, and *vice versâ*.	I have not. I have kept a careful note of every vaccinated case since February, 1852, and have been a public vaccinator since 1840, and have the records of cases accessible. Moreover, I have personally known a large proportion of the children I have vaccinated during the last eighteen years, and have never seen any ill effects result from the operation. I do not believe that vaccinated persons become more susceptible of other diseases, but the reverse; as they are protected from the proclivity to disease, so often induced by attacks of smallpox.	No.	I always advise that vaccination should be performed at about the age of three months, as at that age the child is sufficiently old to endure the full effect of vaccination, and is not yet open to the disturbances of dentition, and their consequent interference with the progress of the vaccine disease.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
288. KEYWORTH, HENRY, (York,) Surgeon to the Dispensary.	It is my decided opinion that successful vaccination does very greatly exempt persons from attacks of smallpox. There cannot be a doubt but that the mortality in cases of smallpox occurring in persons successfully vaccinated, is very greatly diminished.	I do not believe that the health of vaccinated persons is in any way injured, provided the vaccine lymph be good; on the contrary, I believe that the health of delicate children is often improved after vaccination, when the lymph has been taken from a healthy child.	(*a*) I believe that lymph taken from a true Jennerian vesicle, occurring in an unhealthy scrofulous child, may injuriously affect the health of a child vaccinated with such lymph. (*b*) I do not believe that unintentional inoculation with some other disease can occur, in the hands of a properly educated and experienced medical practitioner.	I do; but I think that compulsory vaccination would be more regularly observed, if the time were extended beyond three months.
289. KINGLAKE, HAMILTON, M. D., (Taunton,) Physician to Taunton and Somerset Hospital.	No doubt whatever.	No.	I cannot give an equally positive answer to this question.	Yes.
290. KNOWLES, G. B., F.R.C.S., (Birmingham.) Surgeon to Queen's Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever upon the subject, and I state this opinion freely and unreservedly, after an experience of more than forty years' extensive practice.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that such a result ever occurs, nor do I believe that the general health is ever disadvantageously affected by vaccination.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever produced any constitutional affection, not even a syphilitic taint, although some may consider this a debatable question.	I do most earnestly recommend, except for some special reason, that vaccination be universally performed at early periods of life.
291. LANE, S.A., F.R.C.S., (London,) Surgeon to St. Mary's and the Lock Hospitals.	I have not.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.
292. LATHAM, P.M., M.D., (London), Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, formerly Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	No doubt whatever.	It is easy to assert at random the affirmative of this proposition; but it would require the experience of a life directed to the particular subject, in order to collect and study the facts which would be necessary to confirm or confute it. I do not pretend to have had my mind constantly alive to all that has been said from time to time for and against vaccination. But, taking facts as they have fallen in my way during a practice of 40 years, I have seen none which could suggest to me any honest belief or suspicion, that "persons in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected."	(*a*) I have never met with the slightest proof of it; and the suggestion of its being possible amazes me, (*b*) I should hardly think the mistake could happen.	Indeed, I do.
293. LAW, T. S., F.R.C.S., (Barnstaple,) Surgeon to North Devon Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
294. LAWRENCE, J. T., (Launceston).	I have not the least doubt, in fact I am quite certain that successful vaccination gives (except in very few instances) complete immunity from smallpox.	Certainly not. I am yet to meet with the case in which I can attribute susceptibility of any disease to vaccination.	No, I have not but I firmly believe that in many cases, vaccine lymph, in the country, is not sufficiently carefully taken from a true Jennerian vesicle, hence the cases of smallpox after reputed vaccination.	Yes; and I myself never re-vaccinate my own patients, except at their own particular request. I believe that vaccination once properly performed gives perfect security for life.
295. LAWRENCE, W., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
296. Laurie, J. A., M.D., (Glasgow), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	No doubt whatever.	No reason whatever.	(*a*) I have practised vaccination for 25 years, and never met such an accident, and do not believe in its occurrence. (*b*) No.	Yes. In my experience, I do not recollect any instance in which I deemed it prudent to delay vaccination beyond the age of six months. I recommend that it should be done towards the end of the third month, as a general rule.
297. Laycock, T., M.D., (Edinburgh), late Physician to the York Dispensary.	No doubt whatever.	This question is capable of varied interpretations. Does 'infective' mean anything more than infectious?	I think this may be reasonably "believed" or "suspected;" and I think a duly educated practitioner may be a negligent, careless, or thoughtless practitioner, and may inoculate unintentionally with some other disease. Our knowledge of morbid poisons is too imperfect to speak positively, as to what may happen, or what may be "suspected" reasonably or not.	Very decidedly.
298. Lee, Henry, (London), Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and to King's College Hospital.	—	—	I have never seen a case in which there was reason to believe that syphilitic poison had been inoculated in the operation of vaccination. I have never known any secondary syphilitic affection communicated by inoculation with the lancet. I may, however, state my conviction, derived from personal observation, that animal poisons are sometimes unintentionally introduced into the human system by inoculation. The cases which I have known have occurred through the same lancet having been used for different purposes; and I conceive that it might be the means of preventing accidents of the kind, if lancets used for vaccination were never employed for anything else.	—
299. Lee, Robert, F.R.S., (London), Physician Accoucheur to St. George's Hospital.	No doubt.	No reason.	Never.	I do.
300 Leonard, C., (Bristol), Surgeon to the House of Correction.	No; I have had satisfactory evidence of its protecting influence, in cases of smallpox affecting members of a family. Those who had been vaccinated escaped.	I have not.	I have not.	Certainly; for you cannot tell how soon the individual may be exposed to the influence of smallpox.
301. Leppington, H. M., (Grimsby), Union Medical Officer.	Not any.	Not any.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I am not aware of any case of the kind.	I do; within four months.*
302. Lever, J. C. W., M.D., (London), Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.	Not the least.	I have not.	I must say *yes*. I have known syphilis communicated to a child by the hand of a supposed but legally educated medical practitioner.	I do.
303. Lingen, C., M.D., (Hereford), Senior Surgeon, General Infirmary.	None.	I have not.	I am not able to answer this question from observation.	I do.

* I am of opinion there are two ways that vaccination is exposed to popular abuse: the one is when pure vaccine lymph is inserted when the blood is vitiated, or strumous, and then produces a skin disease other than the vaccine. The other is where the medical man has taken the lymph *too late*, and it is opaque, or approaching to pus, the insertion of which is as objectionable, really, as the former one. H.M.L.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
304. Lithgow, A., (Weymouth), Surgeon, Royal Navy.	I have no doubt whatever that successful vaccination not only confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from smallpox, but that it may be made the means, when efficiently performed, of almost absolute security against that disease.	None whatever; never having seen any disease produced that could, in the remotest way, be supposed to be caused by it.	(*a*) I have not; nor do I think such a case possible. (*b*) Nor do I think unintentional inoculation with other disease possible, in the hands of a properly educated practitioner.	I consider that the present period of three months is rather too short, and would extend it to four; later than which, I think, vaccination should not be deferred, except in special circumstances.
305. Little, I., (Halifax), Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have not any doubt, when vaccination is properly performed and attended to.	I have no reason to suspect anything of the kind.	(*a*) During a practice of 36 years, I never saw any disease produced from vaccination; but I never vaccinated from lymph taken from a child in whose family I suspected any disease. (*b*) Not that I am aware.	Certainly, I do.
306. Little, W. J., M.D., (London), Senior Physician to the London Hospital.	None whatever.	None whatever.	I have never witnessed any fact that could afford the smallest grounds for such belief.	I do.
307.? (Liverpool.)	I have no doubt but that many persons are.	I should say not.	I do not think so, although I have frequently heard the matter blamed by parents, when there has been both syphilitic and scrofulous affections in the system; and I know myself the matter was perfectly good.	I do.
308.? (Liverpool.)	None whatever.	No.	No.	Yes.
309. Lloyd, E.A., F.R.C.S., (Walthamstow), Surgeon to Christ's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to Infant Asylum, Wanstead.	I have no doubt on either point. But some individuals (it is the case with three of my own children) are not susceptible to vaccination. What then is to be done? Is it not cruel to subject them to death from natural smallpox, when inoculation with that disease might save their lives?	I have not.	No instance of either kind has ever come under my cognizance.	I do.
310. Lochee, A., M.D., (Canterbury), Senior Physician to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever upon either of these points, and on the contrary, am satisfied that vaccination, when properly performed, confers both of these advantages.	I have no reason to believe or suspect anything of the kind; my own experience furnishes me with no instance of such a result. The answer applies only to primary vaccinations, as I have occasionally known the health to be disadvantageously affected for a time after re-vaccination.	(*a*) I have not only no reason to believe that such a thing has ever happened, when the lymph has been taken from a true Jennerian vesicle; but I should also require the strongest evidence to convince me that it was even possible. (*b*) I hold that the result suggested in the latter part of this question, could never occur under the conditions stated.	Certainly, I do; because, if vaccination be a preservative against smallpox, which in the immense majority of cases I am sure it is, the sooner it is resorted to the better.
111. Locock, Sir Charles, Bart., M.D., (London), First Physician Accoucheur to the Queen; President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society.	I have no doubt.	I have never had reason to believe it.	I have not any reason to believe any such contingency.	I do recommend early vaccination: from six weeks to three months of age; and a second vaccination after puberty. I think that the general habit of prevalent re-vaccination at seven years old is a mistake; that because they are proved safe *then*, no further trouble is taken; and that if protection wears out it is usually after puberty. This has been tested on a large scale in the Prussian Army.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
LÖSCHNER, J., ague), M. D., and fessor on the Diseases Children.	The first part of the question can be answered with approximative precision. If in relation to the last smallpox epidemic of the year 1848/49 the number of not vaccinated persons belonging to the vaccination district of the Franz-Joseph Hospital be estimated at 500, and the number of vaccinated persons in the same district at 5,000, the ratio of cases was, in the vaccinated 18, in the not vaccinated persons 27·6 per centum. In respect of sporadic smallpox the ratio is still more favourable to the number of vaccinated individuals, that is to say, to vaccination. Accordingly vaccination is in the plurality of cases a guard against smallpox. The second part of the question can be answered precisely, from the records of our Hospital. Vaccination guards almost perfectly against a fatal issue; for in the smallpox epidemic alluded to, lasting from June 1848 to May 1849, of 91 vaccinated persons 5 died; whilst of 138 not vaccinated persons 32 died. Accordingly the ratio of mortality is in the vaccinated 5·49; in the not vaccinated individuals 23·1, per centum. As regards sporadic cases (250) occurring within the last two years, the ratio of mortality in the vaccinated persons has been ·0 per centum, in the unvaccinated 15·59 per centum: for all the 64 vaccinated patients have recovered, and 29 of the 186 not vaccinated persons have died. Another proof of the preservative power of vaccination might be afforded by the circumstance, that, whilst in a first vaccination it is exceptional for lymph *not to take*, in re-vaccination the case is reversed, and a *perfect taking* of the lymph is exceptional.	As to the second question, I can afford no statistical information, since not all children vaccinated by us come under our treatment, if subsequently attacked by disease. Approximatively the question must be answered with *No*:—and so much the more so, as according to the evidence contained in our hospital records (Krankenprotokolle) many of our scrofulous and tuberculous patients are children who have not been vaccinated.	I can deliver no statistical information relating to the first part of the third question. Generally speaking, such information could only be founded on observations made in a very large district. I know of no decisive case, telling in this respect against vaccination. The cases of children in other respects previously healthy falling sick after vaccination are according to our experience in the average very infrequent indeed: and in such cases (before ill effect is ascribed to vaccination,) proof should first be afforded of the disease not having been produced by some other cause. I must answer the second part of this question with an unqualified *No*.	Universal vaccination is, according to my experience, to be considered as a benefit for the State and for every family.
LONSDALE, H., M.D., rlisle), Physician to Cumberland Infirry.	No doubt whatever.	I have never been able to trace any bad consequence to vaccination.	Never seen any constitutional infection from vaccination.	I heartily recommend vaccination; and at early periods of life.
LORD, C. F. J., (Hampad), Medical Officer to Parish.	None whatever.	Certainly not.	No such cases have ever come under my personal observation.	Most undoubtedly.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming visions to exist for performance of the op recommend that, exc special reasons in in cases, vaccination sh universally performed periods of life?*
315. Long, James, F.R.C.S., (Liverpool), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	I believe that it produces as great an exemption from smallpox as an attack of scarlet fever does from a second attack; and if smallpox occur after vaccination, it is, in nine tenths of the cases, in a modified form.	I do not suspect or believe anything of the kind. I have heard some old clergymen say so: the statement being obviously founded on prejudice, not on facts.	(*a*) No. (*b*) This latter I can scarcely conceive: but having had for many years the charge of a private vaccine establishment, from which all the medical men in this town were supplied, I have often been surprised at the carelessness of those who selected matter. I have often seen them take it from cases which I had rejected.	I recommend that, in special cases, which very few, vaccination be performed before tee
316. Lowdell, G., (Brighton), Surgeon to Sussex County Hospital.	I am not afraid to speak positively, that vaccination does exempt from smallpox, I should say generally; though I am equally certain that many cases of smallpox occur after the person has been vaccinated in past years. But such cases are almost always of a very mild order, and I do not remember ever to have met with a death among them. If I were to meet with a fatal case of smallpox after vaccination, I should doubt very much whether the vaccine vesicle had properly maturated, and I think much depends on this.	Not if the vaccine lymph has been pure.	I believe that lymph, taken from a pure Jennerian vesicle, has never contaminated the system; and I would almost believe that pure lymph can only produce its like. Yet I have seen very disagreeable eruptions follow upon vaccination; and I am inclined to think that, where such eruptions appear, they are due to a morbid state of the system, awakened, may be, by the little fever naturally attending the latter stage of the vaccine progress. Though I should consider such a person to be duly vaccinated, I cannot but think that lymph taken from such an one may have imbibed some morbific properties; and I should be very sorry to use, for the purpose of vaccination, any lymph so obtained.	I see no reason w cination should not formed during infancy rather advocate a secon nation after a few year no other reason than assured of the efficacy first.
317. Luke, Jas., (London), Senior Surgeon to London Hospital, Past President of the Royal College of Surgeons.	I have not any doubt	I have not.	I have not any personal knowledge of such occurrences.	Yes.
318. Lyford, H.G., M.D., (Winchester), Surgeon to the County Hospital, Gaol, and Police.	Certainly not.	No.	No.	Yes.
319. Macaulay, Thos., F.R.C.S., (Leicester), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	None whatever. My experience extends over more than thirty years, and I have never seen a fatal case of smallpox after successful vaccination, nor any case of variolous disorder after such vaccination, when the eruption attained its height later than the fifth day instead of the tenth.	Certainly not. Indeed, I can scarcely suppose this question is put seriously, or, if it be, it can only be with the view of meeting the daring assertions of the most ignorant of mankind.	I have never seen in my own practice, or that of other medical practitioners, anything to create such a suspicion in my mind: and very few men of my standing have had more extended opportunity of observation.	I do. There can question upon the su the mind of any observer.
320. Maccall, T.S., M.D., (Greenock), Physician to the Mariners' Asylum.	I have no doubt of this whatever.	My experience bears me out in saying that vaccinated persons do not become more susceptible to other infective diseases.	(*a*) I have every reason to believe that lymph taken from a party with hereditary disease conveys that disease with it. I never use lymph unless I know the constitution of the child from whom it is taken is free from constitutional disease. (*b*) I believe the latter must very frequently occur.	Vaccination should be performed between twelve weeks, unless special cases.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
321. Mackenzie, W. M., M.D., (Kelso), Physician to the Dispensary.	I have no doubt whatever that such is the fact.	None whatever.	I have a large family, and never inquired for a moment, what was the constitution of the child from whom I vaccinated my own children. I am so fully convinced of the specific action of the vaccine virus, and the impossibility of inoculating the system with any other taint from a true Jennerian vesicle.	I know of no reason which should prevent early vaccination, and I speak from great experience.
322. Maclagan, David, M.D., President R.C.S., (Edinburgh), Surgeon to the Queen, in Scotland.	I have no doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that such has been the result, in any case.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that properly conducted vaccination has ever been the parent of any such consequences.	For the sake of humanity, I very earnestly recommend the universal practice of vaccination, at an early period of life.
323. Mackmurdo, G., F.R.S., (London), Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes, certainly.
324. Macrorie, David, M.D., (Liverpool), Senior Consulting Physician to the Dispensary and Fever Hospital, and Infirmary of Workhouse.	I have not.	To the first part of this question I would reply in the negative; as to the second, many instances have occurred in which parents have attributed the taking place of anomalous chronic cutaneous eruption to vaccination.	No.	I do; and I am an advocate for a repetition of vaccination (even in those persons where it appeared to have taken a proper course), once in every seven or eight years.
325. Malden, Jonas, M.D., (Worcester), Senior Physician to the General Infirmary.	None.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.
326. Maling, E. H., (Sunderland), Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever.	It is my decided opinion, no.	I have not, in 30 years' practice as a vaccinator, seen a single instance of such; nor have I ever heard of a duly qualified person committing the mistake here mentioned.	My opinion is, save these exceptions, that it ought to be performed at an early period of life.
327. Mallett, George, F.R.C.S., (Bolton), Honorary Surgeon to the Infirmary and Dispensary.	I have vaccinated two or three thousand children; and my opinion is, that not five per cent. have subsequently been attacked with smallpox; and I know of none that have died from that disease after vaccination.	I do not believe they are more susceptible of any other disease, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	My opinion is, that such a result would be impossible. I consider the virus "sui generis," and only capable of producing the vaccine vesicle if the lymph be genuine.	I do; but yet I think the time specified in the present Act too early, to make it imperative; and I would extend the time from three to six months.
328. Manford, R. A., (Inverness), Medical Attendant at Northern Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever.	I have not, but I confess that my attention had never previously been directed to the points.	After 26 years' experience and observation as a general medical practitioner, I am not aware of any case; but I have always suspected that lymph, taken from a scrofulous subject, might have the effect; and consequently I am always careful to avoid as far as possible, taking lymph from any person supposed to have any infective disease.	I do, most certainly.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
329. MARNOCK, G. F., M.D., (Bury St. Edmund's), Physician to Suffolk General Hospital.	I have no doubt, but have great faith in its exemption.	I do not consider that persons become more susceptible of any disease after vaccination.	Having had charge of an Institution in Edinburgh (for the diseases of women and children), where vaccination was duly performed for a number of years, I have seen many cases of syphilitic disease following vaccination; but cannot speak confidently of appearance of diseased child in its vesicular stage.	I consider the proper period to be between the third and fourth months; earlier than that only produces more constitutional disturbances.
330. MARSON, J. F., (London,) Surgeon to the Smallpox and Vaccination Hospital. [*See* Appendix, F. & G. and Supplement, p. 137.]	I have no doubt whatever that vaccination, when well performed, confers on persons who have been subjected to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death from this disease.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	I have no reason to believe or suspect, that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccine disease, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner. I answer on this point from the experience of having vaccinated upwards of 40,000 persons.	I recommend that vaccination should be universally performed, on children in good health, during the fourth month of age.
331. MARTIN, EDW., (Bristol), Senior Surgeon Accoucheur to the Dispensary.	No doubt whatever.	I have not. (*See* answer to next question.)	(*a.*) I believe it is sometimes the vehicle of communicating the syphilitic taint to children previously perfectly free from it. I do not think that it does any other. (*b.*) I have never seen anything of the kind. I have, on many occasions, been called to cases of eruption, markedly syphilitic, occurring after vaccination, and in which I have failed to detect the slightest taint in either parent, or in the other children of the same marriage. But, if the lymph be selected from children healthy in themselves and having healthy parents, I believe it, with ordinary care in the management of the pustule, to be quite free from risk.	Undoubtedly. I always perform it, where practicable, before the commencement of dental irritation. *
332. MARTIN, J. R., F.R.S., (London), late Surgeon to the Bengal Army.	I have no doubts on the two questions.	No.	I have never seen any such instances.	I do.
333. MARTIN, PETER, (Reigate).	I have no doubt. In twenty-three years' practice I have never seen a fatal case of smallpox after vaccination.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that the health of vaccinated persons is in any way disadvantageously affected.	None whatever.	Most decidedly.
334. MASPIN, W. E., M.B., (Stafford,) Surgeon to the Staffordshire General Infirmary.	Not the slightest.	Not the least.	(*a*) I have no reason to believe that it ever has, but I would not pledge myself that syphilis *could* not be communicated in this way, though I do not think it likely. (*b*) This I should think hardly possible.	I think the age most suitable would be between two and six months.

* I have had a good deal to do with vaccination for the last thirteen years, and for some time (as Assistant to the Poor Law Officer) had the whole public vaccination of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, under my care. I have seen the deaths of two children from vaccination. Both were unhealthy subjects; and, in both, the crust was rubbed off before its time: this being followed by ulcerative, and ultimately an approach to gangrenous action: the children sinking before gangrene was completely set up. E.M.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
335. MATHIAS, A., (Bridgnorth), Surgeon to the Infirmary and Dispensary.	My experience goes to prove that the exceptions are very few in which smallpox occurs after vaccination; perhaps no more frequently than smallpox occurring a second time in the same. I have known death from a second attack of smallpox, but never after vaccination.	None in the least.	(*a*) None. (*b*) I have heard of such cases, but cannot vouch for the fact.	I do, and should say from three to five months is the best period.
336. MAURICE, T. B., F.R.C.S., (Reading), Surgeon Royal Berkshire Hospital, &c.	None whatever.	Certainly not.	No, neither do I believe unintentional inoculation has occurred in proper hands.	I am of opinion that vaccination should generally be performed within three months of age.
337. MAY, GEORGE, F.R.C.S., (Reading), Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Berks Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
338. MAYO, C., F.R.C.S., (Winchester), Senior Surgeon, County Hospital.	No, especially when vaccination has been repeated at suitable intervals.	No, but I have seen many instances of smallpox a second time.	No, but I have witnessed unpleasant symptoms and irritation, arising either from matter taken too late, or accidental interference with the vesicle, perhaps in strumous children.	Yes, but I think that the age of six calendar months is early enough, unless there was especial danger of infection from smallpox.
339. MAYOU, J., (Monmouth), Senior Surgeon to the Dispensary.	Forty years' experience convinces me that vaccination, if properly performed, is a most valuable preventive against smallpox; and the cause of its disrepute has arisen from its having been performed by ignorant and non-medical persons, particularly the clergy.	Certainly not.	No, but frequently a secondary eruption succeeds, in gross and strumous constitutions.	I have invariably vaccinated early, and repeated it after the child has had those diseases incidental to childhood
340. M'CAROGHER, JOSEPH, M.D., (Chichester), Senior Physician to the Infirmary.	None whatever.	I have never observed, nor do I believe, a vaccinated person becomes more susceptible to phthisis or any other infective disease, or that the general health is in any way disadvantageously affected.	None whatever.	I do, provided the skin is free from eruptions.
341. M'CLINTOCK, A. H., M.D., (Dublin), Master of the Lying-in Hospital, and formerly Assistant at the Cowpock Institution, Dublin.	I entertain no doubts upon this point.	I have no reason to believe that vaccinated persons are in the slightest degree more susceptible of phthisis, or of any infective disease. If the recipient be healthy at the time of vaccination, and if the lymph be taken from a good source, and the vesicle, or anola, not rubbed or abraded during its progress, I do not believe that any unpleasant effect will arise from vaccine inoculation.	I have never seen an instance that would justify such a suspicion.	Yes, the best period being, I think, just before the first dentition.
342. MCMUNN, JAMES, (Wolverhampton), Surgeon to the South Staffordshire Hospital and Dispensary.	I have not the slightest.	I do not believe that disease of any kind can arise from vaccination.	(*a*) I have not, (*b*) I have never known an instance of this kind.	I do, strictly and conscientiously.*

* In March, 1852, I vaccinated a child with healthy lymph, and it was successful. About three weeks after, the mother of the child was seized with confluent smallpox; and a more severe case I never attended. During the mother's illness, which continued for four weeks, I gave strict directions that the child should be kept to the breast, which were duly observed. During that time the child grew and improved daily, and never seemed in the least to suffer from the mother's illness, although sucking the matter off the pustules around the nipples. *This case alone* points out the great efficacy and value of vaccination. P.S.—The mother of the child had never been vaccinated. The child is as strong and healthy as possible. J.MM.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
343. McWilliam, J. O., M.D., F.R.S. (London).	I have no doubt whatever.	None.	None.	Yes. *
344. Meric, Victor de, M.D., (London), Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, and to the German Hospital, Dalston.	I have no doubt on this subject.	I have no reason to suspect such indirect consequences of vaccination. In most of the cases of infective disease, or phthisis, I have had to treat, I have been able to trace their origin to direct contagion or hereditary taint.	Children suffering from syphilis generally present the secondary form, descending upon them hereditarily. I do not believe that secondary symptoms can be transmitted by inoculation; hence (if I am right in holding Hunter's and Ricord's opinion on this non-transmissibility) *it is impossible* to convey syphilis by vaccination, except the lancet (by a guilty negligence) have come in contact with pus, secreted by a *primary ulcer*. I may state, besides, that no case of the kind has ever come to my knowledge, except one in Germany, which was extremely obscure.	Yes.
345. Merriman, John, (Kensington), Apothecary Extraordinary to the Queen.	No doubt at all.	Certainly not.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I never heard of it.	Decidedly, I do.
346. Michell, S., (Truro), Surgeon to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary.	I have no doubt that vaccination confers on persons on whom it has been successfully performed, a large exemption from smallpox. But, in my practice, I have witnessed a great number of cases of smallpox after successful vaccination, which, with few exceptions, were mild and extremely modified, the disease running its course in seven or eight days. The few exceptions were severe cases, assuming the character of natural smallpox, and one (the only case I have ever seen) terminated fatally.	No.	(*a*) I have no reason to suspect, but think it just possible, that the matter from a true Jennerian vesicle may have been the vehicle of constitutional infection; and therefore the greatest care should be exercised in selecting a healthy child to vaccinate from. (*b*) I do not think it probable that any properly educated medical practitioner, exercising due care, could mistake a true Jennerian vesicle.	I do.
347. Middleton, W., F.R.C.S., (Leamington), Senior Surgeon, Warneford Hospital.	What man can have doubt?	Decidedly not.	No.	I always vaccinate a child in the third or fourth month after birth.
348. Miller, Jas., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Surgeon to the Queen in Scotland.	No doubt.	No reason.	No.	Yes.
349. Minshull, J. L., F.R.C.S., (Liverpool,) Consulting Surgeon to the Dispensary, &c.	I have not the slightest doubt upon the subject. If successfully performed, when permitted, I frequently vaccinate in a few days, as a test.	I do not think any person is more susceptible of any other infective disease by the introduction of genuine vaccine virus.	Thirty years ago, I was one of the two public vaccinators in Liverpool; and I have vaccinated upwards of one hundred in a morning, without meeting, even to the present day, any syphilitic or scrofulous infection from vaccination.	If a choice of time be afforded, I should prefer not under three months.

* My opinions, as expressed in the foregoing answers, are the result of 34 years experience in the profession:—as an apprentice to a medical man in extensive practice in Scotland; as an assistant to a practitioner also in large practice in the county of Northumberland; and as a medical officer in the Navy, in which I have visited most parts of the world, and have had much intercourse with medical men of all countries, and ample opportunities of ascertaining their views regarding vaccination.

In one instance only, during my life, have I met with a medical man who advocated the performance of variolous inoculation. This occurred at the Cape de Verde, in 1846, when a Portuguese surgeon produced, in a young girl, a perfect case of confluent small-pox by inoculation. When I left the island the girl was, to all appearance, dying.

I have vaccinated great numbers of Blacks in the interior of Africa. I was to the best of my knowledge the first to introduce vaccination among the natives on the banks of the Niger, where I taught some of the chiefs how to perform the operation. In doing this, and in extending vaccination wherever I could, I have considered myself as conferring a benefit upon my fellow-creatures, civilized as well as uncivilized. Some remarks on Vaccination among Negroes are to be found at pp. 246, 7, 8, and 9, of "Medical History of the Niger Expedition," by myself. I am at present engaged in the re-vaccination of the Custom-House Officers,—a force of between 1200 and 1300 men. J. O. McW.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
350. Moir, John, M.D., (Edinburgh), Physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital.	I have not.	I have not any.	As far as I can judge from the results of my own practice, I have no reason to believe in any such secondary infection. I have heard of such supposed cases, but never saw them.	I do.
351. Montgomery, W. F., M.D., (Dublin), President of King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.	I think it affords very considerable protection; which however, diminishes with time; but I cannot assent to the "almost absolute security" against death from smallpox.	I have no reason to think so.	I never saw such a result.	I think it ought; and about the third month I think the best time.
352. Mordey, W, (Sunderland), Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt on the subject; as I have not had six cases (in a large practice during thirty years) of smallpox after vaccination.	On the contrary, for I have often observed children thrive better after vaccination.	I have had one case where the lymph sent me by a medical friend, who is a public vaccinator certainly did produce a syphilitic taint; therefore I think public vaccinators ought to be very careful in vaccinating children unknown to them.	I certainly do recommend that vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life; and I have been in the habit of re-vaccinating the children of the better class again, at or about the age of 12 or 14 years, where, in almost every instance, a bastard vesicle is produced. I consider this a good test of the first vaccination.
353. Moreau, M. D., (Paris), Professor of Midwifery to the Faculty, Member of the Academy, Officer of the Legion of Honour.	Oui:—je n'ai aucune doute sur la réalité de cette immunité.	Non; la vaccine n'augmente pas la disposition à prendre d'autres maladies.	Quand on inocule de la lymphe vraiement vaccinale on ne produit que la vaccine, quelque soit d'ailleurs l'état de santé ou de maladie du sujet qui la fournit. Pour produire la syphilis il faudrait inoculer du pus venant d'un chancre vénérien, et non d'une pustule vaccinale.	Oui: si on veut soustraire les populations aux funestes effets de la variole, les gouvernements doivent tout faire pour rendre la pratique de la vaccine universelle.
354. Morgan, Campbell De, F.R.C.S., (London), Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.	I have no doubt at all as to the exemption from smallpox of a large proportion of those properly vaccinated. I am not in a position to give an opinion as to the security against death.	There seems to me no reason for such a belief. The average of life is higher now than before vaccination was introduced; and the better classes, who for the most part are vaccinated, do not appear more susceptible of infective disease, or of phthisis, than the lower, who are often unvaccinated. Of course there are other reasons; but these I believe to be the fact.	None whatever, if the vaccination be carefully performed.	Most decidedly.
355. Morgan, W. F., F.R.C.S., (Bristol), Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
356. Morris, I., (Hereford), Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	I have no doubt.	I have no reason to believe or suspect anything of the kind.	I have not.	I do.
357. Nairne, R., M.D., (London), lately Physician to Saint George's Hospita.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers, on persons subject to the influence, a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease.	No; there is no evidence in favor of such an assertion.	I have never had any proof in favor of such an opinion. I do not therefore believe that the true Jennerian vesicle has been the vehicle of syphilis, or other constitutional malady.	I would most earnestly recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
358. NASH, JAMES, M.D., (Worcester), Physician to the Dispensary.	None whatever.	Certainly not.	I know of no instance of the kind. I think it highly improbable; though there is much prejudice upon this point.	Yes.
359. NELIGAN, J.M., M.D., Dublin), late Physician to the Jervis Street Hospital.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination is in most cases a certain preventive against smallpox; and to a great extent affords security against death by that disease.	I do not believe that they are more liable to any other disease, or that the constitution is in any respect injured thereby.	(*a*) I have not any reason to believe so. (*b*) I do not think it at all likely to occur.	I am most decidedly of this opinion.
360. NICHOLAS, F. T., (Bodmin), Surgeon to the East Cornwall Hospital.	No.	To the first part of the question, I answer No. To the second I reply, that I have seen reason to believe, that where a scrofulous taint exists, the vaccine poison will frequently call it into action.	I believe that lymph from a true vesicle (being not mixed with globules of blood) cannot be a vehicle of infection; hence I think that the greatest caution is needed on the part of the operator who takes the lymph.	I am of opinion that vaccination, except when smallpox is epidemic, should be deferred until a child completes his first year; and that, except in the above case, it should never be performed in the months from November to April, both inclusive.
361. NICHOLSON, JOHN, (Hexham), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
362. NOBLE, DANIEL, M.D. (Manchester), formerly one of the Public Vaccinators for the Township of Manchester.	I have no doubt whatever.	Certainly not.	Having had a very extensive experience bearing upon this matter, I must reply very decidedly in the negative.	I do, most emphatically.
363. NORMAN, GEO., F.R.C.S., (Bath), Senior Surgeon to the United Hospital, and Surgeon to the Puerperal Charity.	After a practice of 50 years, I can say I have no doubt. During that period, I have seen several cases of secondary smallpox after vaccination; but almost all the cases were mild. I have seen not more than three or four severe cases, and only one death; and in that case the previous vaccination was doubtful. In the same time I have seen two cases of death from smallpox the second time; in both cases the previous natural smallpox was unquestionable.	I have no reason so to believe.	(*a*) I have never had the slightest reason to think that syphilis, or scrofula, ever had any origin in vaccination; nor do I think it possible. (*b*) The latter contingency I can hardly contemplate.	I do.
364. NUNN, ROGER S., (Colchester), Surgeon to the Essex and Colchester Hospital.	None whatever.	No.	(*a*) No. (*b*) The case must be very exceptional.	The earlier the better; inasmuch as, if it be put off to a later period, the ailments of teething are attributed to it.
365. NUSSEY, JOHN, (London), Apothecary in Ordinary to the Queen and Prince Albert.	I have been more than 40 years in practice, and have seen many cases of smallpox after vaccination; but no fatal cases.	I have never had the slightest reason for believing any such thing.	(*a*) To the first, I answer as above. (*b*) To the second, no such instance has ever fallen under my notice.	I think a fashion is growing up of having infants vaccinated much too early in life, namely, within the first month.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
366. Ogilvy, James, M.D., (Coventry), Surgeon to Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.	Yes; however, I have met with one death from smallpox after vaccination.	No; not according to my experience.	No. It is, however, a commonly received opinion among the lower orders here, that bad matter is the fruitful cause of many disorders; and hence the repugnance of many to vaccination. I have myself frequently seen cases, carefully vaccinated with good virus, followed by an eruption, often persistent, of a pustular or vesicular character.	Yes.
367. Oke, W. S., M.D., (Southampton), Senior Physician to the Royal South Hants Infirmary.	None whatever.	I have not.	(*a*) I have not; at any rate, I have never seen such a result from the true vaccine vesicle. (*b*) Nor do I believe that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has ever occurred in the hands of a duly qualified practitioner.	I do, decidedly.
368. Oppolzer, J., M.D., (Vienna), Professor of Medicine.	Vaccination protects in most cases against smallpox, and (as a rule) at all events against a fatal termination of that disease.	No one by being vaccinated incurs a greater liability to typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases, or to scrofula and phthisis.	Syphilis can, of course, be communicated by inoculation from a genuine *syphilitic* vesicle; but it is not to be presumed of an educated surgeon that he could be mistaken in this respect. No one can talk of communicating scrofula or other constitutional diseases by inoculation.	Assuming that all needful means have been taken to ensure its proper performance, and excepting cases in which there may be special reasons to the contrary, the general vaccination of children is to be recommended.
369. Ord, George, F.R.C.S., (Brixton).	I have no doubt that such is the result of successful vaccination.	I have never observed any case which would lead me to form such conclusions.	(*a*) In no case have I been led to suspect that any of the diseases mentioned have been communicated by the medium of lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle. (*b*) I have never seen such accidental inoculation.	Most decidedly. I have been in the habit of vaccinating healthy children at the age of three months; delicate children at the age of four to five months.
370. Ormerod, E. L., M.D., (Brighton), Physician Sussex County Hospital and St. Mary's Hall.	None whatever.	As far as my own experience goes, not the slightest; though I am quite aware that the contrary is stated on high authority. But, from the nature of the question, I feel that I cannot answer as positively to this as to the other inquiries.	I have never seen an instance of such infection. I have seen more than one reputed instance; but have always found the opinion erroneous, on careful inquiry.	I do.
371. Outhwaite, John, M.D., (York), Consulting Physician to Bradford Infirmary.	According to my experience, vaccination confers a large exemption from attacks of smallpox; but by no means security from death by that disease.	I have no reason to think anything of the kind.	I cannot suppose anything of this nature.	I strongly recommend early vaccination.
372. Overend, Wilson, F.R.C.S., (Sheffield), Honorary Surgeon to General Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
373. Page, W. B., (Carlisle), Surgeon to the Cumberland Infirmary and the County Gaol.	No; "almost absolute security" is perhaps rather a stronger term than I should have employed.	No.	I have never seen any such result.	I do.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming duep rovisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at ea rly periods of life?*
374. PAGET, G. E., M.D., (Cambridge), Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever.	No.	(*a*) Cases now and then come under my notice, in which general health, or scrofulous disease, is stated by the friends of the patient to have shown itself soon after vaccination; and is attributed by them, either simply to vaccination, or to the (similarly) unhealthy condition of the individual from whom the vaccine lymph was derived. I have never been able to obtain satisfactory evidence, as to whether either of these notions was well founded. (*b*) The second of the suppositions is less improbable than the first; and I should think it a reasonable and proper precaution, that the lymph for vaccination should be taken exclusively from individuals of good constitution.	Yes; but I do not think it advisable to render it compulsory (even in healthy children) so early as within the first three months.
375. PAGET, JAS., F.R.S., (London), Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, lately Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons.	No.	No. (*See* Supplement, Page 138.)	No.	Yes.
376. PAGET, T., F.R.C.S., (Leicester), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	The notorious diminution of smallpox settles, incontestably, the first part of this question. Upon the second, I have to say that I have never seen death occur; but have witnessed very severe cases of smallpox after vaccination, when the operation had been done more than 20 years, and its influence may be supposed to have been worn out.	I think such a suspicion wholly unsupported by fact, and disgracefully illogical.	No.	Universally: at from six to twelve weeks of age, and again soon after fifteen years. I have seen many, after this age, form normal vaccine vesicles, matured in eight days, in whom satisfactory marks of previous vaccination were present; and from such a vesicle have vaccinated, satisfactorily, a child of my own, in whom, now grown up (21), I have as yet failed, on trial, to produce an effect, for more than three or four days.
377. PALEY, W., M.D., (Peterborough,) Physician to the Infirmary and Dispensary.	I have no doubt that vaccination prevents the attack of smallpox, in a large number of persons; and that those who do take it afterwards have the disease in a very mitigated form, which is very rarely fatal. Out of 125 cases noted by myself, 62 were vaccinated previously; only one died. 50 cases were not vaccinated; and 15, or one in three, died. 13 cases not known, one died.	Most certainly not.	Most certainly not.	I do.
378. PARKE, E., (Liverpool), Surgeon to the Ladies Charity, and to the West Derby Dispensary.	None whatever.	No.	No: but I have frequently seen very troublesome eruptions produced after vaccination with good lymph, which, applied to other children at the same time, has not been attended with any unpleasant results.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
379. PARKER, J. C., (Bridgwater), Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe anything of the kind.	I have had a very large experience, having had the medical care of extensive country parishes, &c. for upwards of thirty years, as well as having been surgeon of an hospital twenty years and upwards; and I never saw the true Jennerian vesicle a vehicle for the production of any serious disease whatever. I find occasionally eczema, or skin diseases of no importance, may follow vaccination; but I consider that operation ought to be performed generally, with a few exceptions, and I think it the greatest blessing ever bestowed on mankind.	(*See* foregoing column.)
380. PARKER, LANGSTON, (Birmingham), Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.	I have no doubt.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that vaccination renders persons more susceptible of other infective diseases, or of phthisis, or that health is otherwise affected by it.	(*a*) For 20 years I have seen a great amount of secondary syphilis; and I never saw a case where constitutional infection had been conveyed through the medium of a true Jennerian vaccine vesicle. (*b*) I think not.	Most certainly, I do.
381. PARKER, T. P., M.D., (Sunderland), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt that it has, and will produce all required from it, if it should become universal.	To the former part of the question—No. The health may be, and occasionally is, temporarily affected by cutaneous eruptions and inflammations, occurring in strumous children after vaccination.	Every suspected case that has occurred to me has, upon minute investigation, been readily explained by the existence of other causes.	I do; and it should be repeated at least three times during life.
382. PARKES, E. A., M. D., (London), Physician to University College Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
383. PARTRIDGE, J. H., (Colchester), Senior Surgeon to the Hospital.	I have no doubt that it confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox; and death after it I think very rare.	I never saw a single instance of the kind; nor do I believe their health is in any way affected by it.	(*a*) Scrofulous, never: syphilitic, in the hands of a duly educated medical man, scarcely possible. (*b*) I believe never.	I do, most decidedly.
384. PEACOCK, T. B., M.D., (London), Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Assistant Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.	None whatever. Every practitioner of much experience has seen cases of variola after vaccination prove fatal; but such cases are certainly very rare; and in most instances, when death ensues after vaccination, it may be doubted whether the operation has been satisfactorily performed.	None whatever.	None whatever.	I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that the performance of vaccination in early life should be made compulsory, "except for special reasons in individual cases."
385. PEARSE, EDMUND, (London).	None whatever.	I neither believe nor suspect either of these.	I have never had reason to believe, nor do I suspect that such evils have ever resulted from the insertion of lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle.	I do; but I think it would be preferable to fix the limit at six months, instead of three.

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386. PEMBERTON, O., (Birmingham), Surgeon to the General Hospital.	I have no doubt.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.
387. PENDLEBURY, J., (Bolton), Honorary Surgeon to the Dispensary.	Not any doubt.	No.	Yes; I have reason to suspect.	Yes.
388. PERRY, JOHN, F.R.C.S., (London), late Surgeon to Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary.	None whatever; although I have discovered that smallpox does not exempt the patient from a concurrence of the disease and that of the confluent form, when the previous attack had left on the face too evident marks of its severity.	Certainly not.	Not in my experience.	I do.
389. ? (Peterborough).	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
390. PHILLIPS, E., M.D., (Winchester), Physician to the County Hospital.	None whatever.	Not the slightest.	I have never met with or heard of such a case.	Yes. But I am inclined to think that a repetition, at different after-periods of life, is desirable, as a test of permanent security.
391. PINCHING, R. L., (Walthamstow), Surgeon to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.	No.	No. (*See* Supplement, p. 152.)	No.	Always.
392. POLLARD, J., (Torquay), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	Not the least doubt.	No.	No.	Yes, most certainly.
393. PORTER, W. H., M.D., (Dublin), Professor of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.	I have no doubt whatever of the truth of this position.	Certainly not more susceptible of infective disease, or of phthisis. I think I have seen certain scrofulous affections rendered more active, by the constitutional irritation attendant on the vaccine inflammation; but not more than might be expected from an equal irritation produced by any other cause.	I hold the first part of this question to be impossible; and the last part very unlikely. I have never heard of either from an authentic source.	I do, strongly; and have had the operation so performed on my own children.
394. PRICE, W., F.R.C.S., (Leeds), Surgeon to Police Force and Borough Gaol.	No.	No.	(*a*) No. (*b*) I am quite sure that, in numerous instances, the vaccine vesicle has not the appearance that it had in my younger days, say more than 40 years ago, when I visited the vaccine institutions in London; that is to say, sufficient care is not taken, in many instances, to produce a perfect pock, by taking the lymph at a proper time; viz., when clean, pellucid, and the red circle slight; but deferring a day *or more*, the circle being then diffused, and the lymph become opaque. Inflammation and ulceration often succeed, and much time and trouble are taken before the little patient is well; yet these operators call this "*vaccination!*"	Most certainly.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
395. PRICHARD, A., M.D., (Clifton), Surgeon to the Bristol Royal Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever on this point.	No.	I have known many instances of eruptions, and disordered general health, following vaccination. I have always referred these facts to the irritation of the vaccination producing disorder in weakly children. I never had any reason to suppose that these conditions were produced by unintentional inoculation of morbid matter.	Yes.
396. PRICHARD, J., F.R.C.S., (Leamington), Surgeon to the Warneford Hospital.	I have no doubt of these results.	I believe that no such consequences attach to vaccination.	No: I believe that the frequent subsequent occurrence of *eczema infantile* has led to the erroneous impression, that the previous vaccination has acted as a cause of the eruptive attack. I do not think, however, that sufficient caution is observed, either in rejecting an imperfect vesicle as a medium of vaccination, or in the condition of the infant to be vaccinated.	I do.
397. PROBART, F.G., M.D., (Bury St. Edmund's), Senior Physician to the Suffolk Hospital.	On the contrary, I have the fullest reliance, founded upon many years' experience, that it effects both these results.	I have not.	Such has never occurred in my experience, nor do I know any member of the profession who advocates either of these opinions; which, however, are common enough among the vulgar and uneducated.	I do most conscientiously think so.
399. QUAIN, R., M.D., (London), Physician to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton.	I have not the slightest doubt on either point.	I have no reason to believe anything of the kind. In reference to phthisis, I would more especially observe, that the disease prevailed extensively in this country before the discovery of vaccination: that it occurs in many of the lower animals; and finally, as the result of a special inquiry, I find that about 30 per cent., or rather more, of the patients in a public hospital suffering from phthisis, show no marks of vaccination.	No. I believe that with ordinary care no case of the kind could occur.	Certainly: for thus, smallpox, if not exterminated, would be reduced to a minimum of intensity and frequency.
400. RANKING, W.H., M.D., (Norwich), Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.	None whatever; on the contrary, a conviction amounting almost to certainty.	None.	None. The notion has, I believe, arisen out of the anxiety in parents to attribute the diseased constitution of their offspring to anything rather than its true cause, their own depraved habit of body.	I recommend primary vaccination in infancy, and revaccination at a period of seven years, once or twice repeated.
401. RANSOM, W.H., M.D., (Nottingham), Physician to the General Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.

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402. RAYER, M.D., (Paris), Physician to the Hospital la Charité, Member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, President of the Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène Publique en France, and Perpetual President of the Société de Biologie.	Non; je n'ai point de doutes à cet égard. Hors les temps d'épidémie, il est rare que la variole se déclare sur des sujets vaccinés. En temps d'épidémie de variole, les exemples d'affections varioleuses chez les vaccinés ne sont pas rares. Un grand nombre d'épidémies observées en France et dans les pays étrangers ont mis ce fait hors de doute. On l'a particulièrement constaté dans les épidémies de Montpellier (1816); de Milhau (1817); de la Martinique (1818); de Ceret (1821); de Paris (1825); de Beaucaire (1825); du Bas-Rhin (1825 et 1826); de Mont de Marsau (1826); de St. Paul de Léon (1826); de Saumur (1827); de Marseille, de Digue, et de Riez (1828); de Beaugency (1832); de Strasbourg (1833); de Paris (1834); de l'arrondissement de Montauban (1838 et 1839); de Mantes (1839); de Chalais (1840); de Castelnau (1840); de Paris (1836 à 1841); de Strasbourg (1839 et 1840). Dans ces épidémies, on a observé un assez grand nombre de *varioles modifiées* et même quelques cas de variole légitime. Mais chez les individus vaccinés infectés du contagion variolique, la mortalité a été nulle dans plusieurs des épidémies, et très exceptionelle dans les autres. Un calcul fait par M. Bousquet, membre de l'Académie de Médecine, montre que dans ces épidémies le nombre des individus non vaccinés atteints de variole a été de 10,439, *dont* 1692 *sont morte;* tandis que celui des vaccinés infectés par le contagion variolique n'a été que de 6071, dont 63 seulement sont morte; résultat favorable à la pratique de la vaccine, puisque la mortalité n'a été que d'un 96me environ, pour les vaccinés, tandis qu'elle a été d'un 6me et une fraction pour les individus non-vaccinés. Il est également démontré que parmi les sujets vaccinés le contagion variolique a attaqué surtout ceux dont la vaccination remontait à une époque éloignée; circonstance qui m'a confirmé dans l'opinion, que j'ai émise depuis longtemps, qu'en temps d'épidemie variolique il est indispensable de soumettre à une revaccination les sujets vaccinés.	Il est vrai que dans les derniers temps quelques personnes ont émis l'opinion que depuis la pratique de la vaccine en France, les proportions de la mortalité entre les âges avaient changé; que la mortalité, faible autrefois dans les âges de virilité, s'était accrue dans cette période de la vie. Mais une application intelligente de la statistique a démontré que cette assertion était inexacte. On a avancé, et sans plus de fondement, que, depuis la vaccination, les fièvres graves, et en particulier la fièvre typhoide, étaient devenues plus fréquentes. Quant à l'opinion que la fièvre typhoide est une variole intestinale, elle est en opposition avec tous ce que l'on sait de la nature de ces deux maladies. Pour moi, il n'est nullement démontré non plus que la vaccine ait rendu la phthisie et les scrofules plus fréquentes en France.	Dans une très longue pratique je n'ai point observé d'exemple de syphilis transmise par la vaccination. Les cas très rares de transmission qu'on a cités ne me paraissent pas concluants. Quant aux scrofules et aux dartres, je ne sache pas qu'il existe de faits qui tendent à démontrer leur transmission par la vaccination.	Au point de vue de l'hygiène publique, je pense qu'il serait de la plus grande utilité, de rendre la vaccination *universelle et obligatoire.* En temps ordinaire, la variole se développant rarement chez les enfants nouveau-nés, je pense que la vaccination doit être pratiqué du premier au deuxième mois. Mais, s'il existe une épidémie grave de variole, la vaccination ne doit pas être ajournée.

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403. Rayner, J., F.R.C.S., (Stockport), Surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
404. Reedal, G., (Sheffield).	Not the least doubt of it.	I do not believe that they become more susceptible of any infectious disease, or that their general health is in any way deteriorated, but to the contrary.	(*a*) The first part of the query I think is very difficult to answer, whether any specific disease can or not be communicated by vaccination. (*b*) The latter part of the sentence: I have never heard of such.	Yes, I do. Query, whether twelve weeks, as at present enforced, is not too early?
405. Richardson, D., (Brighton), Public Vaccinator to the Western Division of Brighton.	During a practice of 30 years, I have anxiously watched to detect a case of death from smallpox after vaccination; but have seen none, though I have seen numerous cases of smallpox after vaccination. Vaccination always renders the smallpox mild, and, as far as I have seen, harmless. But in far the greater number of cases vaccination prevents smallpox altogether.	As the vaccine vesicle does suppurate, but protects the constitution from a suppurative disease, so it leaves the constitution less liable to a suppurative disease than if it had suffered from smallpox.	I never knew vaccine produce anything else; and I do not believe that it can. I have known a patient vaccinated with matter taken from an individual who was suffering at the same time from another disease, viz., the ordinary unmodified smallpox: the vaccine from such diseased person, however, produced the cowpock only.	I believe that vaccination properly carried out would annihilate the smallpox.
406. Ricord, M.D., (Paris), Surgeon to the Hôpital du Midi, Member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, &c. &c.	Non.	Non.	Non, non.	Oui.
406A. Rigby, E., M.D., (London), Senior Physician to the General Lying-in Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	I do.
407. Robbs, W., M.D., (Grantham), Physician and Surgeon to the Union Workhouse and Fever Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever that vaccination, when properly taken, is the greatest possible security against smallpox.	I do not, speaking from my own experience, of 25 years of active general practice, believe that persons are made more susceptible to infectious diseases for having been vaccinated; or that, in any other way, their health is disadvantageously affected.	No.	I am of opinion that, in all cases, when there are no special reasons for delay, children should be vaccinated between the third and sixth month.
408. Robertson, A., M.D., F.R.S., (Northampton), Physician to the General Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe or suspect that vaccination, in preventing smallpox renders persons more susceptible of other infective diseases, or of phthisis; nor do I believe that the health is disadvantageously affected, in any other way, by vaccination.	I have never seen any reason to believe or suspect that syphilis has been introduced into the system by vaccination as its vehicle. Nor do I believe that scrofula or other constitutional infection has ever been so imparted to vaccinated persons. I have never met with any instance of unintentional inoculation.	I do strongly reommend it.
409. Roberton, John, (Manchester), Author of a Treatise "On the Mortality and Physical Management of Children."	I do not think that more than one in twenty (5 per cent.) of the vaccinated is liable to smallpox; and, in my own practice, I remember only one fatal case of the disease in a person who had been vaccinated.	No; of course more children die of measles, scarlet fever, and the like, now, than prior to the Jennerian discovery, because smallpox then carried off so many children, that few were left as the prey of other diseases.	I have no reason to believe or suspect any such thing.	As all persons of sense and education at the present time willingly have their children vaccinated, I would compel those who neglect vaccination to conform to the law.
410. Robinson, B., M.D., (Rotherham), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	I have not the slightest doubt as to its great advantage, in exempting persons from smallpox, where properly performed.	I believe it does not render persons more susceptible of disease; nor does it in any way affect the health disadvantageously.	I have never observed any such effects.	Yes; most strongly.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
411. Robinson, G., D.M., (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Physician to the Dispensary and Fever Hospital.	None; as regards general exemption from, and mitigation of, attacks of smallpox.	No.	No.	I do.
412. Rostan, M. D., (Paris), Professor of Clinical Medicine to the Faculty, Member of the Academy, Officer of the Legion of Honor.	Je partage complètement l'opinion que les individus vaccinés sont pour la plupart à l'abri de la petite-vérole, et qu'alors même qu'ils contractent cette maladie ils succombent fort rarement. Il n'est pas inutile de dire que cette conviction s'est formée dans les circonstances les plus favorables. J'ai été attaché pendant dix-huit ans en qualité de médecin des pauvres, dans le 12me arrondissement de Paris, le plus pauvre et le plus populeux de cette ville. Je faisais toutes les semaines environ 100 vaccinations—cinq mille par an, à peu près 80 à 90,000 pour ce laps de temps—sans compter ma clientèle de la ville.	J'ai la ferme conviction que la vaccination en diminuant d'une part la susceptibilité à prendre la petite-vérole n'augmente nullement de l'autre la disposition aux attaques de fièvre typhoïde, de toute autre maladie contagieuse, aux atteintes de scrofules, du phthisie pulmonaire, &c. Les statistiques sur lesquelles on s'est appuyé pour prouver cette étrange assertion sont à mes yeux complétement erronées.	Je n'ai jamais vu que le virus vaccin, emprunté à une pustule indubitablement vaccinale ait transmis soit la syphilis, soit les scrofules, soit toute autre maladie. Le virus vaccin ne transmet que la vaccine, mais pour plus de sécurité il me parait prudent de ne le prendre que sur des sujets bien sains.	Je pense que tous les médécins véritablement amis de l'humanité doivent employer tous leurs efforts pour rendre la pratique de la vaccination universelle. Je crois qu'il est convénable d'opérer la vaccination dans les premiers mois de l'existence.
413. Sandford, Rd., (Wolverhampton), Surgeon to South Staffordshire Hospital, and late Surgeon to the British Hospital at Jerusalem.	I have no doubt as to vaccination, when successful, affording perfect security from smallpox, in almost every case; and that those who suffer from it after vaccination, have it lightly; and that death is a very rare result.	I believe that vaccination only affects the system specifically, as regards smallpox, and that no increased susceptibility of any infective disease or of phthisis, is thereby afforded, nor is the constitution at all injured by the performance.	I do not believe that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional affection; or that a duly educated medical practitioner, with proper care, could unintentionally inoculate with some other disease.	All things being favorable I recommend that vaccination should be performed within three months of the birth of the child.
414. Sandwith, Humphry, M. D., (Hull), Physician to the General Infirmary.	I feel no doubt with regard to the former part of the question; and with regard to the latter, my experience will scarcely warrant me in giving a decisive answer.	I have no reason either to believe or suspect this.	I cannot speak from experience.	I strongly recommend it.
415. Sankey, W. H. O., M.D., (Hanwell), Medical Superintendent Female Department, Lunatic Asylum; formerly Resident Medical Officer of the London Fever Hospital.	I have no doubt.	I have no reason to believe that vaccination renders the subject more susceptible of other disease, or renders such disease more fatal.	None whatever.	I do. *
416. Sargent, H. E., M.D., (Launceston), Union Medical Officer.	No.	No.	I believe that if the lymph be taken from a perfectly healthy subject, no fear need be entertained. But I believe also, that if, on the contrary, it be taken from a child afflicted with syphilis, scrofula, or other constitutional or specific disease, it may produce a vesicular eruption, partaking more or less of the character of such diseases.	Certainly.

* I never made the subject mentioned in your marginal note [occurrence of continued fever in vaccinated persons] an object of particular inquiry or special observation; and perhaps, that I did not do so, is something of a proof that the idea of any connexion between vaccination and the mortality of fever was in my mind totally beyond the limits of probability. I have very considerable doubts whether good statistical data exist anywhere to throw any light on the hypothesis. W. H. O. S.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person. (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
417. Savery, John, M.D., (Hastings), Surgeon of East Sussex and Hastings Infirmary.	None.	I do not believe they are more liable to any other disease from having been vaccinated.	None.	Yes.
418. Sayle, G., (Lynn), Senior Surgeon to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.	I am of opinion that successful vaccination confers on persons a very large exemption from smallpox, and I have never seen one die from an attack of smallpox after vaccination, although several who refused to undergo its operation have died when attacked with smallpox.	None whatever.	No.	Most decidedly.
419. Scott, Edwd. J., M.D., (Portsmouth), Senior Medical Officer of the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital.	I have not.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.
420. Scott, Wm., M.D., (Huddersfield), Physician to the Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes. I am of opinion that vaccination is one of the greatest and most inestimable blessings ever conferred upon the human race.
421. Seaton, Edward Cater, M.D., (London), Surgeon to Chelsea and Brompton Dispensary.	(*Vide* Supplement, Page 139.)	—	—	—
422. Sédillot, C., M.D., Professor of the Faculty of Strasburg.	A la première question je réponds que je ne conserve aucun doute sur l'immunité que vous signalez.	Sans accepter les objections élevées de nos jours contre la vaccine, je crois que les moindres doutes sur une question d'une aussi grande importance doivent être pris en sérieuse consideration, et qu'il y aurait lieu d'établir une serie d'experiences comparatives et de recherches propres à dissiper toutes les hésitations et toutes les craintes.	Je ne pense pas que la lymphe empruntée à une pustule véritablement vaccinale ait jamais transmis à l'individu vacciné, soit la syphilis, les scrofules, ou quelqu'autre maladie; et je ne crois pas qu'un pareil accident soit arrivé à aucun praticien exerçant légalement son ministère.	Je voudrais dans l'état actuel des choses que l'on rendit la vaccination obligatoire et universelle, à l'exception des cas où les parents voudraient recourir à l'inoculation et la feraient pratiquer.
423. Seller, W., M.D., (Edinburgh), Physician Royal Public Dispensary.	None whatever.	None whatever.	I have obtained no evidence of any such effects.	As a general rule, I recommend the vaccination of every child.
424. Semple, R. H., M.D., (London), Physician to Northern Dispensary.	None whatever.	None whatever.	I believe any such suppositions or statements to be entirely fabulous.	Yes.*

* I was associated for many years with my father, who practised vaccination upon a very large scale for a period of about forty years, and among many thousand cases I never knew or heard of one in which the operation had been accompanied or followed by any injurious result. Among the cases vaccinated by my father and myself, I never knew or heard of a fatal case of smallpox; and I have not the least hesitation in expressing my opinion that, if the operation were invariably, properly, and carefully performed, fatal cases of smallpox after vaccination would hardly ever occur. The assertion that vaccination produces other diseases, I believe to be a pure fiction; and I am the more confident in taking this view, because I know one or two cases in which such an assertion was made, and in which, upon investigation, the charges brought against vaccination turned out to be wholly without foundation. R.H.S.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
425. SHANN, GEORGE, M.D., (York,) Physician to the Dispensary and County Hospital.	Dr. Shann has no doubt or hesitation in giving an affirmative answer to this question.	Dr. S. has never met with any circumstances which induced him to suppose that vaccination increases the susceptibility to other diseases, or that it has any direct disadvantageous influence on the health.	(*a*) Dr. S. has met with so many instances in which skin diseases and general dyscrasia have been attributed to vaccination, that, after making every allowance for the propensity of mothers to allege this cause, he is inclined to believe that in certain cases there is ground for the allegation. He is led to suppose that the vaccination operates not so much by introducing a new infection from without, as by calling into action constitutional predisposition. He would exemplify this by the case of an infant born of a syphilitic parent, but not exhibiting the usual eruption till the period of vaccination, some months after birth. (*b*) Dr. S. knew two young ladies, sisters, who both commenced with an attack of hooping-cough, on being vaccinated from a child suffering from the complaint: this was a second attack in each case. The child was residing in the same village, and consequently there were other sources of infection in operation at the time.	Dr. S. would unquestionably advocate the universal practice of vaccination in early life, subject to the exceptions named in question the fourth.
426. SHAPTER, T., M.D., (Exeter), Physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.	I have no doubt.	No.	(*a*) It is difficult to answer this question satisfactorily. I cannot say I have witnessed the occurrence of these events, nevertheless I have seen instances (rare ones) in which eruptions have followed vaccination, and that hence has appeared to arise a future tendency to constitutional eruptive disorder. This has been chiefly of an eczematous, certainly not of a syphilitic character. Probably these cases have been constitutionally disposed to eruptive disorder, and that the inducing the vaccine vesicle had developed it. (*b*) No.	Yes.
427. SHARPIN, H. W., (Bedford), Surgeon to General Infirmary.	I have no doubt.	No.	No.	Yes.
428. SHAW, ALEX., F.R.C.S., (London), Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
429. SHAW, GEO., (Durham), Surgeon to the Infirmary and the County Prisons.	I have not the least doubt, from nearly 40 years' observation.	Vaccinated persons are less susceptible of phthisis than people who have had the smallpox. I am of opinion that smallpox frequently causes consumption.	In the hands of a duly educated medical man, there is no danger of any constitutional disease being introduced.	I recommend all children to be vaccinated before dentition, by a duly educated medical practitioner.
430. SHEPPARD, W. Y., (Bristol), Vaccinator to District No. 2, Bristol.	Not any.	Not any.	None whatever.	Decidedly, yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
431. SIEVEKING, E. H., M.D., (London), Assistant Physician to Saint Mary's Hospital.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination does confer comparative immunity from smallpox.	There is no statistical evidence to that effect; the rates of the mortality from phthisis has not materially altered, since arrest of smallpox by vaccination.	I have frequently met with instances, in which the parents of sick children attributed their illness to the poison introduced by vaccination; to determine the reality of such occurrence would require a very careful investigation. The subject deserves attention, though I, individually, have regarded the instances adverted to as coincidences. There exists positive proof that vaccine lymph taken from the pustule of a syphilitic child does not communicate syphilis.	I should recommend that vaccination be universally performed before the termination of the sixth month. It frequently fails during the first three months, but rarely after the sixth.
432. SIGMUND, C., M.D., (Vienna), Professor in the University, and Surgeon to the General Hospital.	Yes. But to render vaccination that great blessing which, according to the observations I have made in three parts of the globe, it is sure to be when well managed, it is required,— *a.* That there shall be one or several public Institutions for vaccination, carefully superintended, from which any one may obtain gratuitous supplies of lymph; *b.* That in these Institutions re-vaccinations and retro-inoculations upon animals (cow, horse, etc.,) shall be effected from time to time; *c.* That in such Institutions an opportunity shall be afforded to all medical practitioners to become practically acquainted with the development of the vaccine vesicle, with the way to vaccinate, and so forth; and that the diploma for medical practice be not given to any one till he gives evidence of having really used these opportunities of instruction, and that young physicians shall not receive the diploma of a doctor before having proved that they have availed themselves of that opportunity. *d.* That all views and facts objected to vaccination be rigorously inquired into, and that there be published annually, in some journal of large circulation, a true account of such inquiries, and an elucidation of whatever has seemed doubtful or contradictory; together with instances in which vaccination, or more particularly re-vaccination, has given protection, against the contagion of smallpox when this disease has been in a neighbourhood.	No.	(*a*) The true Jennerian vesicle is so strikingly and so essentially different from the true vesicle of primary syphilis, that no educated surgeon could confound the two. The germ of a genuine syphilitic affection can therefore never be communicated by a duly qualified vaccinator. I am not in a position to say with equal positiveness, whether scrofulous and other constitutional ailments can be thus propagated. I suspect that observations do not exist sufficiently extensive, copious, and minute, or sufficiently founded on comparison of cases, for answering this question. And the use of the word "scrofulous" is too much at the option of the observer. (*b*) No educated practitioner could commit the mistake referred to in the second part of the question.	Decidedly yes.
433. SIMSON, JAMES, M.D., (Edinburgh), Surgeon to the Edinburgh Prison Boards.	None.	I have no reason to believe that they are more susceptible to other diseases.	None.	I do.

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434. Skey, Fred. C., F.R.S., (London), Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c.	None whatever.	Cercainly not. In my opinion this idea is preposterous.	(*a*) I have not. (*b*) I am acquainted with no example of the kind.	Assuredly I do.
435. Smith, E., M.D., (London), Physician to Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.	I think it must have this effect. But as we can only infer this from the lesser mortality of the present day, how are we to dissociate the influence of the virus from the improved treatment of such maladies, and from the weakened power of the smallpox virus, the effect of time, or other causes? The latter is an inference which may be supported by analogy.	I know of no evidence, but in relation to phthisis it is a fair subject for scientific inquiry.*	(*a*) It is difficult to answer this, for a vaccinator does not always or perhaps commonly use lymph taken by himself from a vesicle. (*b*) I certainly have several times seen cutaneous and vesicular eruptions follow the use of the lymph supplied by the Government. And so far only, the latter may be inferred to be causative of the former.	Yes. But as to the very important question of the necessity for re-vaccination, what evidence can we obtain as to the length of time the protective influence may last? Have we a right to assume that it shall be for the whole of life, as we believe is the result of most of the exanthemata? My impression would be that it is not a long protection, and that we want evidence carefully collected on this point, and the frequency of the necessity for re-vaccination.
436. Smith, W. Tyler, M.D., (London), Physician Accoucheur to St. Mary's Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever on these points.	I have no reason to believe so.	The communication of secondary syphilis is the only case about which I have any doubt; and I would certainly avoid vaccinating from an infant with a secondary syphilitic eruption.	I do.
437. Smith, Sam., F.R.C.S., (Leeds), Senior Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	I have entertained that opinion upwards of 30 years.	To the first part of this question I say 'No;' to the second part, I have sometimes seen cutaneous eruptions of no great moment, which I have attributed to vaccination.	I do not either suspect or believe it.	I prefer to wait three months after birth; but, if smallpox should prevail in the neighbourhood, I do it much earlier.
438. Smith, W., (Manchester), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	I have not the least doubt on the subject.	No; certainly not.	I have never met with a case in which such a result has occurred.	Yes; decidedly so.
439. Smith, W., M.D., (Weymouth), Physician to the Sanatorium for Diseases peculiar to Women and Children.	Not the slightest.	None whatever.	This question has agitated the profession for years. For my own part, I believe that syphilis can only be communicated from a primary chancre; and therefore lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has never been a vehicle of syphilis. I would hesitate however to say the same regarding scrofula; and that children have not been constitutionally injured, by being vaccinated from others so affected, when in the hands of careless practitioners.	I would recommend vaccination in all cases at an early period of life. But as many children die before they are one year old (and a very few of them from smallpox), it might be a question of economy to put off the limits for vaccination to at least twelve months.

* The evidence from which to deduce anything beyond 'opinions' appears to me to be of difficult attainment, and considering that difficulty, I should attach but little value to the mere opinions of men who have not proved themselves more than ordinarily fitted for the investigation of truth and for original inquiry. This difficulty, with the great importance of the subject, the fallacies which modern investigation has of late years found in dogmas formerly promulgated with equal authority to this, and the improved modes of inquiry of the present day, would lead me to desire the appointment of a Medical Committee of half-a-dozen of the most able and zealous investigators of the present day, who should thoroughly investigate every alleged doubt, and publish the evidence upon which their conclusions would be founded.

I could not induce a self-willed patient to submit the younger members of his family for vaccination, on the plea that it was unnecessary, and that his elder children had been inoculated for the smallpox successfully. At length two of them had the smallpox, but most lightly, and then he submitted the youngest for vaccination, which was performed with matter from the Government, and was followed by an eruption which disfigured the child, and annoyed the parents for months. Thus in both directions vaccination was disgraced, or inferred to be unnecessary. E. S.

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440. SMYTH, S. T., M.D., (Yarmouth), Surgeon to the Hospital and Dispensary, and to Gaol and Police Force.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
441. SNAITH, THOS., (Horncastle), Surgeon to the Dispensary, and Union Medical Officer.	After upwards of 40 years' experience, I am certain that successful vaccination exempts the very great majority of persons from attacks of smallpox. During this long period, in a tolerably extensive practice, I have not met with more than ten or a dozen cases of smallpox after vaccination, and those of a light character.	As far as my experience goes, the vaccine disease does not render persons more susceptible of other diseases; and I have not observed that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	No, I do not.	Yes; I think from six to twelve months the best age for the performance of the operation; although infants under three months generally do well.
442. SNOW, JOHN, M.D., (London), late President of the Medical Society of London.	Not any doubt.	Not any reason.	Not any reason.	I recommend that, except for special reasons, vaccination should be performed during the first three months of life.
443. SOLLY, S., F.R.S., (London), Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
444. SOLTAU, W.F., M.B., (Plymouth), Physician to the Public Dispensary.	I have none whatever, from the experience of the disease which I have had in Paris, and this country, for the last sixteen years.	No; nor can I imagine upon what possible data such a conclusion could be founded.	No.	Yes.
445. SOUTHAM, G., F.R.C.S., (Manchester), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	No.	No.	I am of opinion that great care should be taken in the selection of lymph from healthy children; and that it should not be taken after the eighth day, or when it has become purulent. I cannot say that lymph has been the vehicle of other infection than cowpox, but I have frequently seen strumous, and occasionally syphilitic eruptions, develop themselves after vaccination; the vaccination having brought the disease into activity, which was previously latent. I consider that where there is the slightest hereditary tendency to either of these diseases, vaccination should be delayed until the period of infancy has passed.	Assuming due provisions to exist for its successful performance, I do. But not such provisions as at present exist. Unless the public vaccinators are required to personally perform the operation, and mark its effects, having previously inquired into the child's health, the operation will often be attended with unfavourable results. By the present plan, the operation is too frequently left in the hands of unqualified assistants, or apprentices, who want the experience necessary to discriminate between the cases where it should be undertaken, and those where it should be delayed: also the cases from which the lymph should be selected.
446. SPENCE, JAS., F.R.C.S., (Edinburgh), Surgeon to Royal Infirmary and Dispensary.	No.	No.	The first part of this question is difficult to answer decidedly, as to the impossibilty of such diseases being communicated by vaccination, in case of the lymph being obtained from a syphilitic patient, or performed with a lancet which had been used for opening a bubo, for example; but, if ordinary care be used, it may be safely said such an accident *ought never* to occur in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	I can hardly conceive any case where it should not be performed at an early period.

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447. Spry, J., (Truro), Surgeon to the Cornwall Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever of the efficacy of vaccination, on both points.	I have no reason to believe or to suspect either alternative.	I have never seen or heard of any such case. I have vaccinated, and examined after vaccination, many thousands of cases.	I do most earnestly recommend and uniformly inculcate the practice of early vaccination.
448. Squarr, W. J., (Plymouth), Surgeon to Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever that successful vaccination does produce these results.	No.	(*a*) I have never seen such result, in a practice which has been very extensive for twenty years. (*b*) I have never known such a case.	Yes; and should prefer the commencement of the fourth month.
449. Squibb, G. J., F.R.C.S., (London).	None.	None.	Certainly not.	I prefer an early period.
450. Startin, Jas., F.R.C.S., (London), Senior Surgeon to the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.	I have no doubt that vaccination is the prophylactic indicated in this inquiry.	I have not; with the exceptions contained in my reply to the next questions.	This is a difficult question to answer satisfactorily, as the reply must rest upon what is to be regarded as a "true Jennerian vesicle," as this vesicle in a subject suffering under constitutional or acquired syphilis, or from porrigo, or even scabies, might be still a "true Jennerian vesicle," though not a pure one; and these maladies I have many times seen transferred from such a vesicle. I have also seen the same maladies inoculated by public vaccinators from unintentional vaccination, and such parties I presume are "duly educated medical practitioners."	In every case, I would recommend that vaccination should never be practised from a vesicle evidencing any signs of internal or external disease; nor should any subject be submitted to vaccination having similar manifestations.
451. Steele, E. Y., (Abergavenny), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	I have vaccinated many hundred persons during a period of 26 years; and not one of these persons has, so far as I can ascertain, ever had smallpox. I have never attended a fatal case of smallpox, presenting satisfactory proof of previous vaccination. I am quite convinced of the almost perfect protective influence of successful vaccination.	I do not believe or suspect any such influences to be derivable from vaccination.	I have every reason to be convinced of the contrary.	I unhesitatingly recommend that vaccination be performed within three months from birth, if the infant be healthy, and the weather not oppressively hot; or, at the earliest period after that time that circumstances may permit.
452. Stephens, Thos., Public Vaccinator, North Shields.	I have no doubt.	I have not.	I have met with no cases to sanction such a belief.	I do.
453. Stewart, D., M.D., (Warley), Staff Surgeon, First Class, East India Company's Depôt.	Such is my most fixed belief, in every case where the operation has been faithfully performed, and has proved successful.	No; but I believe that the vaccine, and all other exanthems, are followed very frequently by a marked proclivity to some other form of eruption, which does not go off for some months. Thus, I have cases now under treatment, of (modified) smallpox succeeding to scarlatina and measles.	Such cases were often reported to me in India; but I was never able to verify any one. My firm belief is that true Jennerian lymph properly used never produces any evil results.	I have always recommended this; and also that it should be always performed under strict professional superintendence.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
454. Stokes, W., (Dublin), Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers an exemption from variola, in the great majority of instances. I doubt, however, if it gives an absolute security against death by variola.	I have not the slightest grounds for such an opinion.	I have known of a few cases in which *re-vaccination* was performed, in which the constitution suffered. In some cases symptoms of a cachectic state were induced; in others, the glands in the neck and axilla became irritated and engorged, as in the scrofulous condition. I have heard of a fatal case of diffuse inflammation, induced by re-vaccination. I never knew or heard of syphilis being thus communicated; nor can I say that the lymph used in the above cases was genuine; but they occurred in the hands of well educated practitioners.	I do, without any doubt.*
455. Stolz, A., M.D., (Strasbourg), Professor to the Faculty, &c.	Je n'ai pas le moindre doute sur la vérité de cette assertion. L'observation attentive de tous les faits qui se sont produits dans notre pays m'en a donné la conviction le plus profonde.	Je n'ai aucune raison de croire que des sujets vaccinés, et préservés par la vaccination, de la petite-vérole, soient plus exposés à contracter quelque maladie contagieuse que ce soit. Je ne crois pas non plus à certaines assertions populaires d'après lesquelles les scrofules et la phthisie pulmonaire seraient plus communes depuis que l'on vaccine; si en effet la statistique demontrait qu'il en est ainsi, il faudrait en chercher des causes ailleurs, et elles ne seraient pas difficile à trouver.	Je ne pense pas qu'il soit possible d'inoculer avec le virus vaccinal un autre virus, telle que celui de la syphilis, des scrofules, ou d'une autre maladie. J'ai souvent entendu des parents accuser le virus vaccin de certaines maladies développées peu de temps après l'inoculation; mais si l'on avait osé remonter aux véritables sources on les aurait trouvées. La vaccination peut être, suivant moi, tout au plus la cause accidentelle du développement de certaines maladies, maladies dont le germe existait à l'état latent dans l'économie; mais les premières semaines après l'opération écoulées, je ne pense pas que la vaccine puisse encore être accusée d'avoir réveillé un germe quelconque.	Je crois qu'il serait avantageux de rendre la vaccination obligatoire. Dans notre Département (du Bas-Rhin), où elle a été pratiqué avec soin par des médécins de district dits médecins cantonaux, la petite-vérole était à peu près inconnue pendant vingt-cinq ans. Alors elle y a été importée par des voyageurs, et depuis elle reparait presque tous les ans, dans les grands centres surtout, même sur des individus vaccinés. Je ne vaccine les enfans qu'à l'âge de quatre à six mois, dans le but d'obtenir une réaction générale très prononcée; généralement on les vaccine trop tôt—à l'âge d'un mois ou de cinq semaines; je crois que la disposition réactionnaire n'est pas encore assez développée à cet âge, et que la préservation de la petite-vérole est alors moins sûre.
456. Stone, Thos., (London), F.R.C.S., Resident Medical Officer to Christ's Hospital. (*See* Supplement, p. 152).	—	—	—	—
457. Storer, Chas., M.D., (Nottingham), Physician to the General Hospital.	I have no doubt on this head.	On this head; I have no reason to believe vaccination injurious.	I have no reason to think, that where the matter is taken from a healthy subject disease can be communicated. But where the children of the poor are vaccinated in large numbers, sufficient care is not always taken to procure the matter from a perfectly healthy subject; whence noxious matter is inoculated and often produces great mischief.	I do.

* I have learned from many of my brethren in the country parts of Ireland, that inoculation with variolous matter is still occasionally practised, though not by members of the profession. I have also heard that, in a case of this kind, the magistrate declined to interfere unless the medical man of the district became himself the informer. This is surely wrong. The practice of inoculation is more likely to be persisted in, in the families of the rich than of the poor; and it ought not to be expected that the local medical man should incur the hostility of influential persons by coming forward as the informer. W.S.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
458. STROMEYER, M.D., (Hanover), Professor of Surgery and General Staff Surgeon to the Hanoverian Army.	Vaccination protects in most cases against smallpox, and at all events almost perfectly against its fatal issue. Here, in Germany, where (with exception of some ambitious authors, who are fond of new-fangled things, but receive little public consideration) everybody is pleased with seeing vaccination legally introduced, it had likewise to struggle against many difficulties. In my youth, that is to say, from 30 to 40 years ago, I have heard a great deal of it; because my late father was the first who introduced vaccination on the Continent, and he was concerned in all those proceedings which led to the general recognition of Jenner's invaluable discovery.	I have never found a case of typhus, scrofula, or phthisis, in which there was any reason to think the origin of the disease connected with vaccination; nor, speaking generally, have I ever seen an evil effect of vaccination.	I hold either to be impossible. An uneducated or careless practitioner can, however, as in single cases experience has proved, propagate the syphilitical poison with the lymph of spurious Jennerian vesicles. I am happy to add, that no such case has ever happened in the kingdom of Hanover. By acknowledging no certificates but those of educated and duly examined practitioners, the State will in my opinion do what is possible to prevent abuses in a system of compulsory vaccination.	Vaccination performed by educated and conscientious practitioners deserves not only to be recommended, but to be promoted by the State in every practicable manner, as one of the greatest benefits to the human race.
459. SUTTON, J., (Blackheath), late Senior Surgeon to the Kent Dispensary.	No. I have been in medical practice between fifty and sixty years, and I have not witnessed a single death from smallpox subsequent to vaccination. And I think, where vaccination has been properly done, the patients are nearly as exempt from smallpox as those who have been inoculated for that disease, as I have seen secondary cases of smallpox.	No.	No.	I have, in almost all cases, vaccinated my patients at about three months old.
460. SWAYNE, J. G., M.D., (Clifton), Physician Accoucheur to the Bristol General Hospital.	None whatever.	No.	No.	Yes.
461. SYMONDS, J. A., F.R.S., (Bristol), Consulting Physician to the General Hospital.	Not the faintest degree of doubt.	Certainly not.	Never.	So much so, that I consider that a government which does not make vaccination compulsory throughout the people over which it presides, is culpably negligent of the interests of that people in particular, as well as indifferent to the welfare of the human race. I have no doubt that, if all governments would insist on the performance of vaccination, smallpox would only be found in the pages of history.
462. TAPP, W. D., F.R.C.S., (Dorchester), Senior Surgeon to the Dorset County Hospital.	I have no doubt.	I have no reason to believe or suspect such to be the case, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	No, I have not; and I do not believe, or suspect, that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	I do.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
463. TATHAM, T. R., (Huddersfield), Surgeon to the Infirmary, Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Hospital, &c.	I am of that opinion.	I have been in practice 30 years, and have had no reason to suspect that vaccination has any such tendency.	I have reason to believe that lymph, taken from a true Jennerian vesicle and a healthy person, does not produce any such effect. I have observed, however, six children vaccinated from the same lymph, taken from a healthy individual, and that five ran their natural course, while the sixth was spurious, producing an herpetic eruption, and I had reason to suspect the child was suffering from some malady or constitutional affection.	Yes, I do so recommend.
464. TATUM, G. R., (Salisbury), Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
465. TATUM, THOS., F.R.C.S., (London), Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.	I have no doubt.	None whatever.	Certainly not.	I do.
466. TAYLOR, W., (North Shields).	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, nor have I ever seen a case of the disease ending in death after successful vaccination.	I have no reason to believe that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other disease, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	I have no reason to believe that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection, to the vaccinated person; nor have I ever seen a case of unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination.	I decidedly consider the early period of life, except for special reasons in individual cases, the proper time at which vaccination should be performed. (The foregoing opinions are founded on an experience of 34 years; 4 years' practice in an extensive colliery district, 6 years as Resident Apothecary to the North Shields and Tynemouth Dispensary, and 24 years private practice in the same town.
467. TEALE, T. P., F.R.C.S., (Leeds), Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
468. TERRY, H., F.R.C.S. (Northampton), Surgeon to the General Infirmary and County Gaol.	I have no doubt whatever on either of these points.	I have not.	I have no facts on which I can substantiate such opinion; but, at the same time, I think it right to use only such lymph as is taken from a healthy child.	It has been my custom, during a long course of years, to recommend the age of three months as the earliest period for vaccination.
469. THOMAS, H., F.R.C.S., (Sheffield), Honorary Surgeon to the General Infirmary.	None whatever.	I have not.	Having carefully investigated many of these cases I answer, No.	I consider it the bounden duty of every well wisher of his species.
470. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS, M.D., F.R.S., (London), Physician to the Hospital for Consumption.	In the course of many years dispensary practice and otherwise, a proportion, though very inconsiderable, of cases of smallpox in the vaccinated has been under my care; but I do not recollect that a single instance of death amongst such individuals has come under my observation.	Certainly not.	Quite the contrary.	Undoubtedly.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
471. THOMSON, F., M.D., (Perth), Visiting Surgeon to the City and County Infirmary.	I have no doubt on the matter.	None whatever.	(*a*) I am not sure that syphilitic poison may not be communicated even by a true Jennerian vesicle, as the latter may exist in an infant infected with the poison of syphilis; but I have never vaccinated with such lymph. (*b*) I am not aware of any instance in accordance with the last part of the question.	Most certainly.
472. THOMSON, D. P., M.D., (Liverpool), Medical Officer to the Parish of Liverpool.	None whatsoever. (Cases of vaccination within the last four years: 3,400.)	None whatever.	In my own observation I have not found any infectious or specific (syphilitic) disease communicated, care having been taken in the selection of a good vesicle for the lymph.	Yes; and that all practitioners should be rewarded for their trouble in so vaccinating.
473. THURNALL, W., (Bedford), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I am thoroughly convinced that vaccination renders persons much less liable to attacks of smallpox; and when they do take it, the disease assumes a much milder form.	Not the slightest.	No; sometimes, after vaccination, the patient will have troublesome sores break out, which I believe are owing to the bad state of the patient's blood at the time of vaccination; and not the fault of the lymph. I have seen different children vaccinated from the same lymph, when one child, (very fat and gross,) had many troublesome sores on the back and lower extremities, while the other had merely the ordinary pustule from the vaccination.	Most certainly; but I think it would be better to extend the time to six, instead of three months; and if all adults, (as far as practicable,) who have never been vaccinated were compelled to be vaccinated, I believe, in a few years, we should rarely meet with a case of smallpox.
474. THURSFIELD, THOS., *since deceased*, (Kidderminster), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	None whatever.	No.	None whatever. I have known a child vaccinated, No. 1.— another, No. 2.— and another No. 3. No. 1. goes through the usual phases; No. 3. the same; and No. 2. shall have an impetiginous eruption, lasting for years, and very troublesome, succeeding to, and apparently consequent on, the vaccination, which has been healthy, and ran the usual course. From this I infer that no particular complaint is communicable at the time of vaccination, but that a state of disturbance is induced in the system, in some constitutions, independent of the character of the vaccine lymph used.	I think, for obvious reasons, it is right to vaccinate some time in the first six months; and that it is well to re-vaccinate about the twelfth or fourteenth year. I also think that at least one vesicle should remain untouched, as I am quite sure the protection against smallpox is very greatly dependent upon the integrity of, at least, one pock. We know that in smallpox, opening the pock in the first stage, on the face of the patient, goes a long way to prevent the full stage of suppuration, and the consequent marking; and I am of opinion that opening the vaccine vesicle of the seventh or eighth day arrests its course, and sadly interferes with its protective character. I make a scratch on the skin, thus (——); and a similar one I make below it. Very little bleeding results; and I am enabled to rub the virus well into the scratch. This plan seldom fails. I get usually a confluent eruption, of at least two heads, all along each scratch; and one of these I never puncture. So particular am I on this point that, in case of only one taking, I seek a supply of matter in some other case rather than interfere.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
475. Todd, R. B., M. D., F.R.S., (London), Physician, King's College Hospital.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers a very large exemption from smallpox, not only on the individual vaccinated, but in a less degree on his descendants; and the more so, if both parents have been vaccinated; and I also think that it powerfully opposes death from smallpox.	Certainly not.	Not the least.	Most certainly. I would have a good supply of well-paid public vaccinators, selected by competitive examination; and I would not confide this important duty to overworked and underpaid parish doctors. No public money could be better spent than in carrying out, on a large scale, a well organized system of public vaccination.
476. Tomkins, J. N., F.R.C.S., (London), Inspector of Vaccinations to the National Vaccine Establishment.	No doubt whatever.	No reason to believe such to be the case.	After an experience of 21 years as a vaccinating surgeon, and having vaccinated upwards of 40,000 children, I have never known syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to be communicated by the operation. One solitary case came to my knowledge in my official capacity; and which I reported to the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, where vaccination performed with a foul lancet (such lancet having been used to open buboes) caused severe topical and constitutional symptoms.*	I would not fix the period too early, and think four months preferable to the three named by the provisions of the Act now in force.
477. Toulmin, Fras., F.R.C.S., (Clapton), Consulting Surgeon to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. (*See* Supplement, p.)	I have no doubt of the preservative effects of vaccination. In a wide field of observation, for 35 years, I have only personally known one death from smallpox after vaccination.	I have no reason to believe that vaccination is ever attended, or followed, by the results alluded to.	I have never seen any disease follow, as a consequence of vaccination, with the exception of two cases of erysipelas from the puncture; a *very* rare occurrence.	Most decidedly.
477a. Travers, B., F.R.S., (London), past President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; Surgeon in Ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert.	None.	I have never seen reason to entertain such an opinion.	(*a*) My experience has not furnished me with reason to believe that the true Jennerian vesicle has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection. (*b*) To the last part of the question I can only reply, that I have never met with such an instance.	Most certainly.
478. Trotter, Chas., (Stockton-on-Tees).	I have no doubt but successful vaccination exempts from attacks of smallpox to a *very large* amount; and almost entirely prevents death from that complaint. I am not aware of ever having attended a fatal case of smallpox, where there was no doubt of previous successful vaccination. After having the principal general practice of an extensive district for 30 years, I cannot have the least doubt of the beneficial influence of vaccination. In all cases of smallpox that I have seen follow vaccination, up to adult age, they have been most mild, and never produced disfigurement after that period. I have seen some severe cases, so as to lead to the belief that the protective influence of vaccination had been worn out of the system. Still natural smallpox does the same; as I have had cases, after having had the natural disease previously, and being much marked.	Quite the contrary. A severe case of natural smallpox very much predisposes to other serious diseases.	I have not observed any of the unfavourable results referred to above, and do not believe in their occurrence. Children of tainted constitution may have eruptions following vaccination; but such would be produced by any irritation set up in the system.	I do; and, if such were invariably performed, I believe smallpox would become extinct. I consider a great omission in the present Act was, making it compulsory the August after its coming into operation. Surely, all *known* to be unvaccinated, (of which there are numbers,) and all not having had smallpox, ought to be obliged to be vaccinated.

There was nothing syphilitic about the mal-vaccinated children, only phlegmonous erysipelas extending over the arms and shoulders. J.N.T.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
479. TROUGHT, S., (Louth), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	I have no doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe so. I have never had a case brought to my notice where the health was so disadvantageously affected.	(*a*) I have no reason to believe so; and during thirty-five years practice no such case has presented itself. (*b*) I have no reason to suspect such could be the case from careful vaccination.	I do most strongly and forcibly recommend that vaccination should be universally performed in early life.
480. TROTTER, J., M.D., (Durham), Physician to the County Hospital.	I have not.	I have no reason to believe that vaccinated persons become more susceptible of any infectious disease, or of phthisis, by being rendered less susceptible of smallpox.	I have no reason to believe, or suspect that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person. My father had nine children. I was the oldest, and had smallpox from inoculation; all the rest were vaccinated, and never had smallpox or any eruptive disease, or anything that could be attributed to vaccination. I myself have had 11 children. All were vaccinated, and none have had smallpox, or any complaint which could be attributed to vaccination.	I recommend that, except for special reasons, vaccination should be invariably performed at early periods of life. It should be skilfully performed; and regard as far as possible ought to be had to get the lymph from healthy subjects. The person operating should ascertain the result of the vaccination; and, if necessary, repeat it.
481. TURNBULL, JAMES, M.D., (Liverpool), Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	I have no doubt at all that it is so.	It has appeared to me that very few persons pitted from smallpox are affected with phthisis. Beyond this I have no reason whatever for suspecting that such might be the case.	No.	Yes.
482. TURNBULL, W., M.D., (Huddersfield), Senior Physician to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt whatever.	I have no reason to believe that vaccination renders persons more susceptible of any other disease, or that their health is in any way injured thereby.	I have never known of any such occurrence, nor do I believe that it has ever happened.	I strongly recommend this. I would allow no child to enter a school, or to be an apprentice, or taken into service or active life in any way, without being able to show a certificate of vaccination. The Emigration Commissioners justly enforce this.
483. TURNER, G., M.D., (Stockport), Senior Physician to the Infirmary.	No doubt at all.	No such instance has come to my knowledge for 35 years in this town; and I regard it as an unsubstantiated and groundless opinion.	I cannot help thinking that if the operation of vaccination had been exclusively confined to the profession; and not, unfortunately as it has been, interfered with by any old woman or ignorant gossip, this prejudice respecting vaccination would never have spread or gained credence.	I do.
484. TURNER, T., F.R.C.S., (Manchester), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	I answer this question without hesitation in the affirmative.	No.	No.	I am of opinion that vaccination should, in every instance if possible, be performed before the child has attained his sixth month; but there is no objection to its being done at any subsequent period.
485. TYACKE, N., M.D., (Chichester), Physician to the Infirmary and Dispensary.	I consider that vaccination proves about as effectual, in preventing and in modifying smallpox, as an attack of smallpox, the recurrence of that disease.	No.	No.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
486. URE, ALEX., F.R.C.S., (London), Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, &c.	I have none.	I have none.	I have none.	I do.
487. UTHWATT, E. A., (Stroud), Surgeon to Dispensary and General Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
488. VELPEAU, —, M.D., (Paris), Professor of Clinical Surgery to the Faculty, Member of the Institute, Officer of the Legion of Honour.	Non.	En aucune façon.	Je suis convaincu que non.	Oui.
489. VOSE, J. R. W., M.D., (Liverpool), Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	I have not.	No.	No.	I do.
490. WADE, J. G., (Wath-upon-Dearne), Medical Officer Wath District of Rotherham Union.	I have no doubt whatever.	Certainly not.	I do not see how anything of the sort can occur.	I do most certainly recommend vaccination to be performed at the early periods of life.
491. WAKEFIELD, H., (London), Surgeon to the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields.	None whatever.	No.	No.	Not earlier than three months.
492. WALKER, JAMES, (Sheffield), Honorary Consulting Surgeon Accoucheur to the Public Dispensary.	No doubt.	No.	No.	I do.
493. WALKER, W., F.R.C.S., (Edinburgh), Senior Surgeon to Eye Dispensary.	I have no doubt.	I do not think that they are.	No, never.	I do.
494. WALLACE, JAS., M.D., (Greenock), Surgeon to the Infirmary and Poor House.	I have no doubt whatever.	No.	No.	Yes.
495. WALLER, CHAS., M.D., (London), Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.	None whatever. The only case of death from smallpox after vaccination I have ever seen occurred in a young man about twenty, who had ruined his constitution by the free use of ardent spirits.	None.	None.	Certainly.
496. WALLIS, G., M.D., (Bristol), Consulting Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	I have no doubt but that vaccination defends a large body of persons from the attacks of smallpox, but it is not an absolute security against smallpox. I have seen smallpox occur twice, and in one case death took place, the individual's face having been severely pitted by the first attack. Vaccination is a milder disease, and therefore may not protect the person so completely.	I do not believe that any other disease is likely to be induced by vaccination. But ignorant persons think "post hoc propter hoc."	No.	I do.
497. WALSHE, W. H., M.D., (London), Physician, University College Hospital.	No.	I have no such reason, founded on my own experience.	(*a*) I do not believe lymph of the kind has ever transmitted any disease except the specific, one which generated itself. (*b*) I can offer no positive opinion on this clause of the question.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
498. WARD, N. B., F.R.S., (Clapham), Vaccinator in the National Vaccine Establishment.	Having been one of the Government Inspectors for forty years, during which period I have vaccinated forty thousand persons, I am enabled to answer this question with some degree of confidence. About fifty cases of secondary smallpox have been reported to me, out of the number vaccinated, and I do not know of a single fatal case having occurred.	I have not.	Most certainly not.	I should recommend early vaccination in every case, provided there did not exist any unhealthy condition of thechild.
499. WARD, W., M.D., (Huntingdon), Senior Medical Officer to the County Hospital.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers all the advantages stated in the question.	I have never seen anything to justify such an opinion, nor do I believe that vaccination can produce any unfavourable effect upon the health or constitution.	My experience of more than thirty years is entirely opposed to both suppositions.	I am against vaccinating at a very early period of life. My observation and experience lead me to believe that one frequent cause of failure, or of smallpox, occurring after vaccination, has arisen from its having been performed at too early an age. I should much prefer five or six months to three.
500. WASHBOURN, B., M.D., (Gloucester), Physician to the Infirmary.	Not the slightest.	None whatever. The usually slight constitutional distemper, attendant on the absorption of the virus, occasionally becomes of a severe character; but as it is generally owing to a vitiated condition of the blood, induced by want of proper ventilation, cleanliness, &c., or by internal derangements, as nervous irritation occasioned by teething, &c., it is the fault of the practitioner if he perform the operation under such circumstances.	None whatever.	Undoubtedly.
501. WATKIN, T. L., M.D., (Durham), Physician to the County Infirmary.	Not the least doubt.	No.	No.	At an early period of life.
502. WATSON, EBEN., M.D., (Glasgow), Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination does confer such exemption.	I have no reason for any such belief, and I do not entertain it.	Among the out-door patients at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary I have seen several cases of abscesses in the arm, and also of superficial ulcerations of the skin, apparently following and caused by vaccination, though performed by duly qualified practitioners: these were poor children. Again, in my own practice among the better classes, I have occasionally met with more or less persistent irritation of the skin round the position of the pock. In all these cases, I am convinced that the lymph employed, though apparently pure, was not really so. It may have been mixed with pus, and I think then, in some cases, it acts as a local irritant. But I have no reason to think that in these cases, or in any others, the constitution was affected deleteriously by the vaccination.	Certainly.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
503. WATSON, THOS., M.D., (London), Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital.	I am certain that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox. Although it does not confer absolute security against death by smallpox, it reduces the risk of that event to a very small amount; and affords much greater security against it, than could in any other known way be obtained.	I have never had any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.	I have never had any reason to believe, or suspect, that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection, to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner.	Assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation, I do earnestly recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should never be delayed beyond the third, or at most the fourth month after birth.
504. WATTS, T. H., M.D., (Manchester), Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	No.	No; but many delicate persons are preserved by vaccination, whom, without it, smallpox would have destroyed early in life; and many of such delicate persons thus saved by vaccination, ultimately die of constitutional disease, such as tubercle.	No.	Yes. And I also advise persons to undergo vaccination when smallpox becomes epidemic in their neighbourhood, or in a family circle.
505. WATTSFORD, W. J., (Greenwich).	None whatever.	I have never been led to suppose that any kind of disease was the effect of vaccination.	I have not.	In the earliest periods of infancy there seems to be often an exemption from be fection, a young infant frequently escaping when a whole family has been involved in it. For this reason I have been in the habit of vaccinating as late as possible; never under three months from birth, if I could help it.
506. WEBSTER, J., M.D., F.R.S., (London), Consulting Physician to St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.	None whatever. On the contrary I consider cowpox, if properly done, almost an absolute security, excepting in very rare examples and peculiar constitutions.	According to my observation and experience, I have not seen such consequences ensue.	I do not believe so. And in reference to the second question, I have never heard of an instance.	In all persons unless they are in bad bodily health or labour under eruptive skin diseases, vaccination ought to be performed; the best period of life being from the fourth to the sixth month of the infant's age. And the operation should always comprise three punctures on each arm.
507. WEIR, W., M.D., (Glasgow), Physician to the Royal Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever. In 40 years' practice I have never seen death occur from smallpox after proper vaccination.	No; rather the contrary.	Such has never occurred within my experience.	I do recommend very early vaccination.
508.* WELCH, F., (Taunton), F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.	I have very great doubts whether vaccination at all exempts a person from an attack of smallpox; and certainly not from death.	From the number of persons I have attended in smallpox after vaccination, I do not consider they are rendered less liable to that disease; whether more or less susceptible of other diseases, I have not observed.	I believe lymph from a true vesicle has been the means of frequently conveying syphilitic, and other eruptive diseases from one person to another.	I do not recommend vaccination at all. I would gladly inoculate my own children with the smallpox.

[* *On receipt of these answers (Nov. 21, 1856,) I immediately wrote to Mr. W., begging to be favoured with some particulars on the subject adverted to under No. 3. Hitherto no answer has been received.—J. S. May 6, 1857.*]

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person, (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
509. WEST, CHARLES, M.D., (London), Physician Accoucheur to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Physician to Hospital for Sick Children.	No.	Decidedly not. In a very few very weakly children, I have seen vaccination followed by a degree of febrile disturbance which left them ailing for some few weeks. The same thing, however, occurs with far greater frequency after chickenpox. It is of extreme rarity after vaccination; and I mention it because the last clause of the question seems to require it. The occasional occurrence of erysipelas and even of gangrene of the skin around the punctures ought to be mentioned. I can give no statistics about it; but I have never but once seen death from this cause, and the accident is of very great rarity. [*See* Supplement, p. 146].	None whatever.	Most decidedly.
510. WESTALL, E., F.R.C.S., (Croydon), Surgeon to the East India Company's Military Seminary, Addiscombe.	I have no doubt; and my conviction is borne out by my experience. I have seen more fatal cases of smallpox after smallpox (natural, so to speak) than after vaccination.	I have not the slightest reason to believe in, or to suspect, any such increased susceptibility.	I have no reason to believe it myself; but I have heard of the itch being communicated to a considerable number of persons; and in one case well authenticated.	I believe that one operation is sufficient for life, and affords as perfect an immunity as possible. I never saw a severe case of smallpox where there had been a good vaccine scar. I never recommend revaccination if there be a scar.
511. WHARTON, (Bedford), Physician to the General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	None whatever.	None.	None.	Strongly.
512. WHIPPLE, I., (Plymouth), Surgeon to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.	I have no doubt that vaccination exempts from smallpox in a large, very large, degree; and that when smallpox attacks after vaccination, the disease is in almost all cases benign.	I have not any reason for thinking such is the case; nor can I conceive such would be the result of vaccination.	(*a*) I am not capaole of answering the first part of your question. I should have my fear of syphilis. (*b*) I fear many are not careful in selecting their cases for vaccinating others.	I do.
513. WHITE, D. W., (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Physician to the Infirmary and to Gateshead Dispensary.	None; that it gives great security against attack, as also favourably influences the mind; I mean in such as are aware of the malignance of the disease.	No; not more susceptible to other diseases.	The popular opinion here (*not* the medical one) is, that the constitution may be so affected. I have seen no decisive proof, but think it worthy of investigation. The tendency of parents with delicate children to ascribe evils to other than themselves, renders their testimony at least doubtful.	Universally, and repeated at particular intervals.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
514.*Whitehead, Jas., M.D.,(Manchester),Senior Officer in Ordinary to St. Mary's Hospital. [*On receipt of these answers (Nov. 5, 1856,) I immediately wrote to Dr. W., inviting further information on the statement made under No. 3. Hitherto none has been received. J. S.—May 6, 1857.]	My experience leads me to the belief that vaccination confers on persons subjected to its influence complete immunity, for a number of years, from attacks of smallpox, and has the effect of rendering any future attack less injurious, or less severe, and is a security against death by such attack.	I have no reason whatever to believe that vaccination increases the susceptibility to diseases of any kind.	(*a*) I have seen several instances of the transference of the syphilitic taint through the medium of vaccination, the lymph having been taken from a true Jennerian vesicle, or presumed to be so, at least, in a tainted infant; and I have known eczematous eruptions, apparently of a simple nature, in this way reproduced: but not scrofula. (*b*) With respect to the latter part of this question, I can only answer as regards syphilis. I believe that the inoculation of matter taken from a syphilitic sore, in any of its stages, is capable of producing its characteristic phenomena in the inoculated.	I strongly recommend the performance of vaccination in all cases, except when contra-indicated by existing disease, in early infancy. The age of three to six months I believe to be the most suitable; but earlier than three months, should smallpox be prevalent in the vicinity.
515. Whiteside, J. H., M.D., (Stockton-on-Tees), Surgeon to the Dispensary.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
516.Whiteside, W., M.D., (Ayr), Surgeon to the Ayr Prison.	I have no doubt that successful vaccination confers a very large exemption from smallpox, and an almost absolute security against death from that disease.	I do not believe that the diminution of susceptibility to smallpox increases that to other diseases; or disadvantageously affects the health in any way.	I can suppose that lymph taken from a subject labouring under such diseases might be a means of communicating these; but cannot think that such would occur in the hands of a properly qualified practitioner.	I always recommend and perform vaccination, unless prevented by some special reasons, at three months.
517.Wilde, W.R., F.R.C.S., (Dublin), Surgeon to Saint Mark's Hospital; Assistant Commissioner for the Irish Census.	I have not the slightest.	I have no reason for believing that such persons are at all more liable to other diseases; I think they are not. But we have no statistical information on the subject, and to afford reliable statistics would require great time and labour.	Such is the popular belief; but I know no facts in support thereof. I suppose all inoculation with other diseases is unintentional.	I do. The question of secondary vaccination, at more advanced periods of life is, I think, worthy of attention; since it at least tests the perfection of that originally performed, which may not have been successful. In *three* Government Reports I recommended to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to direct the Poor Law Commissioners to order all persons entering our workhouses, who do not show sufficient signs of either vaccination or of smallpox to be immediately vaccinated. In 1851, the workhouses were the chief centres of smallpox. (*See* Report on Status of Disease: Irish Census.) I am of opinion that the lymph used is often spurious. As we still have the disease among cows in country parts of Ireland, I have recommended that an occasional fresh supply should be obtained. (*See* my Report to the Epidemiological Society.)
518. Wilkinson, M.A.E., M.D., (Manchester), Physician to the Royal Infirmary.	I have none.	No.	(*a*) To the first question my answer is, No. (*b*) To the second, not in the hands of a judicious practitioner.	Yes.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
519. Williams, Caleb, M.D., (York), Lecturer on Materia Medica in the York School of Medicine.	None.	I have never thought that vaccinated persons were more susceptible of other diseases, or that they were in any way disadvantageously affected by vaccination.	The only inconvenience which I have seen to result from vaccination, has been a temporary cutaneous irritation in children predisposed to affections of the skin.	I would recommend that vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life, unless there were some special reasons to the contrary.
520. Williams, C. J. B., M.D., (London), late First Physician to University College Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.	I have no doubt whatever that vaccination very greatly diminishes the number of cases of smallpox, and very generally mitigates the severity of those cases which do occur after it. In illustration of the first of these statements, I may remark that, in my own practice, which is chiefly among the upper and middling classes, out of between two and three thousand patients that I see annually, the average number of cases of smallpox does not exceed three or four; and in reference to the second position, I may mention that for many years I have not met with a fatal case.	To this question I would reply generally in the negative. I know of no facts tending to prove that the mild febrile affection caused by vaccination renders the body prone to phthisis, or other form of scrofula. But I have met with several instances, in which phthisis, and other cacoplastic diseases, appeared to have been induced by natural smallpox, or by the disease, little modified by equivocal vaccination. Vaccination administers a *mild dose* of the variolous poison in a limitable and manageable form, and having only a moderate influence on the functions and composition of the body. Natural smallpox generally conveys a *strong dose* of the poison, the immediate effects of which may be destructive to the life of the blood, and other vital functions, and the subsequent effects of which (pyæmia, cachæmia, &c.) may be long and deeply felt in the nutrition and structure of the textures.	I do not recollect an instance in my own experience, in which such untoward results have followed vaccination, but I have heard of such, and I cannot but think that they were *not* the necessary consequences of vaccination, but of its indiscriminate and careless performance, as in taking the virus from diseased subjects.	Most decidedly, I do.
521. Williams, R. L., M.D., (Denbigh), Consulting Surgeon to Infirmary and Dispensary.	None whatever.	I think there is no foundation in such an opinion.	I have no reason to believe any such suspicion.	Under six months, if practicable.
522. Williams, E., M.D., (Colchester), Senior Physician to the Essex and Colchester Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
523. Wilson, Erasmus, F.R.S., (London), Consulting Surgeon to the St. Pancras Infirmary.	None.	Certainly not.	No. I meet frequently with parents who believe an eruption, under which their child suffers, to have originated in vaccination; but the origin is in reality traceable to a different source.	By all means. I regard vaccination as one of the greatest medical blessings bestowed upon mankind.
524. Wilson, George, M.B., (Leeds), Senior Physician to the General Infirmary.	None whatever.	I have no reason to believe so.	(*a*) I have heard parents attribute such constitutional symptoms in their children to vaccination; but I have doubted it myself. Nevertheless, in the vaccination of my own children, I am very careful about the person from whom the lymph is taken; and I would have public vaccinators equally careful. (*b*) I have never known any other disease occur instead of the proposed vaccination.	I do.

	I. Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?	*II. Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	*III. Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	*IV. Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
525. Wilson, J. A., M.D., (London), Senior Physician of St. George's Hospital.	I have no doubt of the very large exemption. There have, I believe, been some very rare fatal cases of smallpox after successful vaccination.	No.	I know of no such case. The question first proposed is one of much interest. Many experiments on the result of inoculation, by a mixture of vaccine matter with the gonorrheal chancre secretions, are detailed in the '*Bericht*' for 1854–55, of the great Vienna General Hospital.	
526. Wilson, J. B., F.R.C.S., (Whitehaven), Surgeon Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary.	I have no doubt on this question, that successful vaccination is an almost absolute security against death from smallpox.	I do not believe that vaccinated persons are more susceptible of any other disease.	I suspect that lymph has been a vehicle of infection to the vaccinated person through the carelessness of the medical practitioner.	I should recommend vaccination to be performed at an early period of life; and, to be more certain of its protective effects, repeated at puberty.
527. Wilson, Jos., M.D., (Whitehaven), Consulting Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt.	No.	No.	Yes.
528. Wilson, J. G., M.D., (Glasgow).	I have not the slightest doubt but that it does.	Not the least reason to think so.	No.	I generally recommend and perform vaccination about the third month.
529. Wilton, J. W., F.R.C.S., (Gloucester), Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I have no doubt that such is the fact.	I have not.	I have not.	I do.
530. Wood, Alf. J., F.R.C.S., (Gloucester), Surgeon to the Infirmary and Magdalen Asylum.	The experience of twenty-five years has led me to form an opinion, that vaccination confers a large exemption, but that in order to such exemption being continued through life, it is requisite that the vaccination be from time to time repeated.	No.	(*a*) To the first part of the query, No. (*b*) To the second, no instance of such an accident has come within my knowledge.	I do; but I think the limit of three months, fixed by the Act, is injudicious. As a rule I do not vaccinate under four months.
531. Wood, S., (Shrewsbury), late House Surgeon Salop Infirmary.	None whatever. I have always remarked that in cases of smallpox after vaccination, the cicatrix of the vaccine pustule has not been well marked. Indeed, I have observed that the vaccination cicatrices of those vaccinated thirty or forty years ago, are much larger and deeper than those of ten or fifteen years since. This point is worth remark.	Certainly not.	I have never seen a case where I could trace any of the diseases mentioned to vaccination from the true pustule.	Yes, both as a protection to the individual, and for the safety of the public.
532. Woodforde, F. H., M.D., (Taunton), Physician to Taunton and Somerset Hospital.	I have no doubt that persons properly vaccinated, are in a very large proportion secure from smallpox, and almost absolutely safe from death by that disease, and that re-vaccination after a lengthened period, and when risk is incurred, renders persons quite safe.	I do not believe that individual susceptibility to any other disease is increased by vaccination, or that the health is in any other way disadvantageously affected thereby.	No.	I do.

	I. *Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of smallpox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?*	II. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of smallpox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?*	III. *Have you any reason to believe or suspect (a) that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been the vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; (b) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?*	IV. *Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?*
533. Woodhouse, J., M.D., (Hertford), Surgeon to the Infirmary.	None whatever.	No.	(*a*) I do not believe this myself. (*b*) No.	I do.
534. Woodhouse, R. T., M.D., (Reading), Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital and to the Reading Dispensary.	I have not any doubt on these points.	I never knew any such results to follow the use of the vaccine virus.	I have not met with such results from vaccination, when properly and carefully performed.	I do.
535. Worthington, W. C., (Lowestoft), Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary.	I do not entertain any doubt whatever.	My experience, which has been considerable, has not led me to any such conclusion.	I do not believe that such is ever the case; or if so, it is of rare occurrence.	I am decidedly of such an opinion.
536. Wright, Thos., M.D., (Cheltenham,) Surgeon to the Hospital.	I have none. (As a pupil attended 60 cases of smallpox: the only fatal ones were in persons who had not been vaccinated.)	I have no such suspicion or belief.	I have known certain cutaneous diseases to arise after vaccination, which has been regarded by the parents of the child as the cause of the same; but I have not been able to satisfy myself of the connexion.	I do.
537. Wright, Thomas, M.D., (Nottingham), Surgeon to the General Hospital.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
538. Yonge, Jas., M.D., (Plymouth), Physician to the Hospital.	I have no doubt whatever on this point, and that careless or unprofessional vaccination is the chief cause of many apparent failures in security. I venture to state the following proof of effective protection. I was some years since called to see a child, in very hot weather, in a close room in a confined street in Plymouth, with some fever and incipient eruption. I was unable to decide on the definite character of the eruption, and called again the next day, when there was no doubt of its being a severe case of smallpox. I directed the vaccinator of the Dispensary to vaccinate three other children who were in the same room; but, on coming the next day, was disappointed at not finding it done. I then wrote a note, and it was done accordingly. The child I first saw died of as severe confluent smallpox as I ever saw. The other three children may fairly be supposed to have been infected. Both disorders proceeded in due course, but the worst of the three who had been vaccinated had not 30 pustules, and the mildest not ten.	None whatever.	None whatever.	Very decidedly; as, at the lowest rate of benefit assigned to vaccination, it must be a great boon to infant children. P.S. It is most likely that cases similar to the one I have stated have occurred to many others. But it must be considered to be a very strong evidence of the modifying and protective influence of vaccination, and the particulars may be relied on as accurate. Mr. Dunning, a zealous promoter of vaccination, and an early correspondent of Dr. Jenner, was very anxious I should publish it when it occurred. It certainly also answers very decidedly the fourth query.
539. Young, J. Forbes, M.D., (London).	I have no doubt but vaccination confers a large amount of exemption from the attacks of smallpox, and absolute security against death by it. I have not, in 40 years' practice, met with a fatal case of smallpox after vaccination.	This is a point that has never been put to me, and has never occurred to me; but I do not think that less susceptibility of one disease increases the liability to others; and I cannot believe that health is materially affected by such an occurrence.	I have seen the true Jennerian vesicle, at least I believe so, to have been attended with very considerable disturbance, and in children of different families, but not of a syphilitic character. It might have been scrofulous, but that peculiarity might have been inherent previously in the children.	I do recommend its universal adoption; and that it should be enforced at early periods of life, and recommended to be repeated, at least once, after puberty.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX J.

Alphabetically arranged.

REMARKS on the alleged TRANSMISSIBILITY of SYPHILIS by Vaccination.—By WM. ACTON, Esq.

IN answer to your third question, "Has lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle ever been a vehicle of syphilitic infection to the vaccinated person?" I unhesitatingly affirm that I have never witnessed a single case which would bear out the supposition. I have, however, been consulted on several of these supposed cases, shewing that there are members of the profession who still entertain the opinion that such a mode of infection is possible; but in all these doubtful cases, I have been enabled to point out the sources of error, which I will shortly enumerate, as well as the reasons, founded on numerous experiments, which induce me to believe that a syphilitic taint cannot enter the system in this way. I have been more particular in investigating such cases from the conviction that syphilis is the only disease which can offer positive proof of the existence or non-existence of hereditary infection, inasmuch as it (syphilis) cannot be conveyed into the system either by the air we breathe, the food we swallow, or arise from the situation we live in; circumstances which may become sources of the other hereditary taints you allude to.

In the first place, I may be and have been told, that it was only after vaccination that the syphilitic taint appeared, the infant and the parents having been previously free from all traces of disease. In the opinion of some this is conclusive evidence of the mode of entry of the poison into the child's system. In several such instances that I have witnessed, my opponents have been unable to satisfy me that the child, from whom the virus was taken was a syphilitic infant; as I urge that we must not assume this important point, as is often done.

I have not alone, however, pointed out this source of error, but I have recalled to the recollection of those professional men who have consulted me a law which appeared to have escaped them, that syphilis in infants does not usually appear at birth; the child is born healthy, often is a very fine child, and it is from ten days to six weeks after birth that syphilitic symptoms appear; hence the reason why the apparent syphilitic infection follows vaccination. Under such circumstances, all that I can admit is, that vaccination does not prevent the development of syphilitic symptoms.

Another law is equally known to those who see syphilitic children, that if an infant is born with the syphilitic taint, the disease may not shew any external marks of its being in the system until some exposure or depressing cause comes into operation. Such may be vaccination: for no one will deny that the maturation of the vesicle is often attended with derangement of the child's health; and in such cases the evolution of the hereditary disease occurs as a natural consequence of a well-recognised law.

Another frequent source of error is diagnosis. I have given instances in the last edition of my work on Disease of the Urinary and Generative Organs, and have seen others since, in which children are said to have been the subjects of syphilitic taint who laboured under eczema, lepra, and papular eruptions, which the evolution of the vesicle had brought about. No specific treatment had been resorted to, and yet the child perfectly recovered. Seen by other persons, such instances might and have been called cases of children labouring under syphilitic taint introduced into the system by vaccination.

Although I have for a long time been fully convinced that infection cannot be thus introduced into the system, I have never felt myself justified in directly vaccinating healthy children from the virus of vesicles obtained from syphilitic infants; nor, to my knowledge, has any one else attempted it. The results, I feel convinced, would be negative, and the practice would be unattended with ill consequences. I venture to affirm this from the impossibility of inoculating secondary symptoms, which, in spite of all our numerous experiments, we have never succeeded in producing. Not only has the lancet been used, but portions of the secretion have been applied for lengthened periods to the skin of the person we wished to infect. In the last edition of my work, I have given an instance of a prolonged contact of two persons sleeping together; yet, even in this case, no contamination took place. A few exceptional cases have been cited by others of an opposite kind: but, on investigation, the sources of error have been shewn to arise from a want of the ordinary precautions which, when taken, proved to the operator the cause of his experiments differing from the general result.

If, however, we distinctly say, the lymph of the Jennerian vesicle is unable to contaminate the infant, there are plenty of other sources which we may choose from. Thus the fœtus may be infected by the father or by the mother; and, as shewn in my late work, infection may come, not from the legal or putative father, but from the true father (maybe a stranger) who is often not forthcoming when the case is investigated. Experience teaches the private practitioner that these sources of the taint are the most frequent; and it is to these we must look, and not to vaccination, as the cause of the complaint.

Notes on the Queries as to Vaccination sent from the Board of Health. By W. P. Alison, M.D., F.R.S.E., Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Edinburgh.

The question, whether successful vaccination gives security to a great majority of mankind against any attack of small-pox in future life, and to a much greater majority against fatal small-pox, has been generally regarded in this country for the last half-century as practically decided in the affirmative. And it is important again to consider the evidence on which this decision has been formed, were it for no other reason than this; that, if that evidence is truly insufficient, henceforth it must be held to be impossible to establish any proposition as to the external causes of diseases by statistical inquiry and reasoning; and the science of etiology (*i. e.* of all such causes of disease, which is rested mainly on that ground, and which is thought to be the rational foundation for measures for the prevention of diseases) must be held to have no such foundation as can afford any security for practical usefulness.

The questions, whether any other diseases can be introduced into the human body by vaccination; whether the body, by successful vaccination, is rendered more liable to scrofula; whether any other epidemic diseases are rendered either more common or more dangerous by the influence of vaccination, or by the prevention of small-pox,—these are quite distinct from the question *as to the power of vaccination to prevent that disease*, which first demands consideration. They are all capable of decision in the present imperfect state of pathology (the science of the nature of diseases) only in the same way; by the force of numbers; and they were all agitated and determined in that way, so far as the facts then known admitted of their decision, when vaccination was first introduced into this country. There can be no objection to their being agitated again after the facts which are believed to suffice for the decision of the first question have been fully considered: but the first object is, to consider whether or not we have at this time, in the matter of cow-pox, a power at our command, capable, if duly employed, of depriving the poison of small-pox of all fatal influence over an immense majority of mankind. And on this subject there has been quite sufficient information collected, since the date of the papers which were held decisive of the question fifty years ago, to show that the same inference it still inevitable, and that he who disputes it is equally unreasonable as he who opposes, in like manner, any proposition in Euclid.

Of course, when I say that there has been ample evidence to decide this question statistically, I mean to refer to cases where we have not only the negative evidence of large numbers of persons duly vaccinated not having subsequently been affected with small-pox, but the positive evidence of such duly vaccinated persons having been subsequently, most of them repeatedly, or for a long time together, exposed to the contagion of small-pox, *i. e.* placed in the same circumstances in which unvaccinated persons have been very generally affected, and many of them died of the small-pox; these vaccinated persons have nevertheless escaped, most of them without any indication of disease.

To show that this is the light in which I have always regarded such collections of facts, I quote one sentence from my own lectures, written as long ago as 1820–21, and repeated almost every winter since then:—"You "will remember that the question is, not how many vaccinated persons never take small-pox, but how many "vaccinated persons are fully exposed to the contagion of small-pox, and escape without any disease; and "our assertion is, that, so far as is yet known, absolute protection of the human constitution is the rule, and "the occurrence of any disease is the exception." And then I have proceeded further to show, that it is still doubtful how far the occurrence of that exceptional disease (particularly of the modified small-pox) after the cow-pox is more frequent, or whether it is more severe than formerly; but that, so far as yet known, the modified small-pox, which is the worst thing that need be apprehended in a duly vaccinated person, from the poison of small-pox, is nearly devoid of danger, simply because the modification consists essentially in shortening the course of the inflammation, and, by consequence, cutting off the secondary fever which has been long recognized as the dangerous part of the small-pox.

If, by evidence of this positive character, we establish this proposition, we may surely assert that the *onus probandi* rests heavily on those who, in the face of such evidence, would dissuade any portion of mankind from using a power, granted by our Creator, of so extensive application and so beneficent effect.

The arguments which I understand to be now employed in favour of a change in the present state of the law as to vaccination in England, and against the introduction of such a law into Scotland as would make vaccination compulsory, are exactly the same as were fully considered in a paper written by the late Lord Jeffrey, when editor of the Edinburgh Review, and published in that Review (vol. ix. p. 32) in 1807: to which it may be well to refer, as the opinion of a non-professional man, but a man known to be thoroughly practised in the examination of evidence in courts of law, precisely similar to that on which statistical arguments as to the external causes of diseases are founded.

Lord Jeffrey states, in regard to Dr. Jenner's first recommendation of vaccination as preferable to inoculation for small-pox as protecting against the disease, that it was "not until he vaccinated some hundred "children, and put them, at different intervals, to the test of inoculation for small-pox without effect, that "he ventured to publish his discovery in the year 1798 in a treatise, followed up the year after by a still "longer list of such experiments and observations." To the same purpose he observes, that, when the practice of vaccination was discussed and confidently recommended in 1800 by all the eminent practitioners in

London, this was done only after full consideration of its efficacy as compared with inoculation for small-pox, and that Dr. Woodville in particular, physician to the Small-pox Hospital, then stated, that within the last six months he had vaccinated there 7,500 persons, the half of whom had been since inoculated with small-pox matter without the slightest effect being produced in any one instance. (Ed. Rev. vol. ix. p. 38.)

There having been from this early date such positive proof of the power of regular vaccination over the poison of small-pox, it became generally agreed that the *onus probandi* fell upon those who opposed the practice. Many cases were soon stated in which it was alleged that the process had failed to give the desired protection, but, on examination of these cases, it may be stated with perfect confidence, that the general result was,—either that the vaccination had been demonstrably imperfect and had left no regular mark on the arm, or that, if small-pox did occur after vaccination, such small-pox was modified and nearly quite devoid of danger.

If these things are so, it follows neccessarily that the protection given by vaccination, although not absolute, is the best protection that we have against danger from the disease; besides being the only one which can be employed without danger to others; the inoculated small-pox being equally infectious, that is, implying an equal danger to others, as the natural small-pox, whereas the inoculated cow-pox has no infectious property.

From this it distinctly followed, that although these cases imposed upon medical men the task of inquiring further into the conditions and the marks of perfect vaccination, and likewise into those of modified small-pox as compared with those of inoculated small-pox (which, accordingly, was very carefully done) yet they afforded no argument whatever against the general use of the greatly stronger and perfectly safe security of vaccination in preference to the greatly weaker security of small-pox inoculation, especially as the latter was always attended with more or less of risk of extension of the malignant disease to others.

Of similar positive evidence as to the power of vaccination, duly conducted, over the extension and the danger of small-pox, the next decisive examples that were recorded, so as to be generally known in this country, were contained in Mr. Cross's "History of the Variolous Epidemic at Norwich, in the year 1819."

The town of Norwich appears, from Mr. Cross's statements, to have been nearly or entirely free from small-pox from 1805 till 1807; again, from 1809 till 1813; and again, from 1813 till the end of the summer of 1818, when it was introduced by a girl who had lately arrived from York with her parents, and having been exposed to the infection on the road, had fallen ill of the disease in Norwich. Several cases took their origin from this in the latter part of 1818, two of which were fatal. In January 1819, a druggist inoculated three children for small-pox, thereby helping to keep up the contagion. In February the disease got into one of the great charity schools, from which it extended to all quarters of the city, and "laid the foundation," says Mr. Cross, "for the most extensive destruction of human life that has ever, I believe, taken place in "Norwich in the same space of time, from any other cause than plague."

In this year 530 persons died of small-pox within the limits of the bills of mortality, which do not include several hamlets in the neighbourhood, where it also prevailed. Mr. Cross adds, that having found, by observation derived from various sources, that about one in six of all who were affected with the disease died of it, he is satisfied that "considerably above 3,000 individuals, or a thirteenth part of the whole population of Norwich, had the small-pox that year."

He kept a regular register of the effects produced by the contagion in 112 families, comprising 603 persons, into which it was introduced. In these families 297 had had small-pox before and escaped; 91 had been vaccinated and escaped except three, who had the mild disease or modified small-pox, to be mentioned afterwards; 200 who were unprotected took regular small-pox, with the mortality of 1 in 6; and 15, although unprotected, escaped, of which number 10 had been likewise exposed to the contagion before with impunity, implying a peculiarity of constitution long known to exist.

In all, he thinks, "not more than 1 in 20 vaccinated persons will be found to be in any way affected "by the most intimate exposure to small-pox; or less than 1 in 50 will have the disease in a form answering "even to the generally received description of modified small-pox."

Mr. Cross quotes an Account of an Epidemic Small-pox in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, in the years 1814–17, collected and arranged by Dr. Elsasser, after an examination of all the official returns of the medical men to the Government, by which it appears that precisely similar effects have been produced there as in this country by the contagion of small-pox. Precisely similar facts were also observed in an epidemic small-pox which occurred at Rotterdam in 1817 and 1818, and is described by Dr. Hodenpyl (pp. 178, 179).

Mr. Cross's work contains farther evidence of the practical efficacy of measures taken for enforcing vaccination on populations in different countries, at times when known to be threatened with epidemic small-pox; evidence which has not the same certain value as that which has been stated, because the proof of exposure to the contagion is there only presumptive; but, on the other hand, as the presumption extends to a much larger number of individuals (excluding, therefore, various chances of unperceived sources of fallacy) it was rightly judged from the first to be of the utmost importance as auxiliary to the former, and since that time has been almost indefinitely extended.

The following fact from the same work, taken in connexion with that stated above, as to the introduction of the disease into Norwich, affords a striking example:—"An individual falling down with the small-"pox in June, in the borough of Thetford, containing about 2,100 inhabitants, Mr. Bailey, surgeon, gave "information of it to the mayor, who immediately called a meeting of the inhabitants, and, from the able way "in which the measure was advocated, vaccination was immediately determined on. The parish officers visited

" every house, made a list of all those liable to the contagion, and threatened to expose any individual who " should refuse vaccination, or submit clandestinely to variolous inoculation. The list thus made was deli- " vered to the two surgeons, and the bellman was employed to announce the hour on the following morning " at which all those requiring it might be vaccinated at the churches of their respective parishes. These " prompt means were apparently successful. About 200 were vaccinated, most of them in the course of two " days, and small-pox extended only to eight or ten persons, all of whom survived."—(Cross on Variolous Epidemic, p. 267.)

From a statement furnished to Mr. Cross by Dr. Gordon, and which he had obtained from an extensive statistical work published in Denmark, it appears that in the city of Copenhagen *alone* 5,500 persons died of small-pox between 1788 and 1800, when vaccination was introduced; whereas the number that died of it in the *whole* Danish dominions from 1802 to 1818 was only 158. It is there the law that all persons shall be vaccinated, and the bishops and magistrates are required to take care that no one be received to confirmation, be permitted to marry, be admitted into any school or public institution, or be bound apprentice to any trade, without complying with this injunction. "An Annual Report is published of the results of vaccination, " which is judged to have been adequate by comparison with the numbers of births and burials" (p. 241).

A still more striking instance was then furnished by the principality of Anspach, in Bavaria, in which, as appears by a table given by Mr. Cross (at p. 248) more than one fortieth of the population, that is probably almost all the children that live to the age of six months, were vaccinated annually. In this district, in the year 1809, there were 4 deaths from small-pox; and since then, up to the end of 1818, not one had died of it. The deaths by small-pox in this district in the three years 1797–9, were above 500 annually, and in 1800 no less than 1,609; and what makes this instance particularly satisfactory, the small-pox prevailed epidemically, and to a great extent, during the four years 1814–17 in every part of the immediately adjoining state of Würtemberg (p. 245).

In Prussia, in which the deaths from small-pox before vaccination was introduced were 40,000 annually, they were under 3,000 in the year 1817, although the population had been considerably increased by accession of territory. And in the department of Breslau, containing above 500,000 inhabitants, and in which one twenty-eighth of the whole population were vaccinated in the year 1818, although small-pox was introduced in the course of that year in nine different places, yet in consequence, as we believe, of the extensive vaccination, and of insulating all who fell down of the disease, only 28 in all took it, and of these 6 died (pp. 244, 245).

It is painful, adds this author, to contrast these undeniable proofs of the power we possess of resisting the invasion of small-pox with the example now before us, where "530 lives were, in less than a year, " sacrificed to this disease in an enlightened city, where humanity abounds, and charity seeks for every " measure to prevent and relieve distress;"* a city previously, it will be observed, for five years at least, absolutely free from small-pox, viz. from 1813 to 1818 (see review in Edinburgh Med. Journal, vol. xvii. p. 116), while the city of Copenhagen had for ten years, at that time, been equally free of the disease.

Again, it is important to attend to the unequivocal evidence that has been put on record of late years as to the power of vaccination in preventing and, where it does not prevent, in modifying small-pox in the Indian possessions of this country; evidence, almost exactly similar to what has been observed in the different parts of Europe already mentioned, and therefore extending the argument to almost any climate on the face of the earth.

In consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in 1830 at many of the stations under the presidency of Bengal, a circular was issued by the Medical Board requesting the medical staff to furnish information on the subject, and more especially desiring a statement of any cases in which small-pox had ensued after vaccination; and the results, collected and reviewed by Messrs. Cameron and Mercer, are in the fifth and sixth volumes of the Calcutta Medical and Physical Transactions. The substance of their conclusions is contained in the following extracts from the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. xliv. p. 489.

According to Mr. Cameron the replies showed that, though small-pox had prevailed extensively, and at some stations assumed the epidemic form, not one case was related of genuine small-pox succeeding to perfect vaccination. This statement has been rather unceremoniously controverted, and of course examined, by Mr. Mercer, who asserts that the deduction is erroneous, and that in the whole of the documents adduced by Mr. Cameron cases are recorded of a virulent and even fatal character of the varioloid disease in small-pox succeeding to vaccination.

On examination of these papers, however, it is gratifying to observe, that, while small-pox unopposed by vaccination continues to preserve its character of a severe, a mutilating, and a fatal disease, yet, as vaccination is becoming more familiar and general, and its real merits are more fully understood by the native population of Hindoostan, the influence of small-pox is progressively diminishing. In the course of eleven years, between the years 1818 and 1829, vaccination has been communicated to 335,575 persons in the presidency of Bengal, or about 33,000 of an annual average; and the reports of the surgeons amply and clearly testify that, though small-pox is still liable to recur from the causes already mentioned, yet the disease is stripped of much of its danger in proportion as the practice of vaccination is extended.

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* "History of the Variolous Epidemic which occurred in Norwich in the year 1819." By John Cross, M.R.C.S. Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. xvii. pp. 130—2.

" The reports of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Mercer therefore concur in showing the justice of the conclusions " which have several times been brought before the public in the pages of this journal. It has been here " repeatedly shown that vaccination is not so perfect and absolute an antidote as Jenner and his immediate " adherents imagined. But it has also been shown, that, while it does not positively exclude an attack of " small-pox, nay, does not prevent in a very small proportion of cases (1 in 5,000) the chance of small-pox " terminating fatally, it reduces that chance to an inconceivably small proportion, deprives the variolous " poison of its most virulent and malignant effects, and must have been the means, under Providence, of pre- " serving not only life, but features, sight, and health, to many thousands."—(Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal.)

" In many cases," says Mr. Cameron, " that had been previously vaccinated a varioloid disease showed " itself, went through its course mildly, and disappeared in a few days. This showed, that, though vaccination " is not so perfect an antidote as it was once thought to be against small-pox, it is at least the best that is to " be had. That this is the state of the fact no one can reasonably deny who considers for a moment the " degree of protection that was actually afforded in the cases mentioned in the replies to the Medical Board's " Circular, even in the midst of a desolating visitation of the disease."

" I am particularly anxious," says Mr. Furnell, Assistant Civil Surgeon at Sylhet, " to have vaccination " established, from having witnessed its utility in the late comparative exemption of this station from the " dreadful ravages of the small-pox in this district."

Mr. A. M. Clarke also, after mentioning that at the city of Mooradabad small-pox had prevailed epidemically, and had destroyed in the course of six months 653 persons, chiefly young, and 598 in the suburbs, adds, that so far as he could ascertain no case of small-pox after vaccination occurred in Mooradabad, and that the extreme prevalence and fatality of the disease had served to remove the prejudices of the natives against vaccination; for they observed that vaccinated persons escaped small-pox, when others were ill on every side; and, in consequence, Mr. C. had daily numerous applications to vaccinate both old and young.—(" On Vaccination in Calcutta," by William Cameron, Esq. Med. and Phys. Transactions of Calcutta, vol. v. p. 385. Edinb. Med. Journal, vol. xliv. pp. 489–492.)

Similar observations, as to the frequent occurrence and the occasional epidemic extension of small-pox, have been recorded, both in the Mauritius and in Ceylon, and the power of vaccination has been equally manifest to the medical observer and to the natives themselves.

The extensive and careful observations on all epidemic diseases which Dr. Stark has had the means of making since he became Superintendent of Medical Statistics under the Registration Act in Scotland, have shown that both the preventive power and the mitigating power, above illustrated, of vaccination over small-pox, continue to show themselves just in like manner, and, as far as can be ascertained, in very exactly the same degree in Scotland, where the disease has repeatedly threatened to become epidemic of late years. The most striking example was at Dundee, and has been recorded in his Report (for Jan. 1856) of the mortality of the eight principal towns in Scotland. In that month, the whole deaths in these eight towns, from the zymotic class, amounted to 554, and constituted 27 per cent. of the total mortality. The prevalence of epidemic small-pox in Dundee caused this proportion to be greatly exceeded in that town; thus, while in Edinburgh the mortality from the zymotic class of diseases constituted only 21 per cent. of the total deaths, in Perth and Paisley 22 per cent., in Glasgow 23, in Leith 26, in Greenock 28, and in Aberdeen 30 per cent., the proportion in Dundee was so high as 45 per cent. of the total deaths.

Small-pox was still on the increase in Dundee during January, and manifesting itself as an epidemic in October,—it caused 19 deaths in that month; in November 25; in December 51; but during January not fewer than 95 persons fell victims to that loathsome disease. The deaths from the single disease constituted not less than 30 per cent. of the total mortality, a mortality which has been exceeded by no single disease in Dundee during the last 10 years, with the exception of the epidemic typhus, in the month of November 1847, when the deaths therefrom numbered 108, and the fatal cholera epidemic of 1849, when the deaths from that disease during the months of July, August, and September, numbered respectively 209, 420, and 159. Most of the victims of the small-pox had not been vaccinated; and the remarks of the registrar (not medical) of the second district of Dundee are well worthy of serious consideration:—" Since this disease broke out last " year," says he, " I have been carefully observing the various cases (deaths) registered, and from these " observations, and the information I have acquired by conversing with the parents and medical gentlemen of " the district, I am under the conviction, that if the vaccination of their children was rendered imperative " on all parents the severity of the disease would be greatly mitigated, and many precious lives would be " saved. In confirmation I may state, that out of the last 30 cases (deaths) I have registered there has not " been one child that was properly vaccinated, and that there are several families who have lost one or " more of their children who had not been vaccinated, while their other children who were ill at the same " time, but had been vaccinated, recovered. These are common cases, and, I think, plainly point out the " necessity there is for legislative measures being taken to enforce the fulfilment of the duty of vaccination " on all parents."

In the other towns the mortality from small-pox is either trifling or the disease is altogether absent. (" Monthly Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, with the Causes of Death at Four Periods of Life; January, 1856.")

Some months afterwards, and on a more general review of the mortality of 1856, Dr. Stark observes :— "Small-pox has appeared here and there, chiefly in over-crowded localities, and where the sanitary arrange- "ments were defective. After the conclusive evidence which has been again and again furnished, relative to "the protecting powers of vaccination against that loathsome disease, it is surprising that parents do not "protect their children against its ravages by having them vaccinated."

Several of the registrars append to their returns notes bearing on this point. Thus, the registrar of St. Nicholas' district, Aberdeen, remarks, that "During the quarter there have been 24 deaths from small- "pox, in all which cases, with one or two exceptions, the persons had not been vaccinated." The registrar of Old Kilpatrick, in Dumbartonshire, states, that "Five children, all under 8 years of age, have died from "small-pox, and they were not vaccinated." The registrar of Kirkmichael, in the county of Ayr, remarks of the deaths of small-pox, that "none of the deceased were vaccinated," adding that, "when vaccination has "been attended to the cases have been of a mild type."—(Quarterly Return of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of Scotland; Quarter ending September 30, 1856; p. 4.")

It thus appears, that while the effects of duly conducted vaccination upon small-pox appear to be almost exactly the same as fifty years ago, the extension of small-pox among unvaccinated children in Scotland is still such, and its increase in the form of epidemics from time to time so rapid, that the deaths from this disease (never less, of late years, than 2 per cent. of the whole annual mortality in the eight large towns of Scotland) should be as great as 30 per cent. in one of them during one month of 1856; and that this should be referable to the neglect of vaccination by the official authorities of this civilised and enlightened country, at a time when the savages of New Zealand practice vaccination willingly and generally, and in the opinion of the English medical officers in that part of the world, keep their country absolutely free from that disease.

As to the evidence lately brought forward in England it cannot be necessary to go into details. The virulence of the contagion still shows itself, but its extension is distinctly circumscribed in London, the fatal cases having gradually declined from 328 in the first quarter of 1855 to 74 in the last quarter of 1856. How much of the protection which must exist against the disease has been given by vaccination, and how much by previous small-pox, I know no means of judging accurately in civil life; but in the army it appears, from the statements of Dr. Balfour and Dr. Seaton, that about 78 per cent. are protected by vaccination and 22 per cent. by previous small-pox, and that the protection is such that the whole annual ratio of cases of small-pox occurring in the army, although exposure has been pretty frequent, has not been more than one in 2,000 men. And of the boys admitted into the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea since 1803, it appears that only 37 have had small-pox subsequently to admission, and of the remaining 5,743, 1,950 appear to have been protected by previous small-pox, and 3,824 by vaccination.—(See Dr. Seaton's paper in "Journal of Public Health," January, 1857.)

Again, while the annual mortality in Great Britain and Ireland from small-pox alone at the end of the last century was not less than 35,000, the average annual mortality in England and Wales from small-pox for seven years, up to 1853, was reduced to 5,412, in a population which had increased to nearly 18,000,000; and of these 5,412 (three fourths of whom, at least, were under the age of five) it appears distinctly that an immense majority had never been vaccinated.

These facts having been clearly ascertained, it is not surprising that in foreign countries, particularly in Sweden, Bohemia, Venice, and Lombardy, the mortality from small-pox which was 65 in the 1,000 (as proportioned to the whole mortality) at the time when the only protection that was sought was by inoculation for small-pox itself, should now have fallen to 7 in the 1,000, or even 2 in the 1,000 (as shown by a Report of a Committee of the Epidemilogical Society, Parliamentary Paper of 1853) since vaccination has been compulsory in those countries; nor that Dr. Seaton should report, that while nearly 2,000 communications have passed through his hands in the last four years from practitioners in various parts of Britain and the British Colonies, where small-pox had appeared, many of them recommending improvement and extension of vaccination, not one has recommended that vaccination should be given up, and protection sought by inoculation for the small-pox.

Nor is it surprising that M. Bousquet, who has been since 1824 the best authority in France on the subject of vaccination and its effects, should strongly recommend re-vaccination rather than inoculation for small-pox, as a protection against a threatening epidemic, and should refer with confidence to various parts of Germany where this has been practised, as he believes, with the best effect see "Bulletin de l'Academie de Medicine, en Archives Generales," Juillet, 1856, p. 111) in illustration of the difference of the two modes of protecting a population.

But it does appear surprising that, in the face of such facts, an attempt should be made to retard the progress which it was hoped the British Legislature was making to assimilate itself, as regards the protection of the population from small-pox, to what has been for many years past generally understood as the duty of the Government of a civilized and intelligent people in other parts of Europe.

I am aware that, both in France and in Germany of late years, some medical men have expressed doubts as to the power of vaccination, and especially have endeavoured to renew the original argument against the practice; an argument founded on the supposition that other epidemic, and especially other eruptive, diseases,

may either be aggravated or "turned inwards," and be part of the cause of dangerous affections of the bowels, often attending, or attended by, typhoid fever. But this is exactly the same argument as was employed by Dr. Brown of Musselburgh and others, as well as by the authors mentioned in Lord Jeffrey's review, fifty years ago; and as the attention of practitioners at that time was very fully directed to the subject, particularly between the years 1815 and 1820, it was generally allowed in Scotland that no reasonable objection to vaccination existed, it may be safely assumed that no evidence appeared of its producing any such injurious effect on any other epidemic disease. Certainly there have been since 1815 various epidemics in Scotland, of measles, hooping-cough, at least two varieties of continued fever, of scarlet fever (the most malignant of any in its effects on children), as well as of cholera; and not only has no observation been made by any practitioners of high character of vaccinated children having suffered more than others from these diseases, but the cases we have seen, and the descriptions that we have of all the different epidemics, have shown that these different diseases have presented the same characteristic symptoms and the same remarkable varieties, as were known and described long before vaccination was heard of. At present we know that the town of Dundee, which suffered so severely by small-pox in the early part of last year, has had, besides, a virulent epidemic scarlatina, causing 90 deaths, or 22 per cent. of the whole mortality in that town in the two months of October and November. And similar observations may be made on hooping-cough and measles early in the season. So that there is no reason whatever to suppose that neglect of vaccination, and the prevalence of small-pox, have had any favourable effect on the constitutions of the children of that town as regards other epidemics.

In regard to scrofula, in all its forms, it has always been taught in the Scottish medical schools that it frequently occurred as a *sequela* of small-pox; and this disease has been regarded as therefore frequently a mutilating when it was not a fatal one; and whatever diminishes the frequency and fatality of small-pox must therefore be thought likely to diminish rather than increase the tendency to scrofula.

Lastly, in considering the question of vaccination as compared with inoculation for small-pox (taking the case of an adult individual proposing to protect himself against this disease) we must always remember that the former process involves no risk whatever to any one not acted on, whereas the latter cannot be performed without more or less of risk of infection to others. The introduction of the former into any population, therefore, even supposing it to be a sin as regards the patient himself, is no crime as regards his neighbours; whereas the latter must, in any case, be a crime of more or less, sometimes of extreme, malignity towards others.

The following quotation from Lord Jeffrey's paper, formerly quoted, illustrates this difference of the two processes very distinctly:—

"The advantages of vaccination, according to the report of its advocates, are,—(1) that the disease which "it communicates is not in any degree infectious; (2) that it is as effectual a preventive of small-pox as the "old inoculation; and (3) that it produces a disease infinitely milder and less hazardous than arose from the "former practice.

"Of these three invaluable properties ascribed to cow-pox by its admirers, the *first* is unequivocally "admitted by its opponents: the disease is universally allowed not to be infectious. If there be any "ground for ascribing the other properties to it, this alone must be admitted to give it an immense advantage. "If it be but *nearly* as safe a disease as inoculated small-pox, or *nearly* as effectual a preventive, it must be "incalculably preferable to it, with a view to the interests of society. By inoculating small-pox the hazard "of the community is inevitably increased; and as the disease is extremely infectious, it is evidently quite "impossible to aim at its extirpation by the continuance of the practice. By vaccination no malady can be "propagated beyond the person of the patient; and if he be effectually withdrawn from the risk of small-pox "contagion, it is evident that a prospect is held out of finally extirpating that tremendous distemper "altogether. In inoculation, we can only hunt the wild tigers with the tame ones, and therefore can never "exterminate the breed. In vaccination, we run them down with other animals, and, with due exertions, may "clear the country of them entirely." (Review of Papers on Vaccine Inoculation, by Robt. Willan, M.D., and others; Edinb. Rev. 1806; vol. ix. p. 50.)

REMARKS in reference to the Question whether "Vaccinated Persons, in being rendered less susceptible of Small-pox, become more susceptible of any other Infective Disease, or of Phthisis."—By Dr. BALY, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, F. R. S.

No facts that I have met with have led me to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis. Other infectious diseases are observed to spread according to laws of their own, and almost without exception they attack persons of the lower classes of society, amongst whom vaccination is much neglected, with more frequency and more virulence than those of the higher classes who have, with few exceptions, been vaccinated.

Phthisis is, in a very large proportion of cases, inherited. It then often affects several children of a family; and it does this with more certainty among the lower than among the higher classes, although vaccination is much more generally practised among the latter. Phthisis also arises independently of here-

ditary predisposition, in single individuals of different families, owing usually to some special circumstances having weakened or disturbed the health. And this, too, occurs much more frequently in the lower than in the higher classes of society.

A French author has propounded the notion that typhoid fever, or intestinal typhus, is only the internal form of small-pox; and maintains that vaccination, while it prevents the development of small-pox on the outer surface of the body, merely turns it upon the internal surface of the bowels. He seems to base this theory chiefly on two grounds:—(1) the recent recognition of the typhoid fever; and (2) the fancied resemblance of form between the intestinal disease in this fever and the eruption on the skin in small-pox.

This theory must appear utterly absurd to any physician well acquainted with the two diseases; but, as it might, nevertheless, be received by the laity as a valid argument against vaccination, I venture to state some of the facts which show its futile character.

With regard to the recent recognition of typhoid fever as a distinct fever attended by peculiar diseased changes in the bowels, it may be sufficient to say that at the time when this discovery was made, namely, the beginning of the present century, the anatomy of diseases had been only partially and imperfectly cultivated, and the exact characters of many internal diseases now familiar to us were yet unknown; and that no good writer has doubted the previous existence of typhoid fever, although the descriptions of it left by the early physicians are vague and indistinct.

The supposed resemblance between the intestinal disease of the fever and the eruption of small-pox has no real existence. The former affects, almost exclusively, certain oval patches of glandular structure, situated at certain spots along the interior of one portion of the bowels. The small-pox eruption appears as small distinct pimples, which may form on any part of the surface of the skin. These pimples, when the disease reaches its height, contain "matter," and are called pustules; and such pustules are often seen even on the interior of the mouth, throat, and windpipe. The disease in the bowels in typhoid fever, on the other hand, never presents pustules containing matter. Moreover, the general symptoms, the course, and the duration of the one disease are unmistakeably different from those of the other disease.

Small-pox, again, is a highly contagious disease; and the only known source of the virus producing it is the bodies of persons already suffering from the disease. Typhoid fever is only in a slight degree infectious, and the miasma which gives rise to it is developed in the atmosphere.

Lastly, the essential difference between the two diseases, and their independence the one of the other, is clearly shown by the fact that in localities of limited extent one of them often prevails with severity without the other appearing; while even in London, though both are at all times present to a greater or less extent, they attain respectively their highest degrees of prevalence very generally at different times.

Remarks on the alleged Transmission of Diseases by Vaccination.—By Robert Ceely, Esq., of Aylesbury.

In regard to the propagation of scrofula by vaccine inoculation, I think it not improbable that the "irritable" vesicles, which scrofulous skins sometimes yield, may occasionally be productive of *local* irritation in peculiar skins, to which the lymph of such vesicles has been injudiciously transferred. But I do not believe that any constitutional taint has ever been thus communicated.

In regard to the propagation of syphilis concurrently with vaccina, I have never witnessed such result, but must refer you to "Traité Theorique et Pratique des Maladies de la Peau," par F. Rayer, tome prem. p. 611, sec. 484, as to the possibility.

I do not believe that many educated practitioners have unintentionally propagated any other disease instead of vaccination, though I do know that such an act has often been imputed with more or less of plausibility. I have known *erythema* and *erysipelas* propagated from "irritable," or ruptured, or late, or exhausted vesicles, or from apparently healthy vesicles in a child who had a blister behind the ear, or from lymph decomposed by long keeping in a fluid state. I have also known *impetigo* and *ecthyma* result from genuine lymph from a healthy subject transferred to an *apparently* healthy skin, these troublesome diseases superseding the vaccine altogether. But all these are rare events, and most of them more or less avoidable. There can be no doubt, however, that the vaccine secondary fever and cutaneous local inflammation will excite in predisposed subjects eruptions of *strophulus, eczema, lichen*, &c., &c., *just as small-pox, measles, scarlatina, dentition, and other febrile diseases are known to do.* And I have contended, and do contend, that there is a secondary vaccine eruption often observed, especially in young and healthy children with tense, sanguine skins, in warm weather.

It is a true *vaccine* "secondary" eruption. It is often seen in the cow with vaccina. I have seen it also in the vaccinated dog. In all it occurs on or about the acme and decline of the vaccine disease. It appears in solitary or grouped papulæ which, in less than 24 hours, become vesicular, running the course of varicella. I have occasionally seen it so severe as to create serious indisposition from its extent on the cutaneous and mucous surfaces. These I have alluded to in my papers, in Transactions of the Provincial Med. and Surg. Ass^{n}, Vol. 8, p. 135, and Vol. 10, p. 231. I have coloured drawings of this eruption in the cow, the dog, and

in children, in all stages. But the lymph of this secondary vaccine vesicular eruption is not contagious, nor does the disease leave any permanent evil.

It may be confidently asserted, from reason and experience, that the alleged transmission of diseases by vaccine inoculation is equally applicable to small-pox inoculation; that all the accidents and contingencies admitted to result from the practice of the former are far more likely to arise from the greater local and constitutional disturbance consequent on the practice of the latter; and that if half the intelligence, care, and circumspection formerly bestowed on small-pox inoculation were devoted to the practice of vaccination, the results would be far more satisfactory in all respects.

But the judicious and skilful performance of vaccination ought never to be attended with pernicious effects, and the occurrence of harmless or avoidable accidents inculcate only the necessity of greater attention, but constitute no valid objection to a practice so fraught with benefits to mankind.

NOTES on the SECURITY given by VACCINATION, and on certain Objections urged against its Practice.—
By Dr. FROSCH, Public Vaccinator to the Town and Commune of Wittingau, in Bohemia.

1st Proposition.—Vaccination protects from attacks of small-pox, under certain restrictions, during the whole life of the individual.

For the attainment of that end, it is necessary that attention should be paid to certain rules, which will be enumerated below, and which the author of this paper guarantees as effectual, grounding his assertion upon the large number of 28,000 vaccinations and 2,000 re-vaccinations, which he practised with his own hand, in his official capacity.

(1.) An effectual and conscientious fulfilment of duties on the part of the vaccinator, combined with scientific zeal and attentive examination of the individual from whom the vaccine matter is taken.

(2.) Originally fresh and fluid vaccine lymph, inoculated upon perfectly healthy and vigorous children, during the warm period of the spring.

(3.) Well timed charging of the lancet with the vaccine lymph, and transplantation of the same from one individual to the other, from arm to arm, in the fluid form, on the seventh or at the most on the eighth day. Under such circumstances, two punctures upon each arm are sufficient.

(4.) Each punctured spot should rise on the fourth day; whereupon reaction, accompanied by slight fever, appears between the fourth and fifth day of infection. Each raised spot, from the fifth to the seventh day, turns into a pustule of the size of a pea, which is filled with clear lymph, and surrounded by an inflammatory areola one inch and a half in diameter.

(5.) The pustules thus produced should collapse between the ninth and tenth day, and dry into a horny blackish scab, which falls off from the twenty-first to the twenty-fifth day, and leaves on the skin a circular, radiated and whitish cicatrix, in the middle of which a little fossa is observed, which latter persists through life.

Vaccination, practised in the above manner, has proved completely protective of natural small-pox, and the author finds this assertion of his so firmly based upon the satisfactory and practical facts of his experience of thirty years, that he is enabled publicly to reiterate the following opinion:

Vaccination, conscientiously and properly practised, has afforded mankind the expected and absolute protection against variolous contagion, through the whole existence of the individuals subjected to the operation.

As an additional proof of the truth of the above proposition, the author begs to mention the following experiment:

He vaccinated 200 of his patients (who had been subjected to vaccination in the first months of infancy) when they had attained from the tenth to the fifteenth year. The result was a dry, reddish papule, which, after a little titillation, disappeared from the sixth to the seventh day, and left, instead of a cicatrix, merely a little blue mark upon the skin.

There are, however, circumstances when vaccination does not afford a lasting protection, nor guarantee through life against the contagion of small-pox. These circumstances are the following:

The use of vaccine lymph degenerated as to power and intensity (and thus weakened), by—1st, Frequent transplantation: 2dly, by desiccation; or, 3dly, by being taken from an individual whose state of health has not been carefully investigated.

A second infection is in such cases possible, and has actually taken place, as has been proved by experience; but small-pox takes then a milder and modified form, in the shape of a varioloid attack.

The latter is to be looked upon as true small-pox (though much weakened), because it has sprung from the same seed, relatively stunted by imperfect vaccination. The seed has thus produced an altered fruit, through the diminished susceptibility of the organism respecting the influence of contagion, the varioloid affection representing a mezzo-termine between the true and the so-called false small-pox.

The possibility of a gradual weakening of the protective power, and a return of the susceptibility for the contagion of small-pox, after an incomplete vaccination, are therefore not to be doubted and cannot be denied.

But although the above-mentioned incomplete vaccination does not afford a lasting protection, and a perfect guarantee from infection; and although the influence of the vaccine virus goes on becoming weaker and weaker, it must not be assumed that vaccination is worthless; because small-pox, occurring under such circumstances, is not, in general, fraught with any peril. Its course is then mild, almost apyretic; the eruption is papular or tubercular, and does not produce any cutaneous destruction or scars, because pus is rarely formed; and we have none of the fever which is usually connected with the formation of purulent matter. In short, small-pox assumes a milder character, and re-vaccination, may hence be looked upon, when practised upon incompletely vaccinated individuals, as a desirable, advantageous, and hygienic measure.

Now, as the cause of the non-removal of the susceptibility lies, as has been stated above, principally in the use of imperfect, stale, and therefore spoiled vaccine lymph, or in the incomplete cow-pox infection of the patient, his organic susceptibility not being destroyed, we must, keeping in view practical experience, consider re-vaccination as the most satisfactory protective means against the casual infection which may occur under the unfavourable circumstances just alluded to.

The happy results of vaccination and re-vaccination are acknowledged in the humblest classes of society, and the operation is by them eagerly sought for. The people at large highly approve of the vaccination of their children, even when incomplete, partly as a protection against natural small-pox, or at least as a means of diminishing the severity of that disease; because the children are thus saved from the disfigurement of small-pox pits, and even rescued from death. We thus find every one extremely willing, in the whole of Bohemia, to get such children re-vaccinated, with whom vaccination has taken no effect.

It was at one time erroneously suspected that vaccination predisposed to various diseases, as scrofula, syphilis, scarlet fever, rickets, hooping cough, &c., &c.; but extensive experience has set these fears at rest. It is, however, not to be denied that syphilis or scrofula may be transplanted both by irrational modifications in the steps of the operation, and carelessness and ignorance on the part of the medical men entrusted with this doubtless important and useful branch of practice. Hence we must insist upon a careful examination of the individual yielding the lymph, when the latter is to be obtained and transplanted. Sickly children should not be vaccinated at all; and no lymph is, *à fortiori*, to be taken from children in a similar condition. We should, moreover, pay especial attention to the prevailing morbid tendencies of the times.

The author begs, in conclusion, to observe that there are sometimes unfavorable years, in which either certain reigning diseases, or the nature of the lymph itself, have a perverting influence upon vaccination. The results of the operations in the year 1847 may here be cited as an example.

In the year 1847, 121,837 children were vaccinated in Bohemia. Of these children 113,120 presented the true, and 2,101 the false vesicle; and vaccination had no effect upon 6,616 of these infants.

The unfavorable results were principally due to the epidemic of eruptive diseases which broke out in that year; none of the children who had had the true cow-pox vesicle was, however, attacked with the actual small-pox.

Opinion on Vaccination.—By Dr. Hamernik, of Prague.

In answer to the question "whether vaccination protects, in most cases, against small-pox, and in general prevents the latter disease from proving fatal," I have, before giving a reply, to make a few statements in order to elucidate the relations existing between cow-pox and small-pox.

Cow-pox is a morbid state peculiar to the animal just named, and characterized by a crop of pustules. It reigns sometimes epidemically among cows, as small-pox does among human beings; and may be transplanted, by means of inoculation, from cows to the human subject, and vice versâ, under certain not well ascertained circumstances.

Setting aside the rather credible accounts of such an inoculation handed down to us, not only from the ancients, but also from very remote eastern records emanating from India and China, we find that the first punctures with cow-pox virus were made by Jenner upon man, May 14, 1796.* Jenner thought it necessary, in pursuing his investigations, to admit that the vaccine matter was identical with that of the small-pox as developed upon human beings, and hence called cow-pox, *variola vaccina*, which denomination was thought correct by subsequent, even now living, but not unprejudiced observers.

It is, however, found that cow-pox and small-pox present pustules of a different kind, as proved by their physical characters, and by the results of the inoculations made with the matter they respectively secrete. When cow-pox is inoculated to man, we observe that each puncture produces a pustule; the so-called supernumerary pustules also arise by means of inoculation, for they spring up on denuded or irritated cutaneous surfaces by the contact of the pocky matter. But a general eruption of pustules over the whole body has no relation with vaccination, and is to be looked upon as an accidental variolous combination. Cazenave and Schedel (Abrégé Pratique des Maladies de la Peau, Paris, 1838), express themselves as follows respecting these general eruptions: "Ce sont des varioles très légères." Cow-pox can be transplanted upon other human beings with its peculiar characters, and also back again upon the udder of the cow. Not so with

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* An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of Variola Vaccina, London, 1798.

small-pox: for the transplantation of the variolous matter from one individual to the other (a procedure known by the name of *inoculation*) not only gives rise to specific pustules, but also (not unfrequently after a single puncture) to a more or less extensive eruption of pustules over the whole body. Small-pox cannot in any way be transmitted to the cow; but the inoculation of small-pox matter upon the udder of that animal may, in rare cases, produce a pustule different, however, from the cow-pox pustule.* If the matter of the former be inoculated back again upon man, we may have a more or less general variolous eruption. When inoculations are made with a mixture of cow-pox and small-pox matter, two kinds of pustules will be the result; a vaccine pustule on the site of the puncture, and a variolous eruption over the body (Bousquet, Traité de la Vaccine, &c., &c., Paris, 1833). We can, however, hardly help feeling surprised that Jenner advocated the use of the cow-pox matter, and repudiated the inoculation of the pus of small-pox, seeing that he considered both affections of an identical nature.

* For the last fifteen or sixteen years, a large supply of vaccine lymph has been furnished in England by the frequent repetition of proceedings which Dr. Hamernik considers impossible.—J.S.

The immediate and visible results of vaccination are not constantly the same, nor have the causes of its taking effect or not been as yet clearly determined. Vaccination is generally successful with children up to the second year; but it acts upon hardly one third of adults, or of persons of mature age who are subjected to the operation. This last-named proportion was ascertained after the so-called re-vaccinations; and it is quite erroneous to ascribe such ill success to former vaccination, or to the previous occurrence of small-pox in the individuals, as no better result is obtained with adults whether or not they had previously been vaccinated, or suffered from small-pox.

The latter disease presents several forms which have erroneously been called, "*variola vera, modificata* (*varioloïde*) *varicella*, &c., &c." which terms have proved of some advantage to the false doctrines connected with vaccination. All the statistical data of cow-pox and small-pox, based upon these subdivisions, are worthless.

Variola has been observed under the following forms:—Umbilicated pustules (to be seen in variola vera and varioloïde), globular and conical pustules (seen in the above-mentioned varieties), papular elevations (ibidem), vesicles (chicken-pox, vel variola vesiculosa, generally called varicella). All these may appear under the influence of the same cause.

It is now put beyond a doubt, that these different forms of small-pox are of the same nature, that they occur simultaneously upon the same individual when the eruption is extensive, that they represent different degrees of the same disease, and that severe cases of variola may be produced by inoculating either the so-called vesicles (chicken-pox or varicella) or the umbilicated or globular pustules (Rayer, Traité des Maladies de la Peau). It is likewise a great mistake to suppose that small-pox presents different characters according as persons have been vaccinated or not, or have suffered or not from variola.

Hence, the terms "variola vera, modificata, varioloïde, varicella," &c., &c., should not be used at all, as being quite incorrect denominations based upon entirely false assumptions. We should simply say "variola," which general term might be qualified by mentioning the number of the pustules (a matter of great importance), and adding whether they are umbilicated, spherical, conical, or simply vesicular or papular. This system seems to me much more advantageous than the classification proposed by Gregory.

In order to learn what influence the cow-pox has on small-pox, or whether it has any at all, we must investigate, First, what relation these two affections have to one another when they are seen upon the same individual; Second, the characters of small-pox before and after vaccination; and, Third, inquire whether the doctrine of Jenner is not opposed to acknowledged pathological principles.

1. Let us first examine the relations or mutual influence of small-pox and cow-pox when seen upon the same individual.

It has been noticed, that vaccinated persons may be attacked with small-pox, either during the development of the cow-pox pustule, or a few days after the drying of the same. I have myself observed such cases. Legendre mentions four cases that came under his care (Du Développement simultané de la Vaccine et de la Variole, Archives Générales de Médecine, 1844), and adds several cases of Sédillot, Duplan, Lisfranc, Cousture, and Herpin, where children died of small-pox soon after being vaccinated ("faits dans lesquels on voit de jeunes enfants succomber à la variole peu de temps ou immédiatement après avoir été vaccinés").

In the present state of opinion respecting vaccination, it is impossible to lay down rules respecting the measures to be taken in epidemics of small-pox; hence we should not be surprised to hear of the most diametrically opposed views on this subject. On the one hand, we find Husson calling the omission of vaccination a crime, when epidemics of small-pox break out, (Recherches Historiques et Médicales sur la Vaccine, Paris, 1801. Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, 1821); and on the other, Legendre, who says we should refrain from vaccinating young children during an epidemic of small-pox ("il faut bien se garder de vacciner des enfants tres jeunes"); because cow-pox, under such circumstances, favours the development of small-pox ("la vaccination ne parait propre qu'à hâter l'évolution de la variole"). I am convinced, however, that vaccination can neither prevent nor give rise to small-pox, the two affections have no connexion; and I consider, therefore, both the above-mentioned opinions as erroneous. Rilliet and Barthez (Traité Clinique et Pratique des Maladies des Enfants, Paris, 1843) agree with Legendre, and condemn vaccination during epidemics of small-pox, because cow-pox does not prevent the development of small-pox, and is likely to disturb the

regular course of the latter ("semble exercer une perturbation fâcheuse"). In fact, it is not rare to find cow-pox and small-pox luxuriating together upon the same individual.

According to Woodville, Bousquet, and others, the two exanthems do not in such cases militate with one another as to development and progress, and both take their ordinary course. When vaccination is resorted to during the first days of an epidemic of small-pox, both exanthems, in the opinion of Guersant and Blache, go on in the usual manner without disturbing one another ("sans exercer la moindre influence l'une sur l'autre"). Gillette (Des Anomalies de la Vaccine, Journal de Médecine, 1843) says that the earlier eruption usually stifles the later, or at least prevents its development (qui a la priorité d'infection étouffe l'autre, ou en amoindrit les effets").

The truth of the matter is, that a pretty extensively spread epidemic of small-pox often prevents the development of the cow-pox, which circumstance agrees perfectly with the Hippocratic aphorism: "Duobus doloribus simul obortis—vehementior obscurat alterum," exactly as happens when other diseases simultaneously attack the human subject.

We learn from all well marked small-pox epidemics, that cow-pox does not protect from small-pox, even after repeated vaccination; and that the two affections have no relation whatever with each other.* And in this respect I fully agree with the doctrines of Dr. Thomas Brown.†

* See statistics in the third section of the preceding letter, and the statements there quoted from Dr. Thomson with respect to small-pox in Scotland, from Mr. Cross with respect to the epidemic in Norwich, and from M. Bousquet with respect to that in Marseilles.—J. S.

Confidence in vaccination has been much shaken in England by the epidemics of 1825,–38,–40 and –41, and I cannot understand how Dr. Brown could propose the use of inoculation after having so warmly and correctly spoken respecting the giving up of vaccination; just as if nature could be sported with in this (to say the least of it) harmless manner! Vaccination proved likewise useless in the epidemics of Paris (1825) and Marseilles (1828); and it is hardly to be doubted that vaccination would long ago have been abolished if people could, in other countries, as is the case in England, freely express their opinions; and if it were not the interest of appointed vaccinators and other officials to keep the practice of vaccination in statu quo.

There is no value in the statement that incipient epidemics of small-pox were arrested and rendered milder by rapid vaccinations and re-vaccinations, except medical men could control the accuracy of their verdict, as lawyers do, by a new trial. Until they can do that, we must admit that there are individual cases and epidemics of small-pox which prove either light or severe, this having been the case before vaccination, and being likely to continue so, much longer than vaccination will last.

Jenner himself learnt that vaccination was not protective against small-pox (Further Observations on the Variola Vaccina or Cow-pock, London, 1799; his first work, to which I have before referred, was published in 1798!), and the author ascribes his bad cases to the use of imperfect cow-pox matter!! Indeed, the complaints about the unsatisfactory or nugatory protective powers of the cow-pox are as old as vaccination itself; nor will the attempts at changing the cow-pox matter, the re-vaccinations, the use of numerous punctures, and their frequent repetition, help to put erroneous doctrines upon a better footing.

Dr. Thomas Brown says, very justly (loc. cit.), "Re-vaccination will not be able to accomplish what vaccination could not do." I have already stated that the cow-pox matter very seldom took effect upon adults, and that this circumstance could not always be explained by a previous vaccination or attack of small-pox. I may add the fact, that re-vaccinated individuals, upon whom the cow-pox matter took effect, or the contrary, have been seized with small-pox, and that many died of the disease like other people. This is proved by the official results of re-vaccination in the armies of Wurtemberg and Prussia (Heine, Wurtemb. Med. Corr. Blatt. 1834; Lohmeier Med. Zeitsch. 1835). In these official returns there are statistics respecting already vaccinated and non-vaccinated individuals, the natural and modified small-pox, &c., &c.; but I attach no importance to these particulars, because this classification is more or less gratuitous; and because things are admitted in tables like these which are likely to be palatable to gentlemen high in office. Re-vaccinations among civilians are in this country extremely rare, hence I am unable to quote many cases. I only saw two persons who had been re-vaccinated die at the hospital of this city,—a Russian officer in the guards, and a physician from Bremen.

2. I shall now examine the characters of small-pox before and after vaccination.

If vaccination really possessed the properties ascribed to it, a change must long ere this have taken place in the character of small-pox, both of the sporadic and epidemic kind. Historians mention that small-pox made many victims in India and China in very remote times, and that the disease again disappeared for the lapse of many centuries. Such records have also come down to us respecting other diseases. Just as many individuals of the animal and vegetable kingdoms have disappeared in the course of time, so also have great changes taken place in the number and severity of diseases. Small-pox has been minutely described by pathologists before vaccination was introduced, and in such a manner that one would think they had seen the disease in the wards of our hospitals. Indeed, the best pathologists of our own time, who have paid especial attention to small-pox, agree that they could add nothing to the descriptions of the

† An Investigation of the present unsatisfactory and defective State of Vaccination, &c., &c. in a Series of Letters to Dr. George Gregory, Edinburgh and London, 1842.

following authors:—Rhazes (who died at Bagdad A.D. 930, and who went by the name of the Wise), De Variolis et Morbillis, Arabice et Latine; Laudani, 1768. Thos. Sydenham, Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum Acutorum Historiam et Curationem; London, 1675. Rich. Mead, De Variolis et Morbillis Liber; London, 1754. John Huxham, Opera Physico-medica; 1764. Morton, &c. &c. Richard Mead admits a light and severe small-pox, and Huxham has observed such slight epidemics that no fever appeared in the whole course of the disease. At present, pathologists could hardly class such cases with the variola vera; they would, perhaps, call it a variola modificata par excellence, and such cases would figure in the tables as varioloïde, although no signs of cow-pox could be traced in connexion with them, this being simply done in order to square the register satisfactorily. Sydenham noticed that small-pox reigned epidemically almost uninterruptedly from 1667 to 1675, which circumstance would appear rather surprising to an observer residing in a smaller town or in the country, as compared with the present state of things. In large cities like London, Paris, Vienna, and even Prague, it is noticed that small-pox never entirely disappears; the disease has always steadily persevered, and from time to time presents exacerbations.

It may be that in former centuries small-pox assumed more frequently the malignant or hæmorrhagic type than it does now; but this circumstance can in no wise be explained by the intervention of vaccination. Scurvy, putrid fevers, dysentery, &c. &c. appeared more frequently in those times, and hence the similar and not unfrequent type of small-pox. This state of things seems to have been owing to retarded civilization, to poverty and scarcity, which were spread almost generally over the whole continent. An inferior state of social culture goes hand in hand with pauperism, want, and hunger, and is characterised, in the history of medicine, by a proportionate frequency, gravity, and diffusion of various diseases.

It may, finally, be assumed that small-pox, like other diseases, was rendered more fatal by formerly prevailing methods of treatment. If the medical men of those periods had adhered to the simple opinions of Rhazes, which Sydenham fully adopted, they would not have laid themselves open to the above reproach.

I may just mention that medicines were hardly used at all whilst the small-pox ward of the hospital of this country was under my care. The therapeutic measures were confined to the following:—careful ventilation of the wards; almost daily change of bed and body linen; cool acid drinks (lemonade); two or three cups of good and clear beef tea or boiled milk, and frequent enemata of cold water, except the latter were contra-indicated by severe diarrhœa. All these were used during the stage of increased calorification—the period of increased chemical changes and secretions. At the close of the feverish state, or when the eruption had well come out, we employed ablutions with lukewarm water (from 86°—90° Fahr.); when the eruption was very copious in the face, the same warm applications were continued, but a little cooler (77°—86° Fahr.) in the shape of compresses over the face. At the same time the patients had a generous diet. at first milk and boiled eggs, and then meat either boiled or roasted. As to actual medicines, they were had recourse to only in rare cases, in the shape of an opiate in diarrhœa or restlessness.

The results of these measures were so surprisingly favourable that the latter must be looked upon as superior to all methods of treatment hitherto known. The recoveries were very speedy, and the deaths less than 5 per cent.*

It has been maintained that the small-pox pits in the face are very seldom seen since the introduction of vaccination. The mechanism by which those pits or marks are formed has only recently been known. They, namely, arise from the so-called corrosive properties of the matter contained in the pustules (or exudation), by which the cutis vera is more or less cauterised, the cutaneous wounds healing, after the recovery of the patient, into the well-known cicatrices.

Opportunities are generally afforded to study these lesions of the face upon the dead body, as patients often die when the matter contained in the pustules is of the kind above mentioned. It is impossible now to ascertain whether such pustules occurred relatively oftener in former times than they do now; although what has been said above of the relative malignancy of small-pox seems to answer the inquiry in the affirmative. Vaccination has, however, had no share in the result.

Rhazes states that he had found means to prevent the disfiguring cicatrices of small-pox (lukewarm baths and compresses of lukewarm water on the face); this circumstance clearly proves that, in his time, the malignant kind of pustules was but seldom observed. That small-pox sometimes ran its course with or without cicatrices, is shewn by the fact that medical men have at various periods tried and recommended means for the same purpose which they considered very efficacious.

The measures advocated in our own times for the same end, viz., the puncturing of the pustules, cauterization, mercurial ointment, various plasters, &c., are far inferior to the means used by Rhazes, and are more or less destructive; still the very remedies show that the pustules above described are not at all seldom met with in our own days.

I must finally allude to a most important circumstance. Pathologists call small-pox a contagious disease, without telling us what this contagious character really means. Rhazes, known as the Wise all

* Dr. Hamernik does not mention whether the patients among whom this low mortality prevailed had been *vaccinated*. For aught that appears to the contrary, his cases may simply have illustrated the fact (which he denies) of the remarkable mitigation of small-pox when it attacks vaccinated persons. Among *the best-vaccinated patients* of the London Small-pox Hospital for twenty years the death-rate has been only one tenth part as great as that which Dr. Hamernik considers to have been his unequalled success. Further, as Dr. Hamernik classes *varicella* with *variola* under the one name of *small-pox*, it would be desirable to know how many of the cases observed by him were cases which other practitioners would have called by the unalarming name of *chicken-pox*.—J. S.

through the East, is the only author who does not mention this contagiousness which has been so warmly defended. Rhazes very naturally found, with other observers, that small-pox sometimes reigned epidemically and again disappeared for a protracted period; and that the disease was sometimes of a severe, sometimes of a slight character. Rhazes must, moreover, have noticed that when small-pox broke out, it made victims in various families unconnected with each other; and it is possible that he found it quite natural that several members of one family could or even must be seized in succession; and that it is more difficult to explain why *all* the individuals belonging to one family are not visited with the disease as well as the first, seeing that they live under the same influences. If we knew, in such cases, why the first person attacked had been singled out, and why, as a rule, all the individuals of one family do not suffer from the disease, it would most probably be easier to explain why certain persons are attacked. If it were known, respecting any given epidemic (variola, scarlatina, cholera, puerperal fever, &c.), how and why the first person is attacked, why the rest of the community are not thereupon seized with the same disease, and how it is that every epidemic at last disappears from its own accord, the erroneous theories of contagion, miasmata, and the so-called infection, would perhaps have not been broached at all, or would long ago have been abandoned. These theories are, in fact, the expression of our complete ignorance respecting the mechanism of the spreading of diseases.

I have discussed these matters in my work on the cholera.* We are acquainted, up to the present period, with two diseases which may, by means of inoculation, be transplanted from one individual to another:—small-pox and syphilis. It is by this faculty of transplantation that I would explain the continued prevalence of these diseases. But small-pox differs from syphilis in the following particulars:—Small-pox breaks out and spreads like other epidemics (scarlet fever, typhus, cholera, &c.), through causes with which we are entirely unacquainted; it can besides be inoculated with the lancet; and may also, as it were, be inoculated upon the respiratory mucous membrane by the inhalation of the volatile portion of the pustules. The latter supposition is based upon the following facts:—Small-pox shows an infectious character only at the desiccating period; patients may at this stage be distinguished by the odour they exhale around them, and the air thus impregnated with small-pox materials may in that state be conveyed at a distance. This latter fact has been observed in the wards of Professor Hebra, of Vienna, where those wards which in the physicians' rounds are visited *after* the small-pox wards, suffer in proportion to the order in which they are visited. Hence, I consider the contagiousness of a complaint of the same signification as the ascertained possibility of propagating the same by inoculation; where there is a doubt respecting this possibility, contagiousness is out of the question. In cases of this kind we shall remain in ignorance of the mode of propagation of such diseases, as long as we are unacquainted with the manner in which the first persons are attacked; as long as we do not know why all the people who come in contact with the patients do not suffer from the disease; and why, as a rule, a time comes when the epidemic falls of itself, at a period when such an event was hardly to be expected, and when, in fact, restrictive measures had almost been given up.

The doctrine of the so-called contagiousness of diseases has done much mischief, like all erroneous notions on important subjects; and this doctrine, being false, can at no period have done any good.

It is then my firm opinion that small-pox spreads in two ways, epidemically and by inoculation, the latter being often effected by simple inhalation; therefore it must remain doubtful, in given cases, whether the disease has spread in the usual epidemical manner (the contact of the sick with the healthy being here of no moment), or by means of inoculation. I will finally and merely cursorily mention, that nothing positive can as yet be said respecting the effects of inhaling air in the vicinity of patients affected with syphilis, especially because no investigations have been undertaken in that direction.

3. We have finally to examine whether the doctrine of Jenner is not opposed to acknowledged pathological principles.

Observation has taught us that two severe diseases cannot affect an individual at the same time. Thus it is that typhus cannot go on with scarlet fever or small-pox upon the same patient at the same time; thus we do not find people suffering from tuberculous and cancerous disease at the same period, nor can any more tuberculous deposit take place with a pretty considerable mitral narrowing. This, however, holds good only in reference to severe diseases, and such as affect the whole organism; whilst more or less trifling affections or mere local ones can exist along with any pathological change whatsoever. Cowpox belongs doubtless to the latter category (trifling affections), and experience teaches us that, during its development, the best marked diseases may contemporaneously pursue their regular course, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, acute bronchitis, pneumonia, typhus, dysentery, &c. &c., according to the season and the epidemical tendencies. We find, by observation, that the cowpox, under such circumstances, continues without assuming any important character; and that the diseases above mentioned take their course as they would with other individuals.

When the cowpox has altogether left the patient, we see that the scars of the punctures have no more influence on the diseases which may subsequently attack him than other scars resulting from an analogous cutaneous lesion.†

† See back, p. 19, Mr. Marson's Table IV.—J. S.

I consider it as a general pathological law that morbid actions which have entirely run their course can have absolutely no influence whatever upon the subsequent pathological reactions of the indivi-

* Die Cholera Epidemica; Prag, 1850.

dual.* This is abundantly shown by experience; and hence it is not impossible that one individual may repeatedly suffer from small-pox, scarlet fever, typhus, pneumonia, tubercular disease, &c. &c. Nay, small-pox has been observed five different times upon the same patient. As much may be said of all other diseases. Thus it not seldom happens that, after recovery from tubercular disease, cancer makes its appearance; and it should be observed that deposits of cancerous matter may take place at the very outset of the absorption of the tubercles. Keeping these incontestable pathological facts in view, it becomes a matter of indifference which were Jenner's doctrines respecting the nature of the cowpox; whether he considered the latter identical with the small-pox or not—whether he looked upon it as an antagonist of the small-pox or anything else. Nor can small-pox inoculation be for a moment advocated, if we pay attention to these same pathological laws. A variolous attack, when once passed away, has no more influence, as regards future events, than any other disease.† Since we know that the inoculation of the poison of varicella has given rise to very severe small-pox, as has been seen by the celebrated De Haen (Refutatio Inoculationis), not a word can be offered in defence of inoculation. The cause why many individuals escape small-pox altogether, why some have it even twice, why the inoculation of the disease sometimes takes no effect, why variolous evaporations may by some be inhaled with impunity, is entirely concealed from us. As the cowpox is a disease foreign to man, it is particularly for graziers that further investigations can be interesting. Physicians have attempted to cure other diseases by means of the cowpox, but this only shows the slender confidence which medical men had in the means at their command to support their opinions respecting the powers of vaccination.

* If a hundred persons of whom half *have had* measles be equally exposed to the infection of *measles*—or if a hundred persons of whom half *have had* hooping-cough be equally exposed to the infection of *hooping-cough*—do the fifty in either case *who have had* the disease suffer like the fifty *who have not had* it?—J. S.

† "At the Small-pox Hospital (says Dr. Gregory) very few persons ever present themselves who affirm that they have previously undergone *small-pox;* and of the few who do, but a very small fraction can stand the test of rigid scrutiny." Is this untrue? or, if not, would Dr. Hamernik's experience justify (as his argument alleges) that for the word "*small-pox*" the name of any other disease indifferently might be substituted in the sentence?—J. S.

Second Question.—Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?

It may be inferred, from what I said above, that there is something assumed in this question, which should be proved before the latter can be put or answered; viz., that vaccinated persons are less exposed to small-pox than others. By the manner in which the question is asked, it would appear as if, at the breaking out of every epidemic of small-pox, the number of people who would be attacked were known beforehand; and as if the epidemic itself could be modified at will by the instrumentality of vaccination. But I beg to submit that the above-mentioned assumption is perfectly gratuitous, because epidemics of small-pox return at greatly varying periods, and present different features as regards peculiar characters, the number of attacks, the length of time the disease reigns, and the ratio of its spreading; because vaccinated and not vaccinated persons suffer from the disease during every epidemic; and because the influence of vaccination can be observed neither from the character or progress of individual cases. I am aware that the assumption alluded to is based upon the results to be found in the registers of public vaccinators, but I freely confess that I consider these books as perfectly valueless; and I may add that the most intelligent of the gentlemen who keep them fully concur in my opinion. In this country we know full well how vaccinators are situated; and that little confidence can be placed in them, is generally acknowledged. I must answer the second part of the question in the negative. No disease can be conveyed from one person to another by means of vaccination, except such disease is susceptible of being propagated by inoculation. Such, however, is the case in none of the diseases enumerated in the question.

Third Question.—Have you any reason to believe or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly elected medical practitioner?

I regret that both these questions must be answered in the affirmative.

Vaccination is a harmless operation, provided the health of the child from whom the lymph is taken, and that of its mother, be carefully investigated and found satisfactory in every respect. The operation is, however, of little importance, and no advantage can, in any way, be derived from it. The above-mentioned precautionary measures can, in individual cases, be easily adopted; but where vaccination is practised on a large scale, and where vaccinators have possibly an interest in multiplying the operations, care and attention are no longer possible, and very sad accidents must more or less frequently occur. It is, in the meanwhile, a melancholy fact that even the heads of the vaccination party have circulated doctrines of a kind widely different from those I have just mentioned. Thus we find Taupin (Dict. de Méd. vol. xxx. p. 414) say: L'état maladif du sujet ne modifie en rien les propriétés du virus." The author maintains that his proposition is supported by numerous experiments. Taupin used the lymph taken from children labouring under typhus, scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, itch, inflammation of the brain, chest, or intestines; or suffering from chorea, epilepsy, scrofula, syphilis, tubercular deposits in the lungs, and ringworm; and he states that no harm ever came from the procedure ("n'a jamais communiqué aucune de ces maladies.") And he adds, that the lymph took effect exactly as if it came from healthy children. Landauzy (Journal des Connaissances Méd. Chir. 1841), quite

agrees with Taupin. He says that the opinion that the cow-pox lymph taken from unhealthy children must be hurtful to those who are vaccinated with it, is a mere prejudice, and considers fears of that kind as quite groundless. "Cow-pox virus (according to Landauzy, small-pox and cow-pox are identical) has been taken from subjects suffering from local and constitutional syphilis; and it was never noticed that vaccination with it had ever given rise to any primary or secondary symptoms of that disease." I think it will be sufficient for me to remark on this head, that, to arrive at a knowledge of the amount of mischief which such doctrines were the means of bringing upon mankind, it would be necessary to learn how much the promulgators gained by so unlimited a love for vaccination.

As it has now been proved by experiments that constitutional syphilis may be inoculated by means of the patient's blood (Professor Waller, of Prague) and as blood is often drawn by the careless manner in which the lancet is sometimes charged and inoculated along with the vaccine lymph, no doubt can exist from these facts as to the possibility of doing in this manner a vast deal of mischief.*

* Dr. Friedinger reports that Professor Hebra publicly inoculated four persons with the blood of patients suffering secondary syphilis, and after 52 days found no result.—J. S.

Professor Monteggio maintained in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Milan, February 17, 1814, that when a syphilitic child is vaccinated, the result of the operation was a pustule containing both kinds of virus. Gasperi Carioli expressed the same opinion in 1821. Marcolini adduces the following fact:—Catherine Sclibino, two months and a half old, and apparently healthy, was vaccinated. The vesicle rose very well. On June 16, 1814, ten children were vaccinated with lymph obtained from that vesicle, and from these latter thirty others were vaccinated. Catherine Sclibino died at the end of a few months, as well as five of the ten children which had been vaccinated from her. Out of the thirty children vaccinated from the former ten, only seven could be watched. One of these seven children was seized with a malady which it transmitted to its brothers and sisters; and another of the seven had also a few symptoms. The parents of Catherine Sclibino had been a long time suffering from syphilis, but had quite neglected themselves. A few days after vaccination, pustules appeared on the child's body, especially about the vulva, the anus, the throat, the forehead, mouth, &c. &c. The other children had also pustules, ulcerations about the mouth, mucous tubercles about the anus, and the disease was communicated to several nurses who suckled the little patients, and to other children who were nursed with them. A medical man was a short time ago subjected to a severe penalty, in Bavaria, on account of such a vaccination tainted with syphilis.

It would be interesting to inquire whether similar or more terrible accidents have occurred in our orphan asylums, or other vaccination establishments.

Fourth Question.—Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?

It is evident, from all I have said above, that I can by no means recommend a general vaccination of children. No one can control those who practise vaccination, even under the most favourable circumstances; viz., very stringent regulations respecting the examination of the child from whom the lymph is to be taken, and of its mother. And although vaccinators may exercise much prudence in the choice of the lymph, and are very attentive to their work, in the earlier part of their career, we find by experience that these gentlemen cool down considerably with time. An operative procedure by which, in the most favourable cases, there is nothing to be gained, and by which, as shewn by facts, health, nay life, are put in jeopardy, should, under no pretence whatsoever, be recommended.

According to my opinion, Government should, in respect of vaccination, take quite a passive attitude, and entrust the matter to the parishes, in order not to oppose the wishes of the poorer classes. The parish should confide the practice of vaccination to their most eminent medical men, merely as an addition to their other important duties, with instructions that vaccination should be practised upon request, and ever gratuitously, and that no reports need be made, tables drawn up, or certificates given. Government might, besides, to prevent mischief, take measures for obtaining sound lymph, send the same gratuitously upon the request of medical men, and make the latter responsible for a careful examination of mother and child, when lymph is to be taken.

It is clear that, under such circumstances, vaccinations would every year become fewer, until at last we should read with astonishment in the journals of former periods, how much attention was at one time paid to vaccination.

But if the question of vaccination is entrusted, for renewed discussion, to men looked upon as conversant with the subject, and to medical and other officials, it is quite certain that the old system will be carried on, and will become worse; because reforms of this kind have never been effected in this manner. Such a question can be satisfactorily settled only by an uninterested and independent committee, who would have to take cognizance of the simple facts bearing upon the matter. This is, according to me, most easily feasible in England; for "The Times" of November 20, 1856, says very justly: "We consider that our country is destined to hold a place in the history of the world, to which no other country will be able to lay a claim."

ANSWERS by Dr. HEBRA, Head of the Small-pox Division of the General Hospital, Vienna, and Professor on Diseases of the Skin.

First Question.—"Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its "influence, (*a*) a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, and (*b*) almost absolute security "against death by that disease?"

This question requires a twofold answer, as inquiries are made, in the first portion thereof, simply respecting the protective power of vaccination against small-pox, and, in the second, respecting the rate of mortality of small-pox when the disease attacks vaccinated individuals.

With respect to the *first portion* of the above question (which, indeed, might also be framed thus, *Does vaccination protect absolutely or relatively against small-pox?*) the author can only hold the following opinion, the correctness of which has been verified by all observers in every locality ever since Jenner's discovery, viz. *that inoculation with cow-pox matter affords only a relative protection against small-pox.*

The following figures, derived from the author's own observation, may be adduced as proofs of this relative protection (independently of the fact that epidemics of small-pox have been more rare and less malignant since the introduction of vaccination).

By computing the number of small-pox patients who have been treated in the General Hospital of Vienna within the last 20 years, we find that, out of 6,213 such patients, 5,217 had been vaccinated, and only 996 had not been vaccinated. These statistics seem to justify those, who do not believe in the protective powers of vaccination, to conclude that inoculation of cow-pox matter, far from shielding from small-pox, on the contrary increases the liability to take variola; but this would evidently be an erroneous conclusion.

For if we consider that the great majority of the present population have already experienced the boon of vaccination in their youth; and also that we, now-a-days, meet with very few adults who are not vaccinated, we may look upon the 50 unvaccinated persons, who are the yearly average of the above-mentioned total of 996, as a very large number; and these figures would tend to prove that the few unvaccinated individuals, who are as yet to be met with, are more susceptible of the contagion of small-pox than vaccinated persons, the yearly average of which latter may be reckoned at 260.

It would be rational, according to the above statistics, to believe that the liability to attacks of small-pox is the same for vaccinated and non-vaccinated individuals, if the number of unvaccinated persons, as regards the population of Vienna and its vicinity, were to the number of vaccinated subjects as 50 is to 260, viz. as 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$; or, in other words, if out of every 11 adults 9 were vaccinated and 2 not vaccinated. This proportion does, however, not exist at the present time, and can, in fact, not arise with the regulations concerning vaccination which, for the last 50 years, have been in force all over the Austrian empire.

The query contained in the *second part* of the first question is, *Whether vaccination afford an almost absolute security as to the danger of death from small-pox.*

The author's answer is, *that vaccination in this respect also affords only a relative protection.*

It is well known that the danger, in attacks of small-pox, rises with the fulness of the eruption, and is less, on the other hand, in proportion as the number of pustules decreases. Pathologists have therefore thought themselves justified to admit, since the introduction of vaccination, three species of small-pox, viz. 1st, a severe and dangerous form, characterized by the eruption and slow progress of a great many and confluent pustules—*variola vera.* The opposite to this is the mildest form—*varicella*—which is always benign, and without danger as regards the life or health of the patient, and runs its course with a scanty eruption which is soon dessicated. The form lying between these two extremes is called *varioloïde,* or *variola modificata,* and is characterized (without presenting any settled features) by a more rapid progress, especially when the crusts are falling off, and by a smaller mortality.

Being now taught by experience that, on the one hand, varicella and varioloïde occur more frequently than variola vera with vaccinated persons, and that, on the other, non-vaccinated individuals are more often attacked with variola vera than with the milder forms, we must evidently admit that vaccination has a mitigating influence on the course and development of attacks of small-pox.

Out of the 6,213 patients already mentioned, who, for the last 20 years, were treated in the General Hospital of Vienna for different forms of small-pox, 1,323 suffered from variola vera, 1,475 from varioloïde, and 3,415 from varicella. The proportions with respect to vaccination, were as follow:—Among the 5,217 vaccinated persons, there were 732 cases of variola vera, or 14·00 per cent.; among the 996 non-vaccinated individuals, there were 591 cases, or 59·34 per cent.; whilst, on the contrary, there were 3,203 cases of varicella among the patients who had been subjected to vaccination, viz. 61·39 per cent.; and among those who had not been vaccinated we had only 212 cases of varicella, viz. 21·28 per cent. Variola modificata, which cannot serve as a standard of comparison, as the diagnosis is more or less uncertain, was observed 1,282 times, or 24·57 times in every 100 cases among vaccinated patients; whilst the same form was observed upon only 193 unvaccinated individuals, viz. 19·38 per cent. Variola vera, therefore, attacks more than four times the number of non-vaccinated persons, and varicella three times the number of vaccinated subjects, which proportion is palpably in favour of vaccination. The data respecting the proportionate mortality in small-pox are as follow:—Out of the 6,213 patients who were attacked with variola in the General Hospital

of Vienna, 571 died: and out of these latter, 271 belonged to the 5,217 vaccinated individuals, and 300 to the 996 non-vaccinated persons; which figures mean, in other words, that the mortality of small-pox, calculating upon an average of 20 years, is annually 5 per cent. for vaccinated people, and 30 per cent. with unvaccinated subjects; thus, we find that the deaths were six times more numerous with the latter than with the former. The figures speak for themselves, and require no further comments.

Second Question.—"Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered "less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis, "or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?"

This question may be split into three parts, the queries being the following:—

1. *Whether vaccinated persons are more frequently attacked with other contagious diseases, and, in particular, with typhus?*

2. *Whether scrofula and phthisis are more frequently observed among vaccinated individuals?*

3 *Whether vaccination have in general an unfavourable influence upon health?*

Section I.—We are taught by the history of exanthematous affections that they have been for centuries a scourge upon mankind, and that epidemics of rubeola and scarlatina swept away hundreds of thousands of human beings before the least idea of cow-pox inoculation arose. Nay, a very opposite conclusion might be come to, and vaccination be given the credit of the improvement, when we observe that measles and scarlatina occur less frequently in this century and run a milder course than in former times, if we did not know that other contagious diseases may break out, both after vaccination and after an attack of small-pox, and that therefore neither vaccination nor small-pox can protect against measles, scarlet fever, typhus, &c., &c. Those who are aware that cow-pox, sheep-pox, and small-pox arise from the same virus (a fact sufficiently proved by the experiments of Thiele, Ceely, Gessner, Reiter, Bousquet, Ivanovics, and others), will not expect that the inoculation of cow-pox should, any more than variola, protect from other diseases. The effects of different kinds of virus cannot spring up simultaneously; they *never* appear at the same time upon the same individual, but may immediately succeed each other.

Vaccination can, therefore, neither give rise to, nor protect from, measles, scarlet fever, or other contagious diseases; it has in fact no action either way respecting these zymotic affections.

As regards typhus in particular it would be necessary, in order to discover its relation to vaccination, to find out, by statistical researches, whether more human beings were attacked by that disease before or after the practice of vaccination was introduced. It would, however, be difficult to frame correct statements, on account of the varying nomenclature of disease in use at different periods, independently of the other obstacles to and imperfections of such a labour; for it would be a great mistake to conclude that typhus really is a disease peculiar to modern times simply because the term typhus is more rarely met with in nosologies and tables of mortality of former periods than the present. For it is well known that our ancestors made a distinction between their nervous, putrid, asthenic, adynamic, variable, cerebral fevers and typhus; nor is the actual meaning of typhus so generally understood and settled that no room is left for such fevers as the mucous, pituitous, nervo-gastric, typhoid, miliary, &c., &c. mentioned by some physicians.

The great revolutions which have taken place in medicine, and which were the result of unbiassed observation by the bedside and in the dead-house, have set aside a great many useless names of diseases, and have only left such terms as point out different morbid phenomena. As therefore pathological anatomy has proved that the diseases in question, formerly designated under different names, are not affections differing from each other, but simply cases of typhus modified by degree of severity, locality, and extraneous circumstances, the term typhus has obtained a more extended signification, and is at the present period much more used than in former times. That no affinity, however, exists between typhus and the inoculation of the cow-pox is proved by the circumstance that typhus occurs seldom in infancy, viz.:—in the first or second years, a period when vaccination is, in this country, generally practised; whilst the number of typhus cases increases with older subjects when, as it were, the protective powers of vaccination against small-pox gradually diminish.

Section II.—The author must observe, respecting the next query, "whether the liability to scrofula and tubercular affections increases through vaccination," that it cannot be contested that the febrile excitement which is produced by the inoculation of the vaccine lymph (which excitement can, as is well known, be observed by means of the continued frequency of the pulse a long time after the completion of the phases of vaccination), may exert an evil influence on an already existing morbid state; but these trifling disadvantages are too unimportant, when compared with the great protection afforded, to deserve any especial consideration.

The assertion frequently made, that, in our days, after vaccination has been practised for half a century (a practice which annually preserves the life of more than half a million of individuals), scrofula, tubercular affections, and phthisis occur evidently more frequently than before the introduction of vaccination, may be explained in two ways. In the first instance, from the circumstance that the population of our country has considerably increased, as the inhabitants are no longer being decimated either by wars or very destructive epidemics; and that the number of sick is therefore greater than formerly. In the second instance, from the

fact that the very practice of vaccination protects from small-pox a great many scrofulous, tubercular, and ricketty children, who otherwise would undoubtedly have fallen victims to variola.

The perpetuation of these morbid constitutions is besides entirely owing to transmission from parents to children and grandchildren; nor was the appearance of these hereditary diseases prevented by postponing or entirely omitting vaccination, in many places, by way of experiment, with the scrofulous or ricketty children of such families.

Section III.—As regards the other unfavourable results which may follow the practice of vaccination, they are limited in the great majority of cases to local disturbances directly produced by the inoculation of the vaccine lymph; as, for instance, inflammation of the follicles and cutis vera, exudation and suppuration. Unpleasant symptoms, such as erysipelas, gangrene, and abscess, are only to be observed in exceptional cases; these symptoms are to be looked upon as unavoidable accidents, and they usually have no detrimental influence on the future state of health of the vaccinated subject when they have been found amenable to treatment.

Third Question.—"Have you any reason to believe or suspect, (*a*) that lymph from a true Jennerian "vesicle has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vacci- "nated person; (*b*) or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed "vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?"

This widely grasping question requires several separate answers, because queries are made,—

1. *Whether the lymph of a vaccine vesicle may, besides its peculiar virus, contain another infectious principle, ex. gr. that of syphilis?*
2. *Whether constitutional non-infecting diseases, as, for instance, scrofula, may be transmitted by the inoculation of cow-pox matter?*
3. *Whether a vaccine vesicle possess such characters that it may easily be distinguished from other similar vesicles, blebs, or pustules?*

Section I.—The transmissible infectious principles which have hitherto been recognized, by means of inoculation, are, the syphilitic virus contained in the pus of a chancre; and the virus contained in the cow-pox vesicle, and small-pox pustule. The question therefore simply is, whether these morbid poisons have ever been mixed? Whether inoculation have ever taken place with such a mixture? And what results were obtained by such an operation? It is well known, that compendious answers have, for some time past, been offered to these questions. These answers were given, in the year 1855, at the General Hospital of this city (Vienna), and were published in the numbers for March and April of the Journal of the Vienna Society of Physicians (Zeitschrift der K. K. Gesellschaft der Aerzte). These answers agree in the following respects:—

Inoculation with secretions of this kind, viz., containing, as it were, several special poisons, either produced no effect at all, or only generated a chancre, by inoculating a mixture of pus from chancre and vaccine lymph; and only cow-pox, by inoculating a combination of vaccine lymph and blennorhagic matter. Hence one morbid state only was produced, either cow-pox or syphilis; the latter circumstance being a proof that both poisons are not *simultaneously* transmissible. This opinion is supported by the experience of Heim, Ricord, Bousquet, Taupin, Landouzy, Friedinger, &c.

Section II.—It is maintained in many quarters that the blood of persons suffering from secondary syphilis may serve as a vehicle to the infectious principle; but were even this theory found correct, it would have no prejudicial effect on the practice of vaccination; because we know, from experiments made for the purpose (Heim), and from accidental inoculation, that, regardless of the quality of vaccine lymph, the latter may be inoculated from syphilitic upon sound individuals; and, on the other hand, from sound subjects upon such as are under the influence of systemic syphilis, without propagating syphilis along with the cow-pox.

What has here been proved of syphilis must, *à fortiori*, hold good as regards other constitutional morbid states, as direct inoculations with the secretions peculiar to these diseases have always yielded a negative result.

But although it is abundantly proved that scrofula, tubercular affections, rickets, cancer, and other blood diseases cannot be transmitted by means of their own secretions, or along with vaccine lymph, we should nevertheless, if possible, avoid vaccinating diseased persons; because experience has taught us, as regards adults and children, that the phenomena of vaccination may awake, i.e., render worse, dormant affections; and that, moreover, the cow-pox vesicle easily degenerates upon such individuals. These latter vesicles are nevertheless adapted for further propagation, even when they take an imperfect development, because a positive result, a regular development of the vesicle, and sufficient protection against small-pox have been observed in cases where vaccine lymph was transferred from weakly, scrofulous, and ricketty subjects upon perfectly sound individuals.

Section III.—Every morbid appearance on the cutaneous envelope has its own peculiar characters, by which it may be distinguished from other similar phenomena; the vaccine vesicle presents, in the like manner, sufficiently striking peculiarities as to form, size, number, locality, and particularly as regards its course, to enable the observer easily to establish a distinction between the same and other vesicular, bullar, or pustular eruptions.

But the diagnosis of the vaccine vesicle does not require such extensive knowledge that the latter may not be expected to be possessed by every properly educated medical man.

Fourth Question.—"Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) "recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally "performed at early periods of life?"

This question might be rendered shorter and more precise in the following manner:—Should children be vaccinated in the first weeks or months of existence, or somewhat later, *i. e.* at one or two years of age?

The experience of all periods is unanimous in this respect. From Rhazes down to us, every medical and even lay man has been aware that small-pox is most destructive among children, especially among the unvaccinated infants at the breast. The relative mortality, as regards newly-born children and infants at the breast, who were treated in the General Hospital of Vienna within the last twenty years was almost 100 per cent., and with unvaccinated children between the fourth and tenth years attacked with small-pox 40·2 per cent. This relative mortality falls, however, much more considerably in the subsequent decennial period of life; viz., with subjects between the eleventh and the twentieth year, it being only 20·4 per cent. among unvaccinated persons. The two following decennial periods seem to be more dangerous; for the mortality among unvaccinated individuals suffering from small-pox, is, from the twenty-first to the thirtieth year, 33·6 per cent.; and from the thirty-first to the fortieth year, 46·2 per cent.

In order to find out the rate of frequency of attacks of small-pox in the several periods of life, and also the amount of protection afforded by vaccination, I shall take the liberty to compute, within the often mentioned last twenty years, the number of persons who, having been vaccinated, were treated and died of small-pox, and compare these numbers with those mentioned above, which have reference to non-vaccinated individuals.

Between the first and tenth year the attacks of small-pox were 418; of the 234 who had been vaccinated, 35 died, viz. 14·9 per cent.; whilst among the unvaccinated 184 patients, no less than 74 died, viz. 40 per cent.

Between the eleventh and twentieth year we had 2,634 small-pox patients, of whom 2,228 had been vaccinated, and 406 not vaccinated. Of the former, 83 died, viz. 3·7 per cent.; of the latter 83 died, viz. 20·4 per cent.

From the twenty-first to the thirtieth year we treated 2,671 cases of small-pox; among these, 2,329 persons had been vaccinated, and 342 not vaccinated. Of the former, 128 died, viz. 5·6 per cent.; of the latter, 115 died, viz. 33·6 per cent.

From the thirty-first to the fortieth year, we had 406 small-pox patients; of these, 354 had been vaccinated, and 21 died, viz. 5·9 per cent.; of the unvaccinated, 24 died, viz. 46·2 per cent.

Finally, from the forty-first to the fiftieth year, and above, we had only 84 patients; 72 had been vaccinated, and 12 not vaccinated. Of the former, there died 5·5 per cent., and of the latter, 33·3 per cent.

It appears, from these figures, that the greatest number of cases of small-pox occurred between the eleventh and thirtieth year. The greatest mortality, however, took place in the first year of life; afterwards, within the first ten years of life; and finally, in the period lying between the thirty-first and fortieth years. If we now compare the considerable per-centage of unvaccinated infants at the breast and little children who died of small-pox with the small per-centage of the morbid disturbances following the practice of vaccination, the conclusion will certainly be in favour of the early use of the cow-pox inoculation. To these considerations may be added the fact, that about 1,000 vaccinations are practised annually in the Orphan Asylum of this city upon infants at the breast, many of whom are but a few weeks old, without injury to the health of the children, and without deterioration of the vaccine lymph.

The author is therefore of opinion, that inoculation with the cow-pox matter can be practised upon healthy children in the first weeks of life, not only without any danger, but that it should be had recourse to, in order to protect these children from the infection of small-pox.

Note on Causes of Imperfect Vaccination.—By Mr. Marson.

The failures and ill effects in vaccinating are due almost entirely to carelessness. Vaccinators should be chosen for their precise and careful habits in all they do. They should be resolute in not using at any time, for their own convenience or otherwise, lymph for vaccinating that they are in any doubt about. If they doubt of its fitness for use, their doubts will nearly always be found to be well grounded, for doubtful lymph nine times in ten ends in disappointment. Supposing it takes some effect, the patient is badly or indifferently protected, and cannot be effectually vaccinated again, the bad vaccination interfering with the success of a repetition of the operation. More mischief is perhaps done by using lymph for vaccinating taken at too late a stage of the progress of the vesicle than from all other causes put together. The lymph should be taken before the formation of the areola, when the vesicle is fully developed; the day week from the vaccination is the best time. When lymph can be obtained, as it often can, before the end of the week it is far better, more certain of success, than that taken beyond the week. If by chance there is any delay in the progress of the vesicles, and lymph is wanted from them for vaccinating other persons, the lymph should be taken when the delayed vesicles have reached the stage that vesicles generally do, from good lymph

in a fine healthy child, at the week's end. This, all persons practically acquainted with vaccination will readily be able to distinguish.

Lymph taken from vesicles surrounded by areola is apt to produce, if used later than the first day of areola, vesicles that inflame too soon, and run an irregular course, or to produce what has been called abortive vesicles. All these irregularities *ought* to be most carefully guarded against, because persons so vaccinated die perhaps some day from small-pox, for want of that protection which vaccination well performed is capable of affording them.

It is no doubt true that good vesicles have been obtained from using the dry vaccine crust, when it has gone through a stage far beyond the stage of areola; but who, intimately acquainted with vaccination, would think of recommending this plan for general use? What I contend for, and always have contended for, is, that vaccinations should all, so far as possible, be conducted in such a way as has been found to be followed by the most uniform success, and that all, or nearly all, *experimental vaccinations* should be scrupulously avoided, as leaving the persons badly protected, to become some day a prey to small-pox. When such persons have grown up, and in middle life have become the parents of large families, with all a parent's responsibilities, it is a very serious matter for them to be cut off by small-pox, which might have been prevented by a little more care on the part of the vaccinator at the time they were vaccinated. This result I have often witnessed most painfully, in my attendance on the patients at the Small-pox Hospital, and have seen the great poverty and distress it has caused in the helpless families left to lament their irreparable loss.

On the alleged Transmission of Diseases by Vaccination.—Remarks by Mr. Paget, Assistant Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, F.R.S.

All that we can regard as facts in pathology, or as conclusions fairly deducible from them, are, I believe, opposed to the objections brought against vaccination. The chief of these objections are implied in the second and third questions; but those referred to in the third are, perhaps, the only ones on which pathological evidence can be brought to bear. So far as we yet know, or can reasonably believe, vaccine lymph can be imagined to become "a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional taint," only by being either mixed with, or transformed into, some other virus. For as to whether any other inoculable substance could be substituted for the vaccine, the answer may be, that a properly educated medical practitioner would no more commit such an error than he would substitute oxalic acid for sulphate of magnesia, or corrosive sublimate for calomel, or any other wrong implement of his art in the place of the right one. With regard to the imaginable conveyance of another inoculable substance in mixture with vaccine lymph, I am not aware of any observations on the effects of different kinds of virus purposely mixed; but the suspicion of conveying by such mixture either a syphilitic or a scrofulous infection to the vaccinated child is incredible:—

1. Because, neither infantile syphilis (which alone must be considered here) nor scrofula renders the blood of the patient capable of directly conveying the disease.

2. Because, as scrofula cannot be conveyed in either the unmixed blood, or the unmixed pus of a patient, so it is wholly unreasonable to suppose that it can be conveyed in any product of the blood mingling with the vaccine lymph formed in a scrofulous child.

3. Because, though in some instances infantile syphilis may be conveyed in its own and peculiar morbid products, yet it is very highly improbable that it should be conveyed in the lymph of a well-formed vaccine vehicle; for,

4. If the blood of a scrofulous or syphilitic child could so modify the vaccine disease in it, as that the vaccine lymph should be capable of conveying any other disease, there is every sufficient reason to believe that the vaccine vesicle formed in the diseased child would be modified, in correspondence with the modified lymph.

The study of the mutual relation and influences of specific diseases has shown that some may co-exist in the same person, and retain their several characters unchanged and unmixed. Thus cancer and gout, or cancer and primary or secondary syphilis, may co-exist. In other cases, certain specific diseases so far exclude each other that they do not coincidently make progress or pursue their several ordinary courses. Thus far the several eruptic fevers are mutually exclusive; and so, probably, are cancer and tuberculous disease. But, again, specific diseases may, in a few instances, so influence each other, when they co-exist, that the characters of one are modified by the other. Thus, a secondary or tertiary syphilitic disease may present unusual characters in a scrofulous person, being, we may say, modified by the scrofulous constitutional taint.

Now, in whichever of these relations we may suppose the vaccine disease to stand to other specific diseases, we can find no support for the suspicion that the lymph of a well-formed vaccine vesicle can convey any other disease. In the first relation, the vaccine disease would receive no influence or modification from the co-existent affection; in the second, it would be modified only in respect to its time or rate of progress; and in the third relation, the influence of the co-existent disease or constitutional taint would be indicated by something defective or abnormal in the characters of the vaccine vesicle.

In short, the whole pathology of specific diseases will justify the assertion that a well-formed vaccine vesicle is certain proof of a pure and unmixed vaccine lymph, and that any modification of the lymph, by mixture of another virus, would be indicated by a corresponding modification of the vesicle.

The statement just made implies the answer to suspicions that vaccine lymph may be, though unmixed, yet so transformed as to be a vehicle of an "unintentional infection." All pathological researches accumulate the evidences of the constant correspondence between the material in the blood, on which each specific disease depends, and the morbid structure, by which each is manifested. Thus, the transformations of the syphilitic poison are indicated in the successive external characters of the primary, secondary, and tertiary affections; the transformation of the scarlatina poison by its regular symptoms, and its sequelæ. And so, if the vaccine virus were capable of any transformations besides those which mark its regular influence in each patient, such transformations, we may be sure, would be indicated by corresponding and evident changes in the vaccine vesicle. In other words, if the vaccine were changed into any other virus, there would be no vaccine vesicle.

On these grounds, then, I believe that lymph "from a true Jennerian vesicle," can never be "a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional taint to the vaccinated person."

I have no doubt that the suspicion that vaccination may be mischievous, in any of the ways implied in the questions from the Board of Health, has arisen from a misinterpretation of facts which may be easily explained; and here I venture to write, not merely on deductions from pathology, but on observations made in ten years' practice in the out-patients' room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where I believe that a larger number of sick children are seen than in any other institution of the Metropolis, the children's hospital excepted. Among these out-patients, it is not unfrequent to hear children's ailments ascribed to vaccination, and after deducting the cases in which the belief of disease having been a consequence of vaccination is altogether unreasonable, there may remain a certain number in which it may be admitted that disease did follow, and was, in some measure, a consequence of, vaccination. But the only instances in which I can remember that vaccination was with any reason assigned as a cause, have been cases of eczema, or impetigo, or some of the allied cutaneous diseases, or, much more rarely, scrofulous or cachetic abscesses. I do not remember to have ever heard infantile syphilis ascribed to vaccination, frequent as the instances of it are among the out-patients, and the reason probably is, that infantile syphilis usually makes its appearance before the general age for vaccination is attained.

When eczema, impetigo, or any of the other affections I have mentioned above does occur as, in any sense, a consequence of vaccination, the explanation is to be found in the fact, that vaccination produces a certain amount of feverishness, and is followed by a few days' loss of strength, states which, though they are quite insignificant in moderately healthy children, are favourable to the evolution of any constitutional disease or blood-disease to which a sickly child may be liable. In children and adults, alike it is certain that a tendency to the external manifestation of eczema, and the other diseases named above, may exist for many weeks or months, and yet not take effect, till some accident disturbs the health, and weakens, as one may say, the power of retention or repression of the morbid tendency in the blood. There is, indeed, scarcely a blood-disease of which the evolution may not be thus determined or hastened by an accidental injury, or by a casual loss of health. When, therefore, eczema or any such disease so appears after vaccination that the one may, with any reason, be regarded as the consequence of the other, the vaccination may be considered to have done no more than any accidental injury would have done. Indeed, even among ignorant persons, the blame of these diseases is not nearly so often laid on vaccination as it is on accidental blows, falls, frights, colds, surfeits, and other such things. Perhaps the most common expression of all is, that a child "cannot get so much as the scratch of a pin but what brings out the eruption," or "is followed by an abscess."

Now, vaccination may do, though I believe it very rarely does, what these several accidents may do; namely, by disturbing for a time the general health, it may give opportunity for the external manifestation and complete evolution of some constitutional affection, which, but for it, might have remained rather longer latent.

This is, I believe, the worst thing that can, with any show of reason, be charged against vaccination; even this can very seldom be charged with truth; and when it can, it amounts to no more than that a practice, which would confer a nearly universal immunity from a dangerous and horrible disease, may produce, in some of those on whom it confers this benefit, a temporary and not serious illness.

As to vaccination rendering persons "more susceptible of any other infectious disease, or of phthisis," I know no facts that could either prove or disprove such an accusation. I will only observe, that I think such a result of vaccination is improbable, and so entirely without parallel, that the objection founded on the suspicion of it may safely be disregarded, unless it can be supported by many thousands of facts, collected under many varieties of social and external conditions, and carefully analyzed. In such a question as this, single facts, and researches made in small fields of observation, are quite valueless.

Notes on the Protective Value of Vaccination in Hot Climates.—By Edward Cator Seaton, M.D.

In Dr. Kinnis' report on small-pox, as it appeared in Ceylon (8vo, Colombo, 1835), and in an account of an epidemic of small-pox in the Mauritius read by Mr. Gardner before the Epidemiological Society, and

published in the London Journal of Medicine, vol. iv., are various facts illustrative of the protective power of vaccination in hot climates, to which I have referred in my paper "On the Protective and Modifying Powers of Vaccination." I am desirous of adding to these some notes of information which has been communicated to me as Honorary Secretary to the Small-pox and Vaccination Committee of the Epidemiological Society on the same subject from the East and West Indies, and which have not been hitherto published.

I. From the West Indies.

In July 1851, small-pox, which had previously existed for some time in several of the West Indian Islands, broke out in Jamaica, commencing in the county of Trelawney, and extending thence over the whole Island. An inquiry into this epidemic was set on foot by the Central Board of Health of Jamaica, and copies of the replies which were sent to the Board by the medical practitioners of the Island, in answer to their inquiries, were forwarded to me. The following facts and observations are taken from these replies:—

There having been no epidemic of small-pox in Jamaica for twenty years, vaccination had fallen greatly into neglect, as was proved by the numbers who sought its protecting influence as soon as the present epidemic broke out. One practitioner, Dr. Bowerbank, of Spanish Town, vaccinated in the early part of 1852, 2,450 persons; another, Dr. Brooks, who four years before had made vain attempts to induce people to be vaccinated, operated, in five weeks of 1851, upon upwards of 1500 people; Dr. Clarke, who in sixteen years residence had not vaccinated above 200 persons, vaccinated after the outbreak of the epidemic more than 3000; and Dr. Jelly, who had vaccinated nobody at all for twenty-two years, in six weeks operated on 2000. Dr. Adolphus, who in five years' residence at Savanna-la-Mar, had held two formal vaccinations, at which by great persuasion he only got about 200 people to attend, now in a short period vaccinated above 1500. The testimony of other medical men is to the same effect, and proves that in Jamaica, as in other countries, in the absence of a constraining law, or of the fear of an immediate attack of the disease, the people habitually neglect the protection to which they however readily resort when danger is at hand, though often not until it is too late.

The testimony borne to the protective value of vaccination by the medical practitioners of Jamaica is unanimous and conclusive. Not one of them saw a single case of small-pox in a person vaccinated by himself. In many of the cases in which small-pox is said to have occurred in persons vaccinated, an inquiry proved that they had not been effectually vaccinated. Dr. Clarke, of Annotto Bay, gives some illustrations of this. "Of 265 persons," he says, "named in my list as subjected to vaccination in this town, where small-pox has "been prevalent for the last four or five months, one only, Elizabeth Francis, has taken the disease, and she is "happily a living witness to declare that no vesicle followed the operation in her case. It would be tedious to "detail the several instances in which vaccination has been stated (and with an extraordinary amount of circum-"stantiality) to have failed as a protection against small-pox. Suffice it to say, that each and all have in "succession broken down, every case having proved on investigation to be either one of some other eruptive "disorder, or one in which the vaccine vesicle had never developed itself, or one in which the vaccine puncture "had never been made." An example is given of an estate on which, of 113 persons vaccinated, four were stated to have had small-pox subsequently. "In three out of the four," says Dr. Clarke, "I possess "unequivocal proof that the vaccine vesicle never developed itself, and the fourth I have not yet been able to "find out." Again, of 89 on another estate, three were stated to have had small-pox subsequent to vaccination. In two there was clear proof that no vaccine vesicle had ever developed itself, the third person could not be found. "Results," he adds, "might be given exemplifying the all but complete immunity of whole localities, "where the vaccine operation has been more fully carried out, e. g. Belfield Pen, Agualta Vale Estate, &c., but "the protection which vaccination furnishes is best illustrated in districts, such as those first named, where its "use has been more partial, and where, in consequence, the subjects of vaccination and the victims of small-pox "have been in habits of intercourse; and here the result is, that, setting aside six cases of vaccine puncture "in which it is already ascertained that no vesicle followed, and two others into which circumstances at the "present prevent inquiry, we have, out of 459 persons subjected to the vaccine puncture, and *residing in "localities which have been the seat of epidemic small-pox for months past*, not one instance of that disease." Another practitioner, Dr. Raphey, in a report to the local board of St. George's, mentions his having vaccinated 37 children at the parochial school at Buff Bay. The school being subsequently closed, the children were sent home to their relations in the neighbourhood where the disease was very malignant and fatal, but all these 37 children are living, and were protected by their vaccination.

The testimony to the modifying power of vaccination is equally unanimous and striking; and two practitioners, Dr. Bowerbank and Dr. Turner, have given a statistical statement of the cases attended by them, which shews the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Unprotected	477	75
Protected by previous small-pox	11	2
Protected by vaccination	120	4

Of the cases reported to be protected by vaccination, it is stated that there was in many no proof that the vaccination had ever been effective. Other practitioners report that they did not see a death from small-pox in a vaccinated person. Both the protective and modifying power was observed in the negro and half-caste as well as in the white residents.

II. From the East Indies.

The information obtained from the East Indies was in answer to inquiries addressed to medical practitioners employed there, through the medical boards of the respective Presidencies. The most complete returns have been from the Presidency of Bombay, in which more attention is bestowed on the diffusion of vaccination than in either of the other Presidencies. They show the state of vaccination, even in that Presidency, to be lamentably defective, and to this is due the high rate of mortality from small-pox which on the whole prevails, for without any exception they attest the protective value of vaccination whenever it is employed. Mr. Johnstone, the acting superintendent of vaccination for the Concan division, says, "On two "occasions, in towns close to one another, I observed the disease (small-pox) from its commencement to its "termination. In the first instance it occurred in the large town of Callian, situation low and heat great; "here the disease was characterized by great severity. Many deaths occurred, and hopeless cases of dis- "organization of the joints and eyes. In this place, as many as would receive vaccination were operated upon, "and from strict inquiry I found that those people who were previously successfully vaccinated did not "sustain the disease on this or on previous visitations of small-pox. In the second instance, at a town a few "miles to the north-east of the above, the small-pox broke out a short time afterwards. Here the position "was open, and exposed to the sea breezes, and the disease was of a peculiarly mild form. No person pre- "viously vaccinated suffered." Dr. Mahaffy, superintending vaccinator of the north-west division of Guzerat, took indiscriminately from his records ten villages, which (along with others situated at a distance of from one to five miles from the city of Ahmedabad) had been carefully vaccinated in the hot weather and rains of 1850, and caused inquiries to be made whether any deaths from small-pox had taken place during the months of February, March, and April 1851, when small-pox prevailed in the city and camp of Ahmedabad. The replies received from the village police, revenue officers, and village accountants all concur in stating, that since the time vaccination was carried out, no deaths from small-pox had taken place, and if the disease prevailed at all it must have been to a trifling extent, as they had not heard of it in their villages. Mr. Broughton, civil surgeon at Kohlapoor, gives instances still more striking, small-pox cases having been introduced into the lines of regiments under his charge, in which he had kept all well vaccinated, and although very many were exposed, they all escaped. The testimony of Mr. Don has been already quoted in the Report of the Epidemiological Society, 1853. But the fullest information of all is that furnished by Mr. Stuart, who for nearly four years had the superintendence of vaccinations in the Deccan division, vaccinating by himself and assistants on an average 12,000 per annum. "Before the introduction of vaccination," he says, "into that "part of India to which I have alluded, variola was almost constantly present in some portion or another of "the country, attacking children and adults with a virulence we rarely see in England, causing a fearful "fatality, and ever leaving behind victims to its disfiguring effects, more especially by the loss of sight. "Now since vaccination has become general, and a sufficient period has elapsed to test its utility, we find it "in the fact that small-pox occurs at distant intervals in limited localities, is of a very much milder form, "appears only at certain periods of the year, is sometimes unheard of in the whole division for one or more "years,—the fatality is on a comparatively infinitesimal scale,—that while all the old people even now show "by their scarred faces how few escaped from its effects, the smooth healthy faces of the young and middle "aged prove that some influence has been at work to arrest the progress of the cause of such a marring of "the human countenance." Mr. Stuart remarks that he examined hundreds of the victims of small-pox, but on none could he find a distinct vaccine scar; and on the other hand, that he had seen hundreds of those vaccinated in previous years of whom none had taken small-pox. He then proceeds to give the following proof of the practical benefits arising from vaccination carried out with vigour:—

"The inhabitants of Chandore and Jooneer, two large native towns numbering several thousand residents, had, even up to the period I was appointed vaccinator, been much opposed to vaccination, notwithstanding repeated efforts to introduce it among them; at last, variola of a virulent character appearing, petitions were forwarded me to send them a vaccinator. Each member of my establishment thus sent reported to me that in the majority of cases the variolous eruption was of the discrete type, but where the people were very densely crowded together it was of the confluent form; that there had been many fatal cases; that there were then above two hundred cases in each town; and that it was spreading. The vaccination was speedily established, and increased numbers brought under its effects weekly. After the lapse of three weeks I was informed that the new cases of small-pox were diminishing in number, which continued to be the case till the disease disappeared altogether—vaccinia, as it were, advancing as small-pox receded from the scene. They reported to me that during the first three weeks a great proportion of those whom they vaccinated not only did not exhibit any effect from the operation, but the variolous eruption appeared at short intervals after it, and, where the variolous eruption appeared first, vaccinia seemed totally to fail. This might be expected, as they vaccinated indiscriminately all who had not the variolous eruption upon their bodies. In other instances the two diseases

seemed to be introduced into the system at the same time, both eruptions appearing distinctly marked. In these cases they reported that the variola was much modified, especially when the vaccinia appeared early, and not one died; *and in all in whom the vaccinia appeared singly the children remained perfectly free from variola, although living among relatives suffering from that disease.* Thus here are two instances of densely populated localities where, variola of a virulent form raging at the time and spreading daily, vaccinia, being introduced even into the same households, arrests its progress, renders those in whom it succeeds in establishing itself perfectly secure, and in a short time drives the enemy from the field. On my visiting Chandore while what I have related was going on, I became an eye-witness to the facts I have related. Moreover, I was very particular in inquiring *whether any parties were living in the town who had been vaccinated previously. I found a few, of different ages, some adults; but in not a single instance had they become affected with variola.* The inhabitants there appeared quite aware of the protective power of vaccinia."

Mr. Stuart gives the following further illustration:—

"Another decided proof of the protective power of vaccinia is exhibited in the fact, that our native regiments seldom, if ever, exhibit on their Hospital Records the existence of variola, arising from the rule, that all recruits on joining the regiment are examined, and if they have not been vaccinated before, or have not suffered from variola, are immediately vaccinated; as their wives and families generally live with them in their quarters, which are small huts with no means of ventilation but the door, and accompany them on the march, and as there is no rule to compel them to be vaccinated except the negative one, that if any of them become attacked with variola they are immediately sent away, variola often appears in their families, and they come in immediate contact with it; yet I never knew one in whom it was certain, from the well-defined character of the vaccine scar, that he had been successfully vaccinated, become affected with the disease; no, nor their wives or children either, if they had been vaccinated. I have vaccinated numerous adult sepoys, and I ever found the vaccinia appear as healthily as in a child."

Mr. Stuart contrasts with the foregoing the condition of some portion of the Presidency in which the natives are opposed to vaccination, where variola is constantly spreading, and where the numbers of the blind and the disfigured from its effects are very great; and he mentions instances of villages in India remaining unaffected by small-pox, the inhabitants being protected by vaccination, when the disease had been so severely epidemic in the surrounding villages that few or none had escaped an attack. He exercised the most scrupulous vigilance in the inspection of the course of the vaccination in all submitted to its influence. "It was a standing rule with us," he says, "in all cases where there was the least doubt, arising from the "vesicles not presenting the true healthy character, from their heads having been scratched off, or even if on "visiting the localities at some interval of time any children were found without a distinct scar, to perform "re-vaccination.'

In Dr. Morehead's valuable "Researches on Disease in India" he mentions that the mortality from the small-pox in the general population of the Island of Bombay, who are very imperfectly vaccinated, is very nearly sixty out of every thousand deaths from all causes, or as great as in some of the worst parts of Ireland; but among the European residents, the great majority of whom are protected by vaccination, the ratio of mortality is only a fraction more than ten out of a thousand deaths from all causes, or less than that which takes place in England.—See vol. i., p. 320.

Notes by Dr. Seaton on the present Small-Pox Mortality of Scotland and Ireland.

I. Scotland.

The total (ascertained) population of Scotland in 1851 was 2,888,742; and the (estimated) population in 1856, 3,033,176.

The causes of death are only analysed as regards eight principal towns, the population of which in 1851 was as follows:—

Glasgow	329,096
Edinburgh	161,648
Dundee	80,027
Aberdeen	73,227
Paisley	48,071
Greenock	37,436
Leith	32,219
Perth	25,441
Total ascertained in 1851	787,166
Estimated for 1856	854,066

In these eight towns the total mortality from small-pox in 1856 was 645, and of epidemic diseases this was fifth in the order of prevalence:—Scarlatina, 1,371; hooping cough, 1,348; typhus, 801; diarrhœa, 779; small-pox, 645; measles, 501; croup, 393; dysentery, 168. The total mortality from all causes being 22,248, the deaths from small-pox constituted 2·8 per cent., which is double the average of London for the last ten years, or of England and Wales for the last seven, and fourteen fold the average of Bohemia or Lombardy.

The mortality occurred very differently in the different towns. In Perth and Greenock there was scarcely any, the deaths being respectively four and seven,—and even in Glasgow, where they amounted to 129, they constituted but 1¼ per cent. of the total mortality,—but in Edinburgh and Leith they were 3·2; in Aberdeen, 3·91; in Paisley, 4·64; and in Dundee amounted to 9·33 per cent. (vide Table). Thus in this latter town it caused one tenth of the mortality of the whole year. Even this gives but a feeble notion of the intensity of the mortality from this disease at its period of greatest prevalence. Commencing in the October of the preceding year, when the deaths amounted to 19, the epidemic extended in November causing 25 deaths, and during December 51. The maximum mortality was attained in January 1856, when the deaths were 95, from which number they fell to 70 in February, to 35 in March, to 10 in April, and to 7 in May. Out of the whole 229 deaths, therefore, 217 occurred in these five months. The Registrar General for Scotland, speaking of the mortality which occurred from small-pox in Dundee in January, observes—"The deaths from this single disease constituted not less than 30 per cent. of the total mortality, *a mortality* "*which has been exceeded by no single disease during the last ten years*, with the exception of the epidemic "typhus in the month of November 1847, when the deaths therefrom numbered 108, and the fatal cholera "epidemic of 1849, when the deaths from that disease during the months of July, August, and September "numbered respectively 209, 420, and 159." But taking the mortality of this town from small-pox for the entire year, it was proportionally more than three times greater than the highest mortality which has taken place in London for the last ten years; viz., that in 1848, when the deaths amounted to 1,617, which is above double the average annual mortality of the metropolis; but had the deaths taken place in the same proportion to population as in Dundee last year, they would have amounted to upwards of 5,000.

The cause of this high mortality is the neglect of vaccination. The large proportion of deaths (from 80 to 85 per cent.) which takes place under the age of five, when the protection from death afforded by efficient vaccination may be looked upon as absolute, is sufficient proof of this; but the fact is also shown by the inquiries of the Registrar General and District Registrars. The Registrar of the second district of Dundee observes—"Since this disease broke out last year I have been carefully observing the various cases "(deaths) registered; and from these observations and the information I have acquired by conversing with the "parents and medical men of the district, I am under the conviction that if the vaccination of their children "was rendered imperative on all parents, the severity of the disease would be greatly mitigated, and many "precious lives would be saved. In confirmation I may state, that out of the last 30 cases (deaths) I have "registered, there has not been one child that was properly vaccinated, and that there are several families who "have lost one or more of their children *who had not been vaccinated*, while their other children who were ill at "the same time, *but who had been vaccinated*, recovered. These are common cases, and I think plainly point "out the necessity there is for legislative measures being taken to enforce the fulfilment of the duty of vacci-"nation on all parents." The Registrar General in his last quarterly return, referring to the state of Scotland generally, says that small-pox has been very general, and adds—"It will be seen from the "Registrar's notes, a few of which are appended, that the deaths from that loathsome disease have been "almost everywhere confined to those who had not been vaccinated; and these notes are all the more "valuable, as coming from men who may be presumed to have no medical theory to support, and who are "recording facts whose truth they have personally ascertained." Thus the Registrar of Glammis, in Forfar, says—"Of upwards of 30 cases of small-pox three only proved fatal; and from inquiries made, I find that in almost all the other cases pre-vaccination had taken place. . . . None of the three had been vaccinated." The Registrar of Bonhill in Dumbarton, writes—"Since the Registration Act came into operation, in every case of small-pox that proved fatal, the party invariably had not been vaccinated." The Registrar of Hawick states—"That small-pox was very fatal during the quarter, and all the deaths have occurred in the case of persons not vaccinated." The Registrar of Kirkmichael, in Ayr, says—"In the village of Kirkmichael, with "a population of about 600, there have been upwards of 100 cases of small pox; and it is worthy of remark, "that no child under five years of age who had been vaccinated was affected."

Bearing in mind that in no country in Europe, which furnished returns to the Epidemiological Society, is the average mortality from small-pox so high as in London, or in England and Wales generally, in either of which it constitutes about 1½ per cent. of the mortality from all causes;—bearing in mind that the proportional mortality in London has never, during the last ten years, attained 3 per cent.: we read with amazement and regret that in Aberdeen, in July 1856, small-pox caused 10 per cent.; in Edinburgh, 5½ per cent.; and in Paisley, 5 per cent. of the total mortality; and that Paisley and Leith should now be going through epidemics similar to that which at the commencement of last year was so fatal in Dundee. The deaths in Paisley, in October, constituted 7 per cent.: in December, 11 per cent.; in January 1857, 8·9 per cent.; and in February, upwards of 13 per cent. of the total mortality; while in Leith the deaths were 6·6 per cent. in November, 16 per cent. in December, 15 per cent. in January, and in February no fewer than 28·3.

Mortality from Small-pox in Eight Principal Towns in Scotland, 1856.

	Glasgow.		Edinburgh.		Dundee.		Aberdeen.		Paisley.		Greenock.		Leith.		Perth.	
	Under 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Total.
January - -	7	11	1	3	80	95	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February - -	7	10	4	4	62	70	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
March - -	10	11	3	3	29	35	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April - -	13	14	4	7	8	10	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
May - - -	15	17	7	7	6	7	7	10	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
June - -	5	6	10	11	2	4	7	8	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
July - -	3	9	19	20	2	2	10	15	4	4	1	1	1	1	—	1
August - -	8	8	17	19	—	—	8	12	5	6	—	—	4	4	—	—
September - -	7	8	14	15	2	2	1	7	7	8	—	—	2	3	—	—
October - -	11	11	7	9	1	1	—	4	5	6	—	—	2	3	1	1
November - -	7	9	19	24	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	—	—
December - -	12	15	9	11	1	1	—	1	12	16	1	1	9	12	—	—
Total Deaths from Small-pox - -	110	129	114	133	195	229	39	65	43	51	7	7	21	27	2	4
Deaths from all Causes - -	5,433	10,280	1,739	,136	1,354	2,453	590	1,659	514	1,098	579	1,237	393	826	179	559
Deaths per Cent. from Small-pox to Deaths from all Causes - -	—	1·25	—	3·21	—	9·33	—	3·91	—	4·64	—	—	—	3·2	—	—

II. Ireland.

1. From the mode of taking the mortality in the Irish census the deaths recorded must be *less* than the number which actually occurred, because there is no record of those which took place in families who, in the course of the ten years, had emigrated or died out, or who had ceased to be independent occupiers. In consequence of the famine, fever, and emigration in 1841—1851, this would apply more especially to this than to the preceding decade, and would account for an apparent diminution in the number of deaths, when there is no reason to believe much if any actual diminution.

2. From the well-known character of the disease it may safely be inferred that though the census may not include all who died of the affection, yet the deaths specified from small-pox do not include those from other diseases.

3. The following is the order of fatality of the different chief epidemic diseases in the two censuses respectively :—

Census of 1841.

1. Fever.
2. Small-pox.
3. Croup.
4. Cholera.
5. Hooping-cough.
6. Measles.
7. Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
8. Influenza.
9. Scarlatina

Census of 1851.

1. Fever.
2. Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
3. Small-pox.
4. Cholera.
5. Measles.
6. Hooping-cough.
7. Croup.
8. Scarlatina.
9. Influenza.

The increase in diarrhœa and dysentery in the last ten years being the result of the famine, small-pox may be said to retain its bad pre-eminence.

4. In the preceding century small-pox disputed the pre-eminence with fever itself. That it does so no longer is due to the practice of vaccination, so far as it is observed. That its mortality is not below that of measles, hooping-cough, or scarlatina, as in England, is due to the limited extent to which this conservative measure is adopted.

5. It is remarkable that in proportion to the general mortality small-pox has proved most fatal in the country parts, while fever has principally raged in towns and cities, although the same influences tended equally to the propagation of both diseases. This fact still further proves the great importance of an extensive and general adoption of vaccination in this country, for it is chiefly in the rural districts where the natural pock is still maintained. (Wilde, Census of 1841, p. xii.)

6. Of the 58,006 deaths from small-pox recorded in the census of 1841, no fewer than 51,034 occurred under the age of 10; and of the 38,275 recorded in the census of 1851, 34,377 were equally under 10 years of age. The *whole* of these 85,411 deaths (constituting nearly nine tenths of the total mortality) may almost without exception be attributed to neglect of vaccination; and of the remainder, without doubt, by far the larger portion.

7. On census day (March 30, 1851) 888 persons were reported as labouring under small-pox, of whom 516 were in workhouses or workhouse hospitals. Mr. Wilde suggests that vaccination should be enforced upon all unprotected who seek admission into workhouses.

Ireland—Census of 1841.					
Small-pox.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	All Ireland.
Under 12 months	4,165	7,769	6,493	5,761	24,188
1 to 5	4,751	8,052	6,029	6,018	24,850
5 and under 10	1,200	1,861	1,617	1,326	6,004
10 and under 15	293	384	448	269	1,394
15 and under 20	184	218	301	111	814
20 and under 25	103	114	180	37	434
25 and under 30	33	39	62	10	144
30 to 60	26	40	42	20	128
Above 60	1	10	1	1	13
Ages unspecified	6	18	11	2	37
Total for small-pox	10,762	18,505	15,184	13,555	58,006
Measles	6,631	10,673	7,302	6,133	30,739
Scarlatina	5,181	1,563	904	238	7,886
Hooping-cough	7,830	10,880	9,622	7,966	36,298
Croup	11,096	15,540	3,975	12,094	42,705
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	1,832	4,864	1,891	2,157	10,744
Cholera	17,115	21,680	5,664	6,310	50,769
Influenza	3,988	3,659	1,418	1,510	10,575
Fever	29,815	34,061	27,238	20,958	112,072
Total epidemics	95,876	122,318	90,498	72,557	381,249
Total specified	303,556	344,879	270,381	188,838	1,107,654
Total specified and unspecified	323,695	363,907	294,550	205,222	1,187,374

Ireland—Census of 1851.					
Small-pox.	Leinster, p. 334.	Munster, p. 456.	Ulster, p. 578	Connaught, p. 650.	All Ireland, p. 664.
Under 12 months	1,383	2,559	1,440	1,483	6,865
1 to 5	3,594	8,054	3,725	4,479	19,852
5 and under 10	1,517	3,235	1,384	1,524	7,660
10 and under 15	483	859	372	383	2,097
15 and under 20	294	259	171	121	845
20 and under 25	187	113	104	44	448
25 and under 30	93	35	39	9	176
30 to 60	85	83	52	16	236
Above 60	9	21	6	5	41
Ages unspecified	22	23	3	7	55
Total for small-pox	7,667	15,241	7,296	8,071	38,275
Measles	6,297	11,122	6,753	5,123	29,295
Scarlatina	8,944	6,608	3,864	755	20,171
Hooping-cough	6,743	8,082	7,509	4,539	26,873
Croup	8,124	8,165	2,864	4,649	23,802
Dysentery	11,306	43,930	12,384	25,612	93,232
Diarrhœa	8,193	16,404	9,321	7,405	41,323
Cholera	10,809	15,377	3,236	6,567	35,989
Influenza	4,835	2,755	2,256	907	10,753
Fever	47,405	87,741	41,818	45,065	222,029
Total epidemics	122,072	216,499	105,903	109,327	553,801
Total specified	333,833	408,052	279,066	204,319	1,225,270
Total specified and unspecified	355,310	470,842	310,640	224,259	1,361,051

Small-pox Deaths (Ireland) 1831–41.	
	The Seasons were not analyzed for this Decade.
Civic Districts	12,418
Rural Districts	45,459
Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions	129
Total	58,006

Small-pox Deaths (Ireland) 1841–51.					
	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Whole Year.
Civic Districts	2,102	2,806	1,094	2,494	8,496
Rural Districts	7,062	6,647	3,663	6,758	24,130
Hospitals	190	166	114	163	633
Workhouses	1,830	1,113	641	1,432	5,016
Total	11,184	10,732	5,512	10,847	38,275

Population of the Civic and Rural Districts (1841).			Population of the Civic and Rural Districts (1851).		
	Civic Districts.—Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Rural Districts.—Country Parts and small Towns and Villages, the Population of which does not amount to 2,000.		Civic Districts.—Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards exclusive of Workhouses.	Rural Districts.—Country Parts and small Towns and Villages, the Population of which, exclusive of Workhouses, does not amount to 2,000.
Leinster - -	442,625	1,531,106	Leinster - -	479,984	1,192,754
Munster - -	386,941	2,009,220	Munster - -	391,637	1,466,099
Ulster - -	225,675	2,160,698	Ulster - -	262,173	1,749,707
Connaught - -	80,224	1,338,635	Connaught - -	83,762	926,269
All Ireland - -	1,135,465	7,039,659	All Ireland - -	1,217,556	5,334,829

Remarks on certain alleged Effects of Vaccination.—By Dr. West, Physician of the Hospital for Sick Children.

My opportunities for observing the immediate results of vaccination are, of course, much smaller than those of persons engaged in the practice of vaccinating. I have, however, during the past seventeen years, had more than 26,000 infants and children under my care, either at the Dispensary for Children, in Lambeth, or at the Hospital for Sick Children, in Ormond Street, and have, during this time, seen nothing to make me believe that vaccination is a frequent cause of cutaneous eruptions, or that it excites them in any but very exceptional cases. Now and then, in cases where much feverishness attends the vaccination, patches of a diffused redness (*roseola*, or rose-rash) appear in different parts of the body. This disappears, however, with the subsidence of the fever, and a rash of the same kind, and equally marked, is far from unusual in children during teething.

That popular eruption known as "red gum" by nurses, the *strophulus* of medical writers, is likewise sometimes induced by vaccination, but it is an occurrence so common in early childhood, from irritation of any kind, that it is seldom that other than nursery remedies are employed for it. I have seen it, too, very marked when vaccination has not yet been performed. Considerable inflammation now and then attacks the arm around the puncture. This inflammation sometimes assumes the characters of infantile erysipelas. I once saw gangrene of the skin and death after vaccination, and a few such cases are on record. In the Foundling Hospitals on the continent, where infantile erysipelas occurs not very unusually, as a result of the various unfavourable influences to which the infants are exposed, vaccination seems sometimes to be an exciting cause of its occurrence; and such erysipelas does prove fatal without giving rise to gangrene. Even then, however, it is only a very small minority of cases that are in the least connected with vaccination.

There has never come under my notice any instance in which there seemed the slightest pretext for supposing that syphilis had been communicated to infants through the medium of the vaccine lymph. There are some alleged cases which were said to have occurred at Cremona, and are reported by Dr. A. H. Tassani, in the "Gazetta Medica di Milano, Ottobre 14, 1843." There is no evidence, however, even of the first essential point in the case, viz., of the syphilitic affection of the child from whom the others were vaccinated; but rather the reverse, since it died some months after, never having had a syphilitic symptom.

By far the greater number of the skin affections of infancy are *eczema*, in some form or other. In some families all the children suffer from it, more or less, till after teething is over; and in them it is apt also to become chronic. Now, just as the irritation of teething may bring on or may aggravate an outbreak of *eczema*, so I believe vaccination may, though I do not think it does so very frequently. In some of the worst cases of *eczema* which I have seen, vaccination had been postponed on account of the rash. My advice in the case of children who had already shewn symptoms of *eczema*, or in whose family the affection prevails, is to vaccinate *early*, in order to avoid the irritation which attends and even precedes teething, and the existence of which of course greatly increases the chances of vaccination having troublesome consequences.

With reference to the alleged increased prevalence of measles since the introduction of vaccination, it suffices to say that vaccination preserves only from small-pox, not from any other disease. Measles is, next to the small-pox, the most contagious of all fevers. The child who, sixty years ago, would have died of small-pox, is now preserved from that, often only to catch, perhaps to die, of measles. An increased number of deaths from the latter disease was the unavoidable consequence of the comparative extinction of the former. The fact is obvious, and is noticed by the late Dr. Watt of Glasgow, though for the moment lost sight of by some philanthropists, and by mathematicians like Duvillard in his essay, "De l'Influence de la Petite Vérole sur la Mortalité."

Experience of the Medical Officers of certain Schools in which Vaccination is general.

1. In Christ's Hospital, Hertford;—by R. D. J. Evans, M.D.

The time I have been Medical Officer of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, is 16 years; and my observations extend over the whole of that period.

The average number of boys in the Hospital at Hertford has been 436, of whom 152 were between 10 and 12 years of age, and 284 between 7 and 10. The average number of girls has been 69; and as they remain in the Hospital until 15 years of age, there is a slight difference in the proportion of their ages.

The number of deaths in the 16 years has been 61 (of whom 5 were girls) from causes as under.

Scarlet fever - -	9	(But not one since August 1844).	
Measles - - -	9	Disease of the heart -	1
Low fever - -	22	General debility - - -	2
Whooping cough - -	3	Rheumatic affection - -	1
Inflammation of the bowels	5	Paralysis - - -	1
Inflammation of the lungs	1	St. Vitus's dance - - -	1
Disease of brain - -	4	During absence; cause not known	2

The boys are draughted four times a year to London, about 50 each time, and new boys are admitted every month to replace those advanced to the London School: so that the average time boys are kept at Hertford is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ years. All boys received are examined by the Medical Officer; and so are all those sent to London.

The average of boys in the infirmary is 22, and of boys absent with their friends on account of their health 13; but there are in general convalescent children who return after an absence of five or six weeks.

The average of girls in the Infirmary is 3, and of absentees 1.

As it is a positive rule that no child shall be kept at the well wards with sickness or ailment of any description, many of those taken into the Infirmary are for trivial causes, and are seldom retained there more than a week or ten days; and many are sent to attend the schools from the Infirmary.

2. In Marlborough College, Wilts;—by Walter Fergus, M.D.

Of 1,346 pupils of whom I have been able to obtain the particulars, all had been vaccinated excepting two. One of these boys, born in 1833, had been inoculated with small-pox; and the other was the son of a gentleman who, having doubt about the efficacy of vaccination, had the operation performed on every alternate child, leaving one half of his children un-vaccinated. He made no remonstrance when he heard that I had supplied his omission in the case of his son.

5·72 per cent. of the total number had been vaccinated twice or oftener. In two or three instances the operation was said to have been done frequently.

3·26 per cent. had small-pox after vaccination; 1 had small-pox in infancy, without vaccination; 2 had been inoculated with small-pox after vaccination without any effect.

The general health of the pupils of this College has been remarkably good, especially since the drainage has been completed and due attention paid to sanitary precautions.

The average yearly number of pupils resident in the College during the 8 years that I have been Medical Officer, has been 414; these, with about 60 adult persons, constitute the community under my charge. The number of pupils out of school each day on account of sickness, including illnesses and injuries of sometimes extremely trivial character, has varied from 2·75 to 5·05 per cent., the higher number being caused by the presence of epidemics, such as scarlatina, or measles, which necessitate the prolonged stay in the sick-house of each patient affected by them. During non-epidemic years the average number is 3·07 per cent. and in epidemic years 4·32 per cent., making a general average of almost 3·7 per cent. daily out of school during the 8 years. Owing to the imperfection of the records I have found it impossible to extend my inquiries beyond that time.

During this period of 8 years there have been 4 deaths among the pupils, and one death among the adults. The cause of death in two cases was pneumonia. One boy had inflammation of both lungs, to which was added an attack of mild scarlatina. The other death from pneumonia occurred during convalescence from a rather severe attack of scarlatina, in a boy who had a year previously nearly lost his life by pneumonia. The third death was caused by a malignant pustule on the face terminating fatally, in 4 days, by effusion on the brain: this was in a boy who had very recently entered the college. The fourth death was the result of irritation of the brain accompanied in the end by pneumonia.

The death in the adult was caused by irritation of the kidney, accompanied by albuminuria and

incipient phthisis; 3 brothers who had lived in Devonshire had died nearly at the same age (35) of similar affection.

The diseases which have been epidemic in the College are scarlatina, measles, and mumps.

In 1,849, one solitary case of scarlatina occurred, and the disease spread no further.

In 1852, from February to June, there were 46 cases of scarlatina, all of which terminated favourably, excepting the 2 who died of pneumonia mentioned above.

In April and May, 1853, scarlatina returned to a small extent. There were 11 cases, all terminating favourably.

In 1855, from March to June, there were 63 cases of scarlatina, all of which recovered. Since then there has been no return of the disease. In 1855 the cases were generally of a more severe character than they were in 1852; but there was less tendency to affection of the kidneys in 1855, and the recoveries were in general more rapid and more satisfactory than they had been in 1853. Belladonna was given in both of the great epidemics; but it seemed to have not the slightest effect either in checking the disease or in modifying its course.

Measles has only once visited the College during the 8 years. In August and September, 1855, it swept through the school so rapidly, that in little more than 3 weeks there were 97 cases; some of them alarming from the presence of laryngitis. But they all recovered satisfactorily. Typhus has never occurred. One boy brought it with him from an infected locality; but in the College it was limited to himself, and he recovered after a long and dangerous illness.

The age of the pupils varies on admission from 8 to 16 years: the large majority being between the ages of 10 and 14: the pupils remain till they are 18 or 19, at which ages there are few left.

The principal diseases in non-epidemic years are such as might be expected in such a population, and consist chiefly of disorders of the respiratory and digestive apparatus, which in many instances by receiving prompt attention, are prevented from assuming a more grave character.

In the College we have frequently as it were resisted the incursion of diseases which have been epidemic around us. Small-pox, scarlatina, and measles, have all been prevalent in severe and fatal forms, while the College has remained intact. I have only known one case in which a boy was removed, on account of the climate disagreeing with him: he was a native of a marshy district, and was unable to bear the bracing air of this place.

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3. In the Welch Charity School, Gray's Inn Road;—by Walter Griffith, Esq., F.R.C.S.

After a medical experience of more than 40 years, my confidence in the protection against small-pox which vaccination affords is increased rather than diminished. During that period, I have not seen a case in which the vaccine lymph has been a vehicle of any other constitutional infection. My experience is based, not merely upon private practice, but upon the number of children in the Welsh School, to which establishment I have been the medical attendant for 27 years. To that Institution I admit no child that does not exhibit the evidence of vaccination having been properly performed, or of having had small-pox. In the year 1849, a case of small-pox occurring, the whole of the children were re-vaccinated, and nearly all came under the vaccine influence in a modified form. In eleven cases, the pustular eruption was more marked, having the character of genuine cow-pox. During the last 8 years (a fair specimen of the preceding 20) eleven deaths have occurred from the following causes; 5 from consumption, 2 heart disease, 2 brain disease, 1 hooping cough, 1 accident (fractured skull). The number of children, 200: average age, between 11 and 12.

[*Additional particulars by Dr. Griffith, Assistant Physician-Accoucheur to St. Thomas's Hospital.*—The school was instituted for the children of Welsh parents, born within 10 miles of the Royal Exchange. When full, the school contains 200 children—130 boys and 70 girls; but the number varies somewhat, owing to removals. The usual length of stay is from 8 to 14. None are admitted after 10 years of age. The average age is 11½. Before admission, the children are carefully examined, both as to general health and as to previous existence of small-pox or vaccination. If crippled, or out of health, which rarely happens, they are rejected. If there be no sufficient mark of vaccination or small-pox, then admission is postponed until the former has been successfully practised. I believe that during the last 25 years no case of insusceptibility to the vaccine virus has occurred.

On June 19th, 1849, and following days, *all* the children were *re*-vaccinated. This was considered advisable, in consequence of one of the girls having been attacked with small-pox, in a modified form. It had, apparently, been contracted about 10 days before its discovery, while the girl, being at home for a few hours on the usual holiday, had associated with children suffering from the complaint. She was of course at once removed from the school; and no other case has since occurred. She quickly recovered; and, I am informed, shows no pits or other trace of disease.

The subjoined tables shew the number of previous cicatrices, and the result of re-vaccination. All were inoculated in 6 places; most of them from infants. Their average age was 11½.

Girls:				Boys:			
Previous marks	8 in 1	Re-vacc. vesicles	6 in 23	Previous marks	8 in 1	Re-vacc. vesicles	6 in 39
	7 „ 1		5 „ 13		7 „ 3		5 „ 24
	6 „ 5		4 „ 9		6 „ 13		4 „ 16
	5 „ 6		3 „ 4		5 „ 13		3 „ 13
	4 „ 12		2 „ 8		4 „ 16		2 „ 4
	3 „ 9		1 „ 6		3 „ 18		1 „ 5
	2 „ 20		0 „ 2		2 „ 24		0 „ 4
	1 „ 10		Ill „ 1		1 „ 19	Ill, and not vaccd.	2
Small-pox previously	„ 1			Small-pox previously	5		
Do. at the time	1		66		112		112
Total	66	of these 2 took thoroughly.				of these 9 took fully.	

The 5 small-pox cases had respectively on re-vaccination 4, 3, 2, 2, 0, vesicles.

Total number 178; of which 11 took fully; 157 modified; 6 failed; 4 not vaccinated.

The following points have struck me:—

The almost invariable susceptibility to the irritation of the vaccine virus. About one fourth failed on the 1st attempt, a few on the 2nd, but only 6 (4 boys and 2 girls) on the 3rd and last trial. 11 succeeded perfectly, as shewn by the pocks, their stages and duration, also by re-inoculation, and subsequent pitting. In the others, where it was modified by previously successful vaccination, the eruption ran a rapid course, but did not pass beyond the vesicular stage. In some, even this point was hardly arrived at; in others, there was a more or less distinct central depression. None but the preceding 11 maturated, or were attended with fever.

The almost invariable absence of pitting in the modified forms, the only trace being a temporary stain. 5 boys were at the time suffering from eczemal eruptions on the face or scalp. In these the pocks ran at first through the same stage as the modified form, but healed badly, taking on the appearance of the previous eruption. A similar effect followed in 7 other cases, doubtless from the same constitutional tendency. The children who had suffered from small-pox appeared equally susceptible with the others. Of the 6, two failed after 1st, one after 2nd, and one after 3rd attempt.

The bastard vesicle, tried in 4 cases, was apparently equally powerful with the well-formed one.]

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4. In the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill;—by Hetman C. Harris, Esq., F.R.C.S.

I hand you herewith a copy of the statement of our deaths and removals from sickness, at the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill. I have been Surgeon-apothecary to that Institution over 18 years; for 11 years at the City Road Asylum; and for 7 years at the Asylum at Haverstock Hill. The general state of health at both localities has been most satisfactory. The children, before being admitted as candidates for election, are medically examined and approved; and again before final admission after their election. All must have been vaccinated successfully; and where the marks of prior vaccination are feeble and nearly effaced, I take some opportunity while in the school to test success by a re-vaccination. I have thus tested, in the 18 years, 47 children, and never yet got one case to run its proper course; consequently, I have never *successfully* re-vaccinated any of our children. All appear to be protected, so far as vaccination protects from small-pox. But, twice in the 18 years, occurring simultaneously with visitations of chicken-pox, 3 cases of modified small-pox, very mild indeed, have occurred. One case only was ill enough to be removed temporarily to the Small-pox Hospital, and that was in the year 1853. We have infirmaries within the building, and treat therein all illnesses but small-pox and scarlet fever: the latter, from its extreme contagiousness, is sent to the Fever Hospital.

Our children have all lost one or both of their parents; and 85 per cent. are made orphans by reason of phthisis in the parent or parents. Mild forms of strumous ophthalmia, and eruptions of eczema, herpes, and impetigo, are our most numerous classes of medical cases; and it is always from among those children who will not take any vegetable matters in their diet beyond potato that the most numerous and troublesome forms of these specified skin diseases are manifested. We have not many of them ever in any given year; but the same child, or children, suffer from similar skin eruptions, year after year. Very rarely any fresh case occurs in a child; the same old faces repeat over and over again. I ascribe the few cases of strumous ophthalmia which occur, mild as they generally are, to the high, cold, exposed position of Haverstock Hill, and to the north aspect of our playgrounds, where our children play with bare heads, summer and winter. But still, for the descendants of phthisical parents, our children have but little illness from any forms of strumous disease.

Our numbers in the City Road Asylum used to vary between 70 and 100: nearly between 85 and 90 up to 1840. After that year, the numbers rose to over 100; and in 1846, to over 140. Since we removed to Haverstock Hill, our numbers have ranged between 250 and 270. Children are eligible between 7 and 14 years of age; but must be admitted before 11 years of age. I have passed my medical and surgical superintendence over more than 1000 children, among whom I have never seen any ill effects due to vaccination. All have been carefully vaccinated; and I have never obtained a successful re-vaccination from among them.

Only 3 cases of modified small-pox have occurred in 18 years, notwithstanding that traces of that infection have, lightly perhaps, but epidemically, visited the metropolis within the same period. All 3 cases were very mild, and all recovered very early and well.

I have the honour to be, also, surgeon-apothecary to the Boys' Mission Home, Mornington Crescent. In that Asylum, now 5 years established, the children are of the ages between 7 and 14 years. All are the sons of missionaries in various stations. Many come from Africa, many from the Indies, East and West; some from parts of Eastern Asia; and some from stations in the Isles of the Pacific. Nearly half of the scholars at that school have a mixed blood, from parentage through native races; of course, oftenest on the maternal side. All, before admission into that school, must have been successfully vaccinated; and I have seen above 100 children at that school, which enlarges my experience in quite a different channel. From the admixed blood and race of many of these children, I have no reason to doubt the efficacy of vaccination; and I will answer for its propriety, seeing that I have in no one instance known any ailment, affection, or disease attributable to it in the least degree.

My experience of the accidental eruptions which annoy the Public, and vex the surgeon, is most derived from my position as Public Vaccinator for a district of the poor and very populous parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, which district comprises nearly one quarter of the parish, or about 14,000 souls; and in which the children of the Parochial Workhouse, and of the Lying-in Hospital, in the City Road, are both comprised. I have been a District Vaccinator ever since the first Vaccination Act was passed. Within that period I have vaccinated above 2,300 children, and have very very rarely had any complaints from others, or seen cause to suspect vaccination to be the cause of eruptions, or any other kind of diseases. It seems to me even to be absurd to take the trouble of refuting such idle talk as we sometimes hear. I do believe that the grossest exaggeration prevails in respect to ascribing the spread of eruptions to vaccination. A few cases are multiplied by gossip into numbers; and one particular is made an occasion of asserting generalities: at least, under very ample experience, such is my own sure conviction.

The most certain source of humours, eruptions, skin affections, &c. following vaccination, is the practice of mothers postponing it under any and every pretext, until, as they fancy, their infant is old enough to bear it; by which time, first dentition is actively progressing, and in unhealthy, ill-fed, ill-lodged children, eruptions known well as 'tooth-rashes' (various forms of eczema, herpes, impetigo, and porrigo), are pretty frequently present. If you vaccinate at this time, these eruptions are not turned into any other disease by vaccination; but they are made worse and more protracted. On the other hand, some parents come so early for vaccination to be performed, that you cannot yet determine whether, from suckling, a crop of Crusta Lactea, or 'Milk 'scall,' will not trouble their infants. If you vaccinate these thus early, some will break out at that particular time, hastened probably by the irritation of the vaccine vesicles; and vaccination will be charged with the whole disease.

Vaccination, again, gets discredit from the fact that no preparatory medicines are administered before it is performed; and none, except in private practice, are given after it has succeeded. The price of the 'contract 'vaccination' precludes the furnishing of any medicines into the bargain, which is already a poor one. Besides, medical men have grown to speak slightingly of this necessity; and the public now believe that no preparation is required, and no after medicine is needed, in any case; except, perhaps, the nurse's favourite dose of "a drop of castor oil."

Allow me to suggest that if the operation of vaccination be performed between the 3rd and 4th month; preparing the recipient by a few doses of alterative medicine, and altering faulty diet either through the mother's milk or the feeding pot, both before, at, and after the time of vaccination; taking the matter from a healthy arm between the 8th and 9th days; avoiding visible skin affections as sources of supply, even when most pressed for lymph (for better use none, than take it from an impetiginous arm), and avoiding as sources of supply all children able to walk, who come heated and flushed with exertion before you (for matter taken thence will produce, besides its own reproduction, suppurative inflammation in the axillary, and perhaps also in the cervical superficial glands and abscesses), avoiding also notoriously strumous sources of lymph; and then, using these precautions, tie down the opponents to vaccination to specific points of charge against it (not try to follow and refute loose rambling gossip), and but few evils will follow from vaccination, either in actual practice, or in their wild morbific fancies.

I warmly advise all friends to the practice of vaccination to use but ordinary care and circumspection in its performance, and then no evils will detract from its merits; and no medical man can declare with truth that vaccination is not still, and has not been for more than half a century, the greatest blessing that medical science and art have conferred on mankind.

I think I should add that the present vaccine vesicles are hardly equal to those obtained 30, 20, and 15 years ago. But I do not believe that this detracts from the efficacy of vaccination.

In the 36 cases above referred to, the illnesses which occasioned death or removal were as follows:

Phthisis, 10; Scarlatina, 4; Acute Inflammations, 5; Nervous Diseases, 2; Fever, 1; Disease of Bones or Joints, 4; Incontinence of Urine, 4; Internal Strangulation, 2; Strumous and Glandular Affections, 4.

5. In the London Orphan Asylum;—by D. De B. Hovell, Esq., F.R.C.S.

No evidence has come before me of vaccination deteriorating the health. In assertions to the contrary due allowance is not made, in my opinion, for the difference between the "post" and the "propter hoc." I have no reason to think that vaccination predisposes to typhus, phthisis, glandular swelling, or cutaneous eruptions, or the propagation of hereditary diseases. Of course, due care must be taken that the lymph is taken from a healthy child, and not after the expiration of seven days, or rather 168 hours; this last is an important point. After the areola has once commenced, the matter becomes less effectual and more irritating. Also the same lymph will affect different children differently.

I have had medical charge of the London Orphan Asylum for 6 years; that is to say, of 400 children, from 8 to 15 years of age; and from 200 to 300 other children, from birth to 15 years, for a period of 14 or 15 years. Many children of the Orphan Asylum are necessarily delicate. Obviously, the prevailing disease among them is struma, in its various forms. Scarlet fever, typhus fever, measles, mumps, &c. have at different times prevailed among them, but never under circumstances indicating any connexion with vaccination. I have twice re-vaccinated almost the entire school, with a view to test prior vaccination, and secure immunity from virulent or unmodified smallpox. Now, if vaccination had the effect of producing disease, surely some evidence would have shown itself after these re-vaccinations; but, on the contrary, the health of the children has manifestly improved, under improved ventilation, diet, hygiene, &c. The total number of deaths in 6 years has been 16; from phthisis 6, from tubercular disease 4, from pneumonia 1, from peritonitis 1, from scarlet fever 1.

The other children I allude to are those of the Hackney Union, who have been as closely vaccinated, or rather re-vaccinated, and they are very healthy.

Whether secondary or tertiary syphilis be communicable by vaccination, I have had no evidence. I believe, however, that secondary symptoms are capable of being thus communicated. Much depends on the state of the health of the child vaccinated. The same lymph will produce a normal vesicle in one child, and one attended by severe inflammation and eruption in another.

I am decidedly of opinion that not only is the power of the lymph impaired when taken after 168 hours, or after the areola begins to show itself, but also that the protective power of the lymph is maintained, and even improved, by being taken on the 7th or even the 6th day. The cause of this is obvious; when the areola forms, the lymph becomes more or less purulent in its character.

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6. In the Royal Freemasons School for Female Children, Wandsworth; —by Thomas S. Howell, Esq.

My professional services to the Royal Freemasons School for Female Children have extended over the last 4 years, since their removal from the Westminster Road. Most of the cases that have come under my care since their residence here had been more or less under medical treatment previously. Feeling that this short period would not assist you much, I have availed myself of the kind services of the Secretary (Mr. Crewe) who has given me a statement of the deaths, &c. since his appointment in 1842 up to the present time.

There are 65 children in the school; aged from 7 to 15. No child is eligible for election unless previously vaccinated.

I have no reason to connect the illness or diseases of any of the children with vaccination. And, though glandular swellings did form the principal cases requiring treatment, yet, since their residence here, those cases have all done well, which makes me believe that the locality was in fault. And further, I have always found that their parents were unsound, and that one or both had died early in life.

Cutaneous eruptions are very rare. We have had but one case (*lepra vulgaris*) in 4 years; the child's relations were suffering from the disease. Only one child has been removed in my time for an old standing hip disease. The Secretary's paper will give you the information you ask on the subject of deaths.*

During the present Secretary's appointment (lasting 14 years) 292 children have been admitted into the School; and, during that time, 2 cases of smallpox have occurred. The cases did well. There have been 4 deaths in the last 4 years: 1 of scrofula, 1 of cholera (in 1854) 1 of phthisis, and 1 of effusion on the brain.

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* Return of the Number of Children who have died in the School in the fifteen years, 1842—1856.

Description of the Fatal Disease.

Total 25	Consumption. 12	Scrofula. 5	Effusion on Brain. 3	Cholera. 2	Heart Disease. 2	Fever. 1

7. In the Infant Orphan Asylum;—by R. L. Pinching, Esq., Surgeon to the Asylum.

Statistics of the Population and Deaths during 28⅚ Years, (from January 1828, to October 1856, inclusive,) from a Return prepared by the Secretary.

Year.	Children under care.	Deaths.	Year.	Children under care.	Deaths.
1828	20	1	1844	241	8
1829	37	1	1845	264	3
1830	53	0	1846	291	7
1831	69	2	1847	337	9
1832	74	0	1848	358	4
1833	85	5	1849	381	15
1834	84	10	1850	451	19
1835	89	2	1851	432	7
1836	105	0	1852	438	18
1837	129	3	1853	441	5
1838	146	0	1854	426	5
1839	168	6	1855	438	16
1840	187	7	1856 (Oct. 28.)	458	Nil
1841	204	5			
1842	227	12	Years 28⅚ . .	6,860	179
1843	227	9	Per annum . .	237·9	6·2
Mortality at the rate of 26 per 1000 per annum.					

Children are received in this institution from the age of three months to that of seven years. The total number hitherto admitted is 1,554; so that the average stay of each ($\frac{6860}{1554}$) has been about 4½ years. Taking the aggregate strength for the 28⅚ years, deaths have occurred at the rate of 2·6 per cent. per annum. Of the 179 deaths, 82 were by measles, hooping cough, and scarlatina; 24, by complaints of the nervous system, besides 4 by teething; 23, by consumption; 18, by inflammations of lungs, air passages, and bowels; 5, by heart disease; 3, by fever, typhus, bilious, or gastric; 2, by spinal disease; and 2, by scrofula.

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8. In Christ's Hospital, London;—by Thomas Stone, Esq., F.R.C.S.

The children of this hospital are eligible from England, Scotland, and Ireland. They belong to various classes of society, and are never admitted without previous vaccination. So far, therefore, they present a fair field for an investigation of this nature. I furnish you, on the accompanying paper, with a list of the diseases and deaths that have occurred in the London Establishment, during the last 6 years, with the number of children within its walls in each year.

The average number of children admitted for the 6 years amounts to 885⅙; the deaths from all causes, including accidents, within and without the walls, to 31; or, at the average rate of about 5⅚ in 1000 annually.

In analysing this table it will be perceived that the greatest number of deaths took place from an epidemic disease, viz. scarlet fever; then phthisis pulmonalis and mesenteric disease; next cerebral inflammation; next, rheumatic heart-affection, &c.

I cannot conceive it possible that vaccination could have in any way influenced the above-described mortality, as it is evident that some of these affections are hereditary, and others the result of accident, exposure to cold, &c.

My experience and observations at Christ's Hospital extend over a period of more than 21 years; and I affirm that the example of the last 6 years is correctly illustrative of the whole of that time. I would further distinctly state, in answer to your questions, that I have never seen the slightest evidence of the transmission of hereditary and infectious diseases by the practice of vaccination; and, in this vast field, I should surely have witnessed some such effect (syphilis, for instance) if such ever occurred.

The causes of death appear as follows:—Scarlatina, 9; consumption, mesenteric and spinal disease, 8; cerebral inflammation and hydrocephalus, 4; rheumatism, 2; dropsy, 2; small-pox, 1; other complaints and accidents, 5.

Deaths in Christ's Hospital, London, from 1750 to 1850.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Small-pox.
1751	5	0	1776	4	0	1801	3	0	1826	3	0
1752	5	1	1777	10	0	1802	2	0	1827	4	0
1753	0	0	1778	5	0	1803	5	0	1828	6	0
1754	3	1	1779	5	0	1804	5	0	1829	9	0
1755	4	2	1780	8	0	1805	11	0	1830	4	0
1756	1	1	1781	4	0	1806	3	0	1831	1	0
1757	6	0	1782	2	0	1807	6	0	1832	5	0
1758	5	2	1783	2	0	1808	4	0	1833	8	0
1759	5	2	1784	6	0	1809	5	0	1834	3	0
1760	6	0	1785	6	1	1810	3	0	1835	6	0
1761	7	4	1786	6	0	1811	6	0	1836	2	0
1762	5	1	1787	9	1	1812	7	0	1837	5	0
1763	4	0	1788	4	0	1813	5	0	1838	1	0
1764	10	2	1789	4	0	1814	2	0	1839	3	0
1765	3	0	1790	9	2	1815	8	0	1840	6	0
1766	7	2	1791	1	0	1816	6	0	1841	5	0
1767	5	0	1792	5	0	1817	5	0	1842	4	0
1768	11	1	1793	5	0	1818	4	0	1843	0	0
1769	9	0	1794	9	2	1819	3	0	1844	10	0
1770	5	1	1795	5	1	1820	4	1	1845	4	0
1771	6	0	1796	2	1	1821	3	0	1846	5	0
1772	4	1	1797	8	0	1822	5	0	1847	2	0
1773	1	0	1798	5	0	1823	5	0	1848	7	0
1774	5	1	1799	6	0	1824	4	0	1849	6	0
1775	4	0	1800	8	1	1825	7	0	1850	5	0
			Total from 1751 to 1800	264	31				Total from 1801 to 1850	235	1
			Rate per centum per annum	·96	·11				Rate per centum per annum	·59	·0025

Note.—Our chief clerk, Mr. Trollope, informs me that the average number of boys in Christ's Hospital, London, from 1750 to 1800, would be about 550 per annum ; and that the average number from 1800 to 1850 would be about 800 ; so that the good effects of the blessing of vaccination are still more extraordinary. There does not seem to have been any rule at Christ's Hospital before the time of the introduction of vaccination requiring the previous inoculation of a boy prior to his admission. The only manner in which I can account for the *small* mortality occurring, when variola did prevail, is by supposing that many of the children might have already had the disease naturally or by inoculation, and by the fact that directly a child fell ill with the disease he was immediately removed to an isolated building, and the spread of the disease was thereby prevented. The age of admission into the hospital is from 7 to 10 years, and throughout the whole of the period has been subject to little variation. There has always been a preponderance of older boys in London and younger boys at Hertford, and since the year 1837 all boys upon admission have been sent to Hertford without exception. There have consequently been very few boys in London under ten or eleven years of age, whilst the number at Hertford exceeding that age has been equally few. With a few exceptions, the boys quit the school on attaining fifteen years of age.—T. S.

K.

NATIONAL AND OFFICIAL EXPERIENCE OF VACCINATION.

N.B.—Most of the following papers reached me in the form of official translations, and I have only ventured to interfere with their form where, on comparing them with their originals, I have thought some slight change necessary for a more correct representation of the latter.—J. S.

AUSTRIA.

1. Opinion of the Imperial Society of Surgeons at Vienna.

In consequence of a request made by the London Board of Health, the Society of Surgeons were honored with the Commission from the Ministry of the Interior, pursuant to a decree dated the 18th November, 1856, Z 28,191, to give their opinion and the result of their experience in reference to the four questions submitted to them relating to the subject of vaccination. For this purpose the Section for Pathology and Physiology, at their sitting of the 2d January, 1857, nominated a committee, consisting of Dr. Franz Mayer, Surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital for Children, Dr. Carl Friedinger, House and Vaccinating Surgeon of the Imperial Foundling Hospital, and Dr. Hebra, as President of the Department for Small-Pox at the Imperial General Hospital, to prepare the answers to the said questions according to the judgment of the society, and which were agreed to as follows:—

First Question.—"Has experience taught that successful vaccination secures to persons operated upon "a complete safety against small-pox, and an almost perfect surety against death occurring from this "disease?"

This question requires two answers, for, in the first section, it applies to the security afforded by vaccination against small-pox; in the second, to the danger of death from small-pox to persons who have been vaccinated. In respect to the first section of the first question, which might be put thus—Does vaccination act as an absolute or relative preservative against small-pox?—The society can entertain no other opinion than that which has gained universality through observation made at all times and in all places, viz., *vaccination with cow-pox produces only a relative safety against small-pox.* As proof of this relative preservative power (in addition to the allusion to the fact that since the introduction of vaccination small-pox has been less frequent epidemically and has assumed a milder form), the following figures taken from the experience of the members of the committee will show:—

During the last ten years 202 children were treated for small-pox in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital, on the Wieden, of whom 74 were vaccinated, and 128 were non-vaccinated; figures which show of themselves that non-vaccinated children are more frequently attacked by small-pox than those who have been vaccinated, but which derive more importance from the known fact that owing to the vaccination laws here, in respect to children at an early period of life, the vaccinated children far outnumber the non-vaccinated. The calculation of the number of patients treated for small-pox during the last twenty years in the Imperial General Hospital of Vienna showed that of 6,213 patients 5,217 were vaccinated, and but 996 were non-vaccinated; a result which might easily lead those who will not believe in the preservative power of vaccination to the conclusion that vaccination, instead of preserving from contagion, only increases the liability to infection from small-pox. This, however, as may be easily understood, is but a false deduction. When it is considered that the great majority of the present population have had the benefit of vaccination during their early youth, and that in the present day there are very few persons to be met with who have not been vaccinated, the number of 50 non-vaccinated persons who, according to the above number, 996, are on the average attacked in one year, may be called very large, and would seem to prove that the few non-vaccinated persons still to be found are more liable to be attacked by small-pox contagion than are the vaccinated, of whom the average yearly number may be stated at 260.

An *equal* liability to infection from variola in the cases of vaccinated and non-vaccinated persons would, according to the above figures, only be admitted if the number of non-vaccinated persons, compared with that of vaccinated persons of the population of Vienna and its suburbs, were as 50 to 260, *i.e.* as 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$, or, in other words, if out of 11 grown-up persons but 9 were vaccinated and 2 non-vaccinated; a proportion which it is well known does not at the present time exist, and which, as the law rendering vaccination compulsory has existed in Austria for more than 50 years, cannot exist.

The 2d section of the first question — information as to whether vaccination produces an almost absolute security against death from variola.

The answer to this is— Vaccination in this instance also affords but a relative security.

It is well known that the danger from small-pox increases with the number of efflorescencies, and declines in the same ratio with a smaller number of pustules. It has therefore been customary, since the introduction of vaccination, to admit of three species of small-pox: viz., a violent and dangerous form called variola vera, which is characterized by its slow progress and breaking out, and by the running into each other of the pustules; in contradistinction to this, the chicken-pox, which always takes a mild form, is not dangerous, either as regards the health or life of the patient, and produces few pustules, which quickly die away. Between these two extremes is the varioloid, or modified small-pox, which (without taking any fixed form) also runs a quicker course, and particularly in the stage of *decrustation*, and very seldom terminates fatally.

If experience teaches us that with vaccinated persons chicken-pox and varioloid more frequently occur than true small-pox, and, in inverse proportion, non-vaccinated persons are more frequently attacked by variola vera than by the milder forms of small-pox, it shews most clearly that through vaccination with cow-pox a mitigation of the morbid process has taken place.

Of the above-mentioned 6,213 cases of all forms of small-pox treated in the General Hospital during twenty years, there were 1,323 of *true small-pox*, 1,475 of *varioloid*, and 3,415 of chicken-pox; and the distribution of these, according to the vaccinatedness or non-vaccinatedness of the patients, is expressed in the adjoining Table.

	Total.	Variola Vera.	Varioloid.	Chicken-Pox.
Vaccinated - - -	5,217	732	1,282	3,203
Per 100 cases - -	100	14·30	24·57	61·59
Non-vaccinated - -	996	591	193	212
Per 100 cases - -	100	59·34	19·38	21·28

Variola vera, therefore, occurs four times as often and chicken-pox three times as often in non-vaccinated as in vaccinated persons, a proportion which evidently decides in favor of vaccination.

As regards the cases of small-pox which terminate fatally, we receive from both the afore-mentioned hospitals the following data: viz., of 202 children treated for small-pox in St. Joseph's Children's Hospital 37 died, of whom 33 were non-vaccinated, and 4 vaccinated.

In like manner, out of the 6,213 adults who were treated for small-pox in the Imperial General Hospital, 571 died. Of these 271 were of the 5,217 vaccinated, and 300 of the 996 non-vaccinated; or, in other words, the average mortality from small-pox during twenty years was 5 per cent. per annum among the vaccinated, and 30 per cent. among the non-vaccinated; (*i.e.* 6 to 1) figures which are too significant to require any comment.

Second question.—" Has experience given grounds for belief or conjecture that vaccinated persons, owing " to their being less liable to infection from small-pox, are therefore more liable to typhus fever or any " other contagious disease, or to scrofula or phthisis, or that their health is in any other way injuriously " affected?"

This question is divisible into three parts,—each of which must be answered by itself.

a. Whether vaccinated persons are more frequently attacked by other contagious diseases, especially by typhus fever?

b. Whether scrofula and phthisis are more frequently met with among vaccinated persons?

c. Whether vaccination has a prejudicial influence on general health?

a. The history of the contagious exanthems teaches us that these have for centuries been the scourge of mankind, and that hundreds of thousands of the human race have been carried off by measles and scarlatina before the slightest idea of vaccination with cow-pox presented itself; and even from observations made during the present century, showing that measles and scarlet fever prevail epidemically less frequently and in a milder form than in former times, one could rather come to the opposite conclusion, and consider this to have been caused by vaccination, were it not that immediately after vaccination, as well as after recovery from small-pox, other contagious exanthems have made their appearance, and accordingly vaccination as well as small-pox is inactive as a preservative against measles, scarlet fever, typhus, &c. Any one who is acquainted with the fact that cow-pox, sheep-pox, and small-pox proceed from the same original contagion, which is

sufficiently proved by the experiments of Thiele, Ceely, Gessner, Reiter, Bousquet, Iwanowics, &c., would not expect more from vaccination as a preservative against other diseases than from small-pox.

Different diseases prevent each other, for they *never* appear at the same time in one individual, although they may immediately succeed one another in the same person.

Vaccination can accordingly produce neither measles, scarlet fever, nor any other contagious disease, nor act as a preservative against them.

Against these zymotic (zymotischen) diseases it has no influence.

As far as regards typhus specifically, in order to explain the proportion of this disease to vaccination, statistical evidence is wanted, as to whether *before* or *after* the introduction of vaccination more people were attacked by it.

Without considering the other difficulties and imperfections of such a work, it would be no easy task to collect accurate information, owing to the different nomenclatures of the diseases at different times; for if from the circumstance that in ancient reports of diseases and registers of deaths the name typhus appears less frequently we were to infer that typhus was a disease of modern times, we should be guilty of a great mistake, for our forefathers made a distinction between *febris* (nervosa, putrida, asthenica, adynamica, versatilis, stupida) and *typhus;* and in the present day the correct conception of the last-named disease is not so generally extended but that febris mucosa, pituitosa, gastrica cum nota nervosa, febris typhosa, miliaris, &c. are by some surgeons ranged separately from it.

The great revolution in medicine brought about by sober observation at the bedside of the patient and the dissecting table has thrown overboard a number of names of diseases which described nothing, and retained only those which are necessary to describe different processes. Now as the efforts of pathological anatomy were successful in proving that the diseases formerly known under so many different names were not different diseases in themselves, but were cases of typhus modified in degree by local affection and other circumstances, the comprehension of typhus became more extended, and this name is therefore in the present day more frequently used than formerly. That, no mutual attraction, however, exists between vaccination as a preservative against variola, and typhus, is proved by the circumstance, that during the age of childhood (i. e. between one and two years of age), during which vaccination is generally practised here, typhus is a disease which rarely occurs, whereas in later years, at the time that the preservative power of vaccination gradually declines, the number of cases of typhus increases.

b. In respect to the further question—Whether the liability to infection from scrofulous and tubercular affections is increased?—We must remark that it is certainly undeniable that the state of fever which is produced by inoculation with vaccine lymph, and which is evidenced even long after the conclusion of the vaccine process, by the continuation of the increased frequency of the pulse, may produce an aggravation of one of the diseases already named, but these slight disadvantages are, in comparison with the great safety secured, too unimportant to deserve particular notice.

The assertion often made that now, after practising vaccination for more than 50 years, through which more than half a million of human beings are yearly saved, scrofula, tubercle, and phthisis more frequently appear (and this to an extraordinary degree) than was the case before the introduction of vaccination, as to be explained, on one side, by the circumstance that here, where the population has not for a long time been decimated, either by a continuation of war, or important epidemics, it has very considerably increased, and accordingly more sick persons are to be found among them. On the other side, that, owing to vaccination, scrofulous, tubercular, and ricketty children are preserved from small-pox, to which diseases they would otherwise have certainly fallen a prey.

The afore-mentioned cachexies are conveyed from parents to their children and grandchildren; and the experiment has been tried in many places, of either postponing or entirely omitting the vaccination of scrofulous and ricketty children of such families, without the occurrence of these diseases being prevented.

c. As regards other injurious effects which may be caused by vaccination, they are limited in the great majority of cases to local disturbances, such as follicular or cutaneous inflammation, exudation, and suppuration. Bad results, such as erysipelas, gangrene, formation of abscesses, &c., occasionally occur, but are nevertheless to be considered as inevitable; and in every case, so soon as a cure has been effected, there is no fear of future evil result to the vaccinated person.

Third Question.—" Has experience given grounds for belief or conjecture, that the lymph from a true " Jennerian pustule may become the vehicle of scrofulous, syphilitic, or any other contagion, which " may affect the bodily constitution of the vaccinated person, or that the accidental inoculation with " another disease, instead of the intended vaccination, may take place by the hands of a properly " qualified medical practitioner?"

The contents of this comprehensive question also demand different answers, according to the information required, viz.:—

a. Whether the lymph of a vaccine vesicle, in addition to its own peculiar contagion, can contain another infecting principle; ex. gr. syphilis?

b. Whether constitutional, non-contagious diseases, ex. gr. scrofula, may be conveyed by means of vaccination with cow-pox?

c. Whether a vaccine vesicle possesses such characters as to be easily distinguishable from other bladders, blisters, or pustules?

a. The contagious matters hitherto known which may be conveyed by inoculation reduce themselves to chancre matter, containing syphilitic virus, and the contagion contained in small-pox and vaccine vesicles; it remains therefore only to be considered whether these morbid animal products can combine, and whether a vaccination with them so combined has already taken place? And what have been the results of the same?

It is well known that comprehensive answers to these queries have for a long time existed. They were proposed in the Imperial General Hospital in the year 1855, and published in the March and April numbers of the periodical of the Imperial Society of Surgeons.

They are uniform in the opinion, that in cases of vaccination with secretions containing several peculiar descriptions of contagion, either it did not take at all; or in a mixture of chancre matter and vaccine lymph, only chancre took; and on mixing vaccine lymph and blennorhagic secretion, only cow-pox took. Thus only one disease was communicated, either small-pox or syphilis; a proof certainly that both contagions cannot be conveyed at the same time. Confirmatory of this are the experiments of Heim, Ricord, Bousquet, Taupin, Landanzy, &c., &c.

b. Although by many it is maintained that the blood of individuals affected with secondary syphilis can serve as a vehicle for this specific contagion, even this theory (if it could be proved) would not exercise any influence on the practice of vaccination; for both experiments made on purpose (Heim) and accidental vaccinations have taught that without considering the quality of the vaccine lymph, that taken from syphilitic subjects may have been used upon healthy persons, and the contrary, viz., from healthy individuals, and used upon persons suffering from syphilis, without, on such occasions, the latter disease having been conveyed with the cow-pox. What has here been proved in reference to syphilis may be applied equally to all other dyscrasic diseases, since these even, in cases of direct vaccination with their morbid product, have always shown a negative result.

Even if it is proved without doubt that scrofula, tubercle, rickets, cancer, and other diseases of the blood are not conveyable, either of themselves or by means of vaccine lymph, still the vaccination of sick persons is, if possible, to be avoided, since experience has shown that both with children and adults the progress of the vaccination may be the cause of awaking slumbering ailments, or of aggravating them; further, hat the vaccination vesicles with such individuals easily degenerate. Nevertheless, these are perfectly fit for the purpose of further vaccination, even in cases of imperfect generation; for if vaccine lymph taken from weak, scrofulous, and ricketty persons is used upon healthy persons, a complete taking, a more regular course, and more satisfactory safety against small-pox may be observed.

c. In the same manner that in every appearance of disease the general characteristic may be observed which distinguishes it from other similar diseases, so also do vaccine vesicles possess peculiarities enough in their form, size, number, the places in which they occur, and particularly in their progress, to distinguish them easily from other vesicular or pustular eruptions on the skin. So great a knowledge is certainly not necessary to diagnose a vaccine vesicle that one has not the right to presume with safety on such knowledge being possessed by every properly instructed medical practitioner.

Fourth Question.—"Does experience warrant the recommendation (with the exception of special cases) "that vaccination should be practised at an early period of life?"

This question put in the following form would be more short and distinct:—

Should children be vaccinated during the first weeks or month of their life; or later, say in the first or second year of their age?

On this subject the experience of all times agrees. Since the time of Rhazes to the present day it is known to every medical man and every layman, that small-pox is so dangerous to none as to children, particularly to the non-vaccinated infants, newly-born or at the breast.

Out of 195 children who died in the Imperial Foundling Hospital during the period of eleven years, from small-pox (of whom 194 were non-vaccinated) 168 were in the first year of their age, 19 under two years, the remaining seven under ten years.

The rate of mortality among the non-vaccinated small-pox patients in the Imperial General Hospital during the last twenty years, which, for children from four to ten years of age was 40·2 per cent., fell for the next decennial period of life (viz., in respect of persons between eleven and twenty years of age, still more, as their mortality was but 20·4 per cent.

The two following decennial periods appear to bring more danger, as among non-vaccinated individuals of from twenty-one to thirty years of age the proportion of deaths was 36.6 per cent., and of those between thirty-one and forty it was 46·2 per cent.

The ages above forty-one produce too small a contingent to be a guide as to their rates of mortality. Of these latter, four died, *i. e.* 33·3 per cent.

In order to arrive at an idea as to the frequency of attacks of small-pox during the different periods of life, and the amount of safety secured by vaccination, we subjoin the following Tables, which show the

rates of mortality among the vaccinated and non-vaccinated patients of the General Hospital during the period above mentioned.

Age.	Total number of Cases.	Vaccinated.		Non-vaccinated.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1–10 - -	418	234	35	184	74
11–20 - -	2,634	2,228	83	406	83
21–30 - -	2,671	2,329	128	342	115
31–40 - -	406	354	21	52	24
41 and upwards	84	72	4	12	4

Deaths per 100 cases at each Age as follows:—	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41 and upwards.
Among 5,217 vaccinated - -	14·9	3·7	5·6	5·9	5·5
Among 996 non-vaccinated -	40	20·4	33·6	46·2	33·3

From these calculations may be deduced that the greatest number of small-pox cases occurs between the ages of 11 and 30; the greatest mortality, however, during the first year of life; then during the first decennium; and, next, between 31 and 40 years of age. If a comparison be made between the great per-centage of non-vaccinated nurselings and little children who die from small-pox, and the small number of cases where vaccination has been prejudicial to health, or has caused derangement of the system, the preponderance is greatly in favour of early vaccination; for in the Imperial Foundling Hospital and Vaccination Institutes 1,000 vaccinations take place yearly on children a few weeks old without the health of these infants being prejudiced or the vaccine lymph deteriorating in quality.

The Society accordingly expresses its opinion, That vaccination not only may be practised without danger upon children but a few weeks old, but even *ought* to be so practised, in order to preserve nurselings from danger of contagion from small-pox.

Carl Rokitansky,
President.
Karl Schroff,
Vice-President.
Jos. Skoda,
Fred. Hebra,
Reporter.

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2. Report of the Faculty of Medicine at Prague.

To the Ministry of the Interior,

The undersigned College of Doctors of the Faculty of Medicine of the City of Prague (College of Surgeons) in fulfilment of an order dated 18th November, 1856 $\frac{2810}{2214}$, viz., to procure replies to the questions submitted by the Government of Great Britain relative to vaccination, has the honour to remark to the Ministry as premise to the following statements, that in consequence of the importance of the subject, it feels itself compelled to adhere solely to well-founded facts and the known results of experience, and supported by these alone, setting aside all theoretical and subjective remarks, to make use of such results and data alone as appear adapted to answer the different points in these questions, in accordance with the present state of scientific knowledge.

I. Has experience, &c., &c., taught that successful vaccination acts as a complete preventative against the small-pox, and secures an almost certain safety from death occurring through this disease?

The answer to this question, which most closely touches the principle of cow-pox vaccination, is to be arrived at by means of the official data shown in the four annexed tables.

Table I. showing the number of population, the general amount of mortality, and particularly from small-pox, during the seven year epoch from 1796 to 1802, at which time cow-pox vaccination was either not practised at all in Bohemia, or at any rate not in the extensive manner in which it is practised in the present day.

Table II. shewing the same data after the general introduction of vaccination into Bohemia for the period of 24 years, from 1832 to 1855. These two tables are compiled from the official bills of mortality, with the exception of the year 1855, for which year (the official list not being completed) the total number of deaths was assumed to be the same as the preceding year.

Table III. shewing the number of deaths among the vaccinated and non-vaccinated, the number of both who sickened and died from small-pox during the period of 21 years, from 1835 to 1855.

The discrepancy between the deaths from small-pox in this table and those in the former, No. II., is to be explained by the fact of the latter being taken from the general returns of deaths, in which those cases are included which have been returned by non-professional "examiners of the dead," who frequently enough look upon every disease in the form of an eruption on the skin as small-pox, and accordingly consider this disease as having been intimately connected with the cause of death, whilst the statement in Table III. is prepared from the return of the vaccinating surgeon, and has therefore more pretension to be worthy of credence.

This difference is in so far of little importance that in No. III. Table all vaccinated individuals who died are to a certain degree charged to vaccination, whereas only those who were successfully vaccinated should have been so charged.

If proof of the latter could be given, and if it were possible in Table II. to give the number of population of each year, the proportion of small-pox and death to the population in general on the one hand, and that of the cases of small-pox to the successfully vaccinated on the other hand, would present itself in a much more favourable light.

Table No. IV. contains a statement as to re-vaccination during the last sixteen years, from 1840 to 1855, in comparison with vaccination, and would seem to show that, in the majority of cases, at the time of re-vaccination, the effect of the first vaccination had not yet ceased.

From these tables, it appears,—

1. That according to I. and II. the total number of deaths, as well before as after the introduction of vaccination with cow-pox, was 1·32 to the number of the population.

2. Before the general practice of vaccination, there occurred one death from small-pox in $12\frac{1}{3}$ deaths in general, and in $396\frac{2}{3}$ souls; but after the general introduction of vaccination, the proportion fell to one death from small-pox in $457\frac{3}{4}$ deaths in general; and in $14{,}741\frac{1}{3}$ souls, therefore,

3. The proportion at the present time of deaths from small-pox to the deaths in general is thirty-eight times, and to the population thirty-seven times more favourable.

4. The lowest number of deaths from small-pox before the introduction of vaccination (1988) is $2\frac{1}{3}$ times greater than the highest number since the introduction of vaccination (807), therefore the highest number of deaths from small-pox before the introduction of vaccination (17,587) is $21\frac{4}{5}$ times greater than the highest number of deaths since the introduction of vaccination (807); and further,

5. According to Table III., there occurs on the average one case of sickness from small-pox in 36 $7\frac{2}{3}$ and one case of death from small-pox in $7{,}166\frac{1}{3}$ among the vaccinated, whilst among the non-vaccinated on, in $12\frac{1}{3}$ was taken ill with the small-pox, and one in $40\frac{2}{3}$ died from that disease; thus the nineteenth part of the vaccinated, but the third part of the non-vaccinated, died from small-pox, and of the non-vaccinated thirty times the number were taken ill with, and 179 times the number died from, the small-pox, than of the vaccinated.

6. According to Table IV., in cases of re-vaccination, among 100 re-vaccinated individuals $38\frac{4}{5}$, *i.e.* somewhat above one-third of the re-vaccinations proved successful, with $59\frac{2}{5}$ no success was obtained, with $1\frac{4}{5}$, the result remained unknown; whilst among 100 vaccinations, $97\frac{5}{7}$ were successful, 2 no result, and $\frac{2}{7}$ the result remained unknown, therefore the proportion of successful re-vaccination to vaccination cases is proved to be as 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$. To this calculation, the experience obtained in our city hospitals and by private practitioners, not only offers no contradiction whatever, but on the contrary, it is even more favourable.

In the Imperial General Hospital of Prague during ten years, from 1847 to 1856, 872 persons were treated for small-pox; of these, 819 had been successfully vaccinated, and 43 unsuccessfully or not at all. With 10 the vaccination, or its result, could not be ascertained in a manner to be relied upon. Here must be particularly remarked that in 1847, in the afore-mentioned institution, not one case of small-pox is recorded.

Out of the 872 patients, 63 died, and of this number 41 were of those who were described as successfully vaccinated, 20 as vaccinated without success, and two as those concerning whose vaccination nothing certain was known.

Leaving alone those concerning whose vaccination nothing could with certainty be said, it is here shown that of the successfully vaccinated, the twentieth part died; of the unsuccessfully vaccinated the half, whilst the number of vaccinated patients was nineteen times greater than that of the non-vaccinated.

In the Hospital of the Brothers of Mercy at Prague, during the years 1847 to 1856 inclusive, 410 patients were treated for small-pox; of these, 370 were vaccinated, and only 40 non-vaccinated. Of the vaccinated 4 died, of the non-vaccinated 5 died.

Of the vaccinated (the success or non-success of the vaccination not being taken into consideration) the 92nd part died, of the non-vaccinated the 8th part died, whilst the number of the vaccinated was $9\frac{1}{4}$ times greater than that of the non-vaccinated.

In the Emperor Francis Joseph's Children's Hospital at Prague, between the years 1854 and 1856, *i.e.* during a period of three years, 263 sick children were treated for small-pox; of these 75 were vaccinated, and 188 non-vaccinated. Of the vaccinated none died; of the non-vaccinated 30 died; that is to say, almost 16 per cent.

In the Elisabethian Hospital in Prague, during six years, from 1851 to 1856, 118 cases of small-pox were admitted, of these 108 were vaccinated and 10 non-vaccinated. Of the vaccinated, 2 died, of the non-vaccinated 1 died; *i.e.* $\frac{1}{54}$ of the vaccinated, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the non-vaccinated. The vaccinated patients being $10\frac{4}{5}$ times the number of the non-vaccinated.

In the opinion of the undersigned College of Surgeons the whole of the foregoing information justifies the following conclusions:—

1. Small-pox not only may, but does, attack even persons who have been successfully vaccinated.
2. Death from small-pox occurs not only with non-vaccinated, but also with vaccinated individuals.
3. Vaccination with cow-pox does not therefore secure a certain safety from small-pox.
4. The number of small-pox cases in general (vaccinated and non-vaccinated) in proportion to the number of the population, is at the present time unproportionably smaller than before the introduction of vaccination.
5. If the proportion of small-pox patients who have been vaccinated greatly exceeds that of those who have not been vaccinated, this fact must not be lost sight of, that in the present day (in this country) the population of non-vaccinated individuals is very much smaller, and with the spread of vaccination for cow-pox, it decreases each year.
6. The greatest number of small-pox cases which terminate fatally in the present day is not only much lower than the highest number during a like period, in times before the introduction of vaccination, but even in an extraordinary degree lower than even the lowest number in such former times.
7. The great variability of the small-pox cases, and deaths observed in the different years in Table III., shows that now as formerly the small-pox at times takes a greater range; at the same time experience teaches,
8. That in comparison a greater number of non-vaccinated persons (notwithstanding their great minority) are attacked with small-pox, and die, in almost the same proportion, as before the introduction of vaccination; whilst,
9. As regards vaccinated persons, notwithstanding their overwhelming majority, the favourable comparison shows itself in an extraordinary manner, insomuch as the cases which terminate fatally may almost be termed singular, when it is taken into consideration that in forming these conclusions only the successful cases of vaccination could be reckoned.
10. As regards the preventive power of vaccine, the result and proportion of vaccination on non-vaccinated (vaccination) and vaccination on vaccinated persons (revaccination), may be referred to, vaccination being with the great majority of the latter unsuccessful.
11. According to what has already been shown, there appears such a striking difference in the proportion of sickness and death from small-pox before and after the introduction of vaccination, and with vaccinated and non-vaccinated persons, that every unbiassed individual can figure to himself the answer to the first question proposed.
12. It is undeniable, and not to be contradicted, that vaccination as a measure of safety against small-pox is of great value, that vaccination produces relative safety against this disease, and that death from small-pox is of seldom occurrence among vaccinated individuals.

II. Has the experience, &c. &c., given grounds for belief or for presumption that vaccinated persons, who are therefrom less liable to infection from small-pox, are more liable to infection from typhus fever, or any other contagious disease, or to scrofula, or phthisis, or that their health is injuriously affected in any other manner?

There is no well-grounded fact known which would justify the assumption that vaccinated persons are more liable to typhus or other contagious diseases, or to scrofula or phthisis, than non-vaccinated persons, or that the health is in any way injuriously acted upon by vaccination.

Typhus fever and other contagious diseases, scrofula, and tubercle, if these diseases here and there appear, are occasioned by quite different causes, which up to the present time are just as far from having been discovered as the cause of small-pox itself.

Particularly the origin of scrofula and tubercle is found in the social condition generally, and especially in some classes of the human race, in a much more important moment than that of cow-pox vaccination, in

addition, the non-vaccinated are (at least in this country) just as often attacked with typhus and other contagious diseases with scrofula and tubercle, as the vaccinated majority.

III. Has the experience, &c. &c., given grounds for belief or conjecture, that the lymph of a true Jennerian pustule can become the vehicle for the conveyance of syphilitic, scrofulous, or any other contagion which may affect the bodily constitution of the vaccinated person, or that the accidental inoculation of another disease, in lieu of the intended vaccination, can take place by the hands of a properly educated medical practitioner?

The experience obtained in this country gives no grounds which lead either to the belief or presumption that the consequences to a vaccinated person can be such as put forth in this question.

The conveyance of scrofula, tubercle, or other contagious matter which may affect the bodily constitution by means of vaccination, has never yet been proved.

The possibility of inoculation with syphilis by means of vaccination is (although not a single completely attested fact is known in this country) still not to be excluded; for the conveyance of syphilis by means of inoculation has been placed beyond a doubt.

An accidental inoculation with other contagious matter, instead of the intended vaccination, by the hands of a properly educated medical practitioner, is less to be feared than want of strict caution and circumspection in the choice of individuals from whom the cow-pox lymph is to be taken, for the purpose of further vaccination, which is made the duty in particular of a vaccinating surgeon.

IV. Does the experience, &c., warrant that with the exception of some individual special cases, vaccination in general should be practised at an early period of life?

In addition to the reasons in favour of vaccination already given, its practice at an early period of life the more deserves recommendation, that experience shews how especially liable youthful individuals in general are to every description of acuten exanthemen, and therefore certainly to small-pox.

Exceptions in individual cases, and for special reasons, are always to be made, as appears in the Official Vaccination Instructions issued in Austria.

Experience, at any rate, justifies the conclusion, that as the age of childhood before the introduction of vaccination delivered the so disproportionate contingent to the numerous cases of small-pox and mortality arising therefrom, the neglect of vaccination during the early period of life is a dangerous experiment for mankind.

In conclusion, the undersigned College of Surgeons adds, that the herein-contained opinions are completely in unison with those expressed and sent in by other members of the faculty, in consequence of official requisition made to them on this subject.

I.

Population, Total Deaths, and Deaths by Small-pox, during 7 years before the general Introduction of Vaccination.

Year.	Population.	Deaths.		Remarks.
		Total Number.	From Small-pox.	
1796	3,003,482	92,242	6,686	The proportion of the deaths generally to Population - - - =1 : 32.
1797	2,991,346	86,885	1,988	
1798	3,045,926	84,743	3,105	
1799	3,041,608	99,079	17,587	Deaths from Small-pox to Population =1 : 396⅔.
1800	3,047,740	110,730	17,077	
1801	3,036,481	105,576	3,169	Deaths from Small-pox to the total number of deaths - - - =1 : 12⅓.
1802	3,111,472	85,460	4,029	
Total -	21,278,055	664,685	53.641	
Average -	3,039,722⅐	94,955	7,663	

II.

During 24 years subsequent to Introduction of Vaccination.

Year.	Population.	Deaths. Total Number.	Deaths. From Small-pox.	Remarks.
1832	3,888,828	139,061	807	The proportion of the total number of deaths to Population = 1 : $32\frac{1}{3}$.
1833		121,697	533	
1834		122,171	285	
1835	3,945,875	122,952	337	
1836		124,015	291	Deaths from Small-pox to Population = 1 : $14,741\frac{1}{3}$.
1837		141,982	104	
1838	4,027,581	108,419	62	
1839		121,400	128	Deaths from Small-pox to total number of deaths = 1 : $457\frac{3}{4}$.
1840		118,471	699	
1841	4,145,715	116,575	697	
1842		124,019	339	
1843		142,876	332	1.
1844	4,285,730	113,184	150	The population of each year cannot be given, as a census only takes place every three years.
1845		178,826	62	
1846		132,379	59	2.
1847	4,480,661	134,490	9	
1848		141,409	115	As regards the number of deaths in Nos. I. and II., they are gathered from the General Lists of Mortality.
1849		131,493	383	
1850		176,211	478	
1851	4,613,080	133,245	508	
1852		134,921	343	
1853		124,617	42	
1854	4,593,770	124,746	68	
1855		(124,746)	64	
Total -	33,985,240	3,153,905	6.895	
Average -	4,248,155	$131,412\frac{7}{24}$	$287\frac{7}{24}$	

III.

Vaccinated and Non-vaccinated Cases of Small-pox which terminated fatally, according to Official Vaccination Return (21 Years).

Year.	Cases of Vaccination.	Remaining Non-Vaccinated. (*)	Small-pox. Cases. Vaccinated.	Small-pox. Cases. Non-vaccinated.	Small-pox. Deaths. Vaccinated.	Small-pox. Deaths. Non-vaccinated.	Remarks.
1835	132,727	4,029	505	430	20	136	One case of Small-pox occurs among
1836	130,194	3,319	374	215	26	64	$367\frac{2}{3}$ vaccinated.
1837	126,123	3,971	57	123	4	52	$12\frac{1}{3}$ non-vaccinated.
1838	133,527	3,967	101	96	15	32	
1839	132,523	3,906	160	168	20	70	
1840	140,898	3,585	1,138	966	89	351	One fatal case of Small-pox occurs among
1841	139,471	3,482	1,583	1,522	83	382	
1842	142,970	3,180	681	703	39	208	$7166\frac{1}{3}$ vaccinated.
1843	142,314	2,874	627	714	21	229	$40\frac{2}{3}$ non-vaccinated.
1844	126,647	6,109	61	148	7	43	
1845	149,612	6,410	55	63	2	25	
1846	146,467	5,475	6	50	–	7	Among cases of Small-pox died the
1847	141,268	5,361	19	25	–	4	19th part of the vaccinated.
1848	132,320	5,718	227	169	17	49	3d „ of the non-vaccinated.
1849	139,523	5,704	575	645	63	177	
1850	156,561	6,314	568	374	14	131	
1851	152,294	4,694	16	293	3	43	
1852	161,364	3,689	252	231	12	65	
1853	145,038	3,067	327	168	3	39	
1854	161,313	2,927	457	203	7	61	(*) Note.—*I presume that* "ungeimpft verbliebene" *in the third column is intended to denote (in comparison with the total births of the year) the number of infants who remain unvaccinated at the end of the legally-specified time.*—J. S.
1855	136,424	2,349	389	156	8	56	
Total -	3,005,578	90,130	8,178	7,462	423	2,224	
Average	$143,122\frac{16}{21}$	$4,291\frac{19}{21}$	$389\frac{9}{21}$	$355\frac{7}{21}$	$20\frac{3}{21}$	$105\frac{19}{21}$	

IV.

Comparative Statistics of Vaccination and Re-vaccination.
(16 Years.)

Year.	Number of Vaccinations.	Results.			Number of Re-vaccinations.	Results.			Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.	
1840	140,898	135,681	5,217	—	167	47	74	46	Of 100 Re-vaccinations:
1841	139,471	134,522	4,949	—	16,166	6,183	9,983	—	$38\frac{4}{5}$ with result,
1842	142,970	139,065	3,905	—	1,439	408	1,031	—	$59\frac{3}{5}$ without result,
1843	142,314	138,370	3,944	—	11,436	4,972	6,464	—	$1\frac{4}{5}$ result unknown.
1844	126,647	123,104	2,598	945	3,393	1,638	1,582	173	
1845	149,612	146,153	2,577	882	4,589	1,698	2,755	136	Of 100 Vaccinations:
1846	146,467	143,663	2,279	525	8,156	3,357	4,546	253	$97\frac{5}{7}$ with result,
1847	141 286	138,824	2,017	445	6,894	2,461	4,256	177	2 without result,
1848	132,320	129,852	2,000	468	3,977	1,974	1,955	48	$\frac{2}{7}$ result unknown.
1849	139,523	136,881	2,158	484	8,641	3,981	4,474	186	
1850	156,561	153,419	2,336	806	11,290	4,677	6,303	310	Proportion of success:
1851	152,294	149,094	2,604	596	13,194	5,122	7,950	122	Re-vaccinated to
1852	161,364	158,025	2,766	573	26,693	11,341	14,806	546	Vaccinated = 1 : $2\frac{1}{4}$
1853	145,038	142,276	2,360	402	19,837	7,806	11,633	398	
1854	161,313	158,629	2,386	298	25,052	9,039	15,660	353	Proportion unsuccessful:
1855	136,424	134,083	2,031	310	24,850	7,395	16,783	672	Vaccinated to Re-vaccinated - = 1 : $2\frac{1}{3}$
Total	2,314,502	2,261,641	46,127	6,734	185,874	72,099	110,255	3,420	
Average	$144,656\frac{6}{16}$	$141,352\frac{9}{16}$	$2,882\frac{15}{16}$	$420\frac{14}{16}$	$11,617\frac{9}{16}$	$4,506\frac{3}{16}$	$6,890\frac{15}{16}$	$213\frac{11}{16}$	

3. Report of the Imperial General Hospital of Vienna.

In discharge of the commissions given by the Ministry of the Interior, dated 27th November 1856, No. 25,191, and by the Stadtholdership of Lower Austria, dated 3d instant, No. 54,604, the undersigned, in concurrence with the head of the department for treating diseases of the skin, Professor Dr. Hebra, has the honour to make the following report:—

The First Question.—"Whether experience has taught that successful vaccination acts as a complete "preventative against the small-pox, or secures an almost certain safety from death occurring through this "disease," must, as experience has shown, be answered thus:—(*a*) That vaccination has no absolute preventative power against small-pox, and (*b*) That vaccinated persons may die from small-pox; nevertheless the following figures speak in favour of the adoption of vaccination.

In the course of the last five years (*i. e.*, from the 1st January 1851 until the end of December 1855, as shown in the accompanying Table) 2,239 patients were treated for small-pox, in the department for diseases of the skin of the Imperial General Hospital of this city; of this number 1,995 had been vaccinated, and 244 were non-vaccinated.

Of the vaccinated seventy-six died during this period, whilst of the non-vaccinated seventy-one died, therefore the mortality among the vaccinated was 3·80 per cent., whilst among the non-vaccinated it amounted to 29·09 per cent.; so that among every hundred of the non-vaccinated patients there were nearly twenty-six more deaths than among the same number of vaccinated patients.

Even successful vaccination then, does not act as an absolute preventative against the small-pox, nor against death occurring from this disease; but the course of the disease is much less dangerous to vaccinated persons, and therefore less fatal to them than to non-vaccinated persons.

The Second Question,—"Whether vaccinated persons are more disposed to typhus or other contagious diseases, or to scrofula and phthisis than the non-vaccinated," can only be answered by statistical data, but as these are not at hand very little can be positively proved respecting this point; for, in reference to this subject, the past rather than the present must be consulted, and medical evidence taken from history is in the present day, only of value when it can be borne out and strengthened by observation.

For example, if in medical reports of the last century the diagnosis of typhus is more seldom present than in those of the present day, it is still no proof that in the 18th century, when vaccination was unknown, fewer cases of typhus occurred than in the 19th century, *i. e.*, after the introduction of vaccination; for in the former period, in addition to typhus, *febris nervosa, putrida, mucosa, pituitosa*, &c., were reckoned as separate causes of death; which now-a-days no longer have those distinctive appellations, having proved at the dissecting table to be typhus cases of different grades.

The sum of the Third Question must be divided into two parts, and must be answered (*a*):—"Whether "the Jennerian vesicle (vaccine efflorescency) can contain, in addition to its own specific *contagium*, the means "of infecting with syphilis, scrofula, &c." and (*b*) "Whether the vaccine efflorescency possesses such a "distinctive character that a medical practitioner can, under other circumstances, easily distinguish it from "syphilis or scrofula."

As regards the first part of this question: to grant that two descriptions of contagious matter can exist in one efflorescency would be in contradiction of all experience, up to the present time, relative to the conveyance of disease; for just as little as one could, by inoculation with variola or chancre-pus, produce any other disease than small-pox or syphilis, even so little can the contents of a vaccine pustule produce anything else than a vaccine efflorescency; whether the lymph shall have been taken from a healthy, a scorbutic, scrophulous, tuberculous, or any other subject.

To this opinion surgeons of all countries, who have practised vaccination for the cow-pox, will give their adhesion; as is shown by the experiments of a Taupin, Landanzy, Bousquet, Heim, and Friedinger.*

The second part of the third question is answered by stating that the character and progress of a true Jennerian pustule is peculiar and easily to be recognised, and there is no fear of its being mistaken for any other (scrofulous or syphilitic) efflorescency by any practitioner who has had any experience at all in this matter.

The Fourth Question,—"Whether vaccination in general is to be recommended, and if it should be practised upon children of a tender age?" is already partly answered by the foregoing; and it only remains to treat specially the question "whether vaccination should be practised generally at an early period of life?"

The history of the small-pox, commencing with Rhazes up to the present time, proves most uncontradictorily that to none is variola so dangerous as to newly-born children or sucking babes. During every small-pox epidemic which broke out before the discovery of vaccination, little children were carried off by thousands; and at the present time we can observe this fact, when small-pox epidemic breaks out in such countries as Turkey, or among negroes or Indians, where vaccination is not general.

The undersigned has also learnt the same from experience, as during the past year nearly all the non-vaccinated nurselings who were brought to the small-pox department of the Imperial General Hospital of this city from the Lying-in and Foundling Hospitals, suffering from small-pox, died of this disease.

As the vaccination of the very young children belonging to the Foundling Hospital, as well as those belonging to that establishment out at nurse, has not proved, up to the present time, in any respect detrimental to them; and as they have gone through the vaccination-process without its causing any lasting disturbance to their health, it clearly shows not only that vaccination for the cow-pox may, without danger, be practised upon any healthy child, if even but a few weeks old; but further, that, in order to prevent infection from small-pox, such vaccination ought to take place.

As, in addition to the questions preferred by the English Government, the Stadtholdership of Lower Austria has added the Commission to give "the data relative to the result of vaccination practised more than ten years ago," the undersigned considers that he best meets their views by giving a table of the ages of the 2,239 individuals who, during the years 1851 to 1855, were treated in the Imperial General Hospital of this city for small-pox, from which it appears that the great majority of small-pox patients were between the ages of 11 and 30.

Now, as the great majority of persons are vaccinated at an early age, it appears that the preservative power of vaccination lasts from ten to fifteen years.

It also appears from this statistical statement that from ten to thirty years of age one is most liable to infection from small-pox, and that this liability in later years gradually decreases, but even in old age never entirely ceases.

COMPARISON of the Number of CASES of SMALL-POX which were treated in the General Hospital at Vienna during the Five Years 1851–5 inclusive, as regards the Ages of the Patients and the Number of the Cases which terminated Fatally.

AGE OF PATIENTS.	VACCINATED.		NOT VACCINATED.	
	Total Number.	Number of Deaths.	Total Number.	Number of Deaths.
To 10 years of age - -	54	8	34	15
From 11 to 20 - - -	834	16	111	25
„ 21 „ 30 - - -	892	43	83	23
„ 31 „ 40 - - -	171	7	10	5
„ 41 „ 50 - - -	35	1	3	3
„ 51 „ 60 - - -	9	1	3	—
Total - -	1,995	76	244	71

* Die Blattern-krankheit, &c., von Chr. H. Eimer; Leipzig, 1853.

The number of cases of variola in various forms was - - - - 2,239 namely,
Who had been vaccinated - - - - - - 1,995
Who had not been vaccinated - - - - - - 244

Vaccinated as well as non-vaccinated persons were seized with the small-pox; still with this difference, that of the vaccinated cases 8¼ per cent., but of the non-vaccinated 33·3 per cent. were cases of variola vera.

Of the 1,995 vaccinated cases 76, and of the 244 non-vaccinated cases 71, terminated fatally.

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4. Report of the Imperial Lying-in and Foundling Hospital.

In accordance with an order of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, dated the 27th November, No. 28,191, communicated through a decree of the Stadtholdership, dated the 3rd December, 1856, in respect to vaccination, the undersigned has the honour to make the following Answers to the Questions therein submitted:—

I. "Has experience taught that successful vaccination acts as a complete preventative against small-pox, and that it secures an almost certain safety from death occurring through this disease?"

If, in putting the Question in this form, it is to be taken in the sense, whether every individual who has been successfully vaccinated is *completely* (*i.e.*, perfectly) secured against the small-pox, and also absolutely safe from death occurring from this disease, the undersigned must decidedly state, that from his own experience, and the experience of others, vaccination does not secure to every individual who may have been successfully vaccinated such perfect safety; for a sufficient number of cases are known where vaccinated persons have been attacked by the small-pox, and have died from the same. It might be supposed of any one who would put the Question in such a sense, that he was already prejudiced against vaccination; for in his Question he seeks to know, whether vaccination produces a *greater security against small-pox than the fact of already having had that disease;* it being a known and well-confirmed fact, that persons have twice suffered from variola.

If, on the other hand, in the afore-mentioned Question it is meant, whether vaccination produces this benefit—that the great majority of those persons who are successfully vaccinated are for ever, or for a long period of time, preserved from the contagion of small-pox; whether vaccinated persons who may be attacked with small-pox are in as great danger of their lives as those who have not been vaccinated; and whether, through vaccination, the spreading of small-pox, and consequently the mortality arising from the same, is materially checked—the undersigned cannot hesitate for one moment to state conscientiously the result of his by no means slight experience in this matter.

1. Successful vaccination preserves the great majority of vaccinated persons for ever. A smaller number of persons is, for at least a long time, secure from small-pox. If persons who have been successfully vaccinated should be attacked with small-pox, they may anticipate that the course of the malady will, in consequence, be less dangerous.

As proof of the afore-mentioned statement, the undersigned begs leave to mention the following facts:—

According to the Returns of Mortality at the Foundling Hospital of this city for eleven years, from 1843 to 1853 inclusive, out of the total number of inmates during the whole of this period, viz., 91,063 foundlings, the number of deaths amounted to 58,536, and of this number but 195 were carried off by small-pox; so that—

The general mortality was	- - - -	64·2796 per cent.
Mortality from small-pox	- - -	0·2141 ,,
Mortality from other diseases	- - -	64·0655 ,,

Of these 195 who died from small-pox—

168 were under	- - - - - 1 year.
18 were above	- - - - 1 year.
1 was above	- - - - 2 years.
4 were from	- - - - 5 to 6 years.
4 were from	- - - - 6 to 7 years old.

Out of these 195 cases it was proved of but one, that vaccination had been successfully practised in the hospital one year and a quarter before its decease.

Of four it was stated that they were vaccinated from fear of the small-pox, and it is suspected that in these cases, small-pox contagion was present before vaccination took place.

Of the 168 cases under one year of age, who were out at nurse, and died from small-pox, it may be calculated that the majority, owing to their tender age, had not been vaccinated before they were attacked

with small-pox, as no mention of its having taken place was made in the certificates of death: and, in the cases of such out-patients as have been successfully vaccinated, it is usual to remark this fact in the certificates.

Owing to the daily increasing number of children in the Foundling Hospital, it is impossible to vaccinate them all in the house, for the greater number are given out to nurse, even the day after their reception, and only the strongest and most healthy children are vaccinated in the house, for the purpose of perpetuating good lymph: therefore, during the above-mentioned period, only 13,406 children were vaccinated in the hospital.

Those foundlings who were not vaccinated in the hospital must have been vaccinated by the Public Vaccinating Surgeon, and it would not have been easy for them to have evaded it.

It is only to be attributed to the carrying out of vaccination without exception in the Foundling Hospital of this city, that of the mortality so general among the children in foundling hospitals, the proportion arising from small-pox is so strikingly small, that only one five-hundredth part of the children die from this disease; and of this number, the greater part had not been vaccinated; whilst, during the period alluded to, epidemic small-pox broke out on several occasions.

2. As at that time the foundlings remained in connexion with the hospital until they had attained their tenth year, and were kept strictly in view; and as, further, the cause of each child's death was known, and the number of deaths from small-pox so small, it may be concluded from this experience that the greater number of vaccinated children are secure from the small-pox for ten years, without maintaining that this preservative power does not last a longer time.

3. From observations made by the undersigned as Imperial Police District Surgeon, he remarks that small-pox patients who had been previously vaccinated were in general adolescent or of riper years. Therefore (it being customary in Austria to vaccinate all children during the first two or three years of their life) these had been for a tolerable number of years secured from small-pox.

4. As formerly Second Surgeon in the Small-pox Department of the Imperial General Hospital, as Imperial Police District Surgeon, and as private practitioner, the undersigned has had numerous opportunities of observing, that with vaccinated patients, the small-pox in general took a very mild form, even in those cases where the pustules were richly distributed over the whole body.

II. "Has experience given grounds for belief, or for presumption, that vaccinated persons, who are "therefore less liable to infection from small-pox, are more liable to typhus fever, or any other contagious "disease, or to scrofula and syphilis, or that their health is in any other manner prejudicially affected?"

From observation which the undersigned has made up to the present time, he is induced to answer this question in the negative.

III. "Has experience given grounds for belief, or conjecture, that the lymph from a true Jennerian "pustule can become the vehicle for syphilitic, scrofulous, or any other contagion which may affect the "bodily constitution of the vaccinated person; or that the accidental inoculation of another disease instead "of the intended vaccination can take place in the hands of a properly qualified medical practitioner?"

A true vaccine pustule cannot become the vehicle for conveyance of syphilitic or any other contagion.

This opinion is also uncontradicted by the observation, that symptoms of syphilis, in the form of spots or of syphilitic tubercles, have presented themselves on the persons of children who were vaccinated at a very tender age:—for the undersigned has had repeated opportunities of observing in the Foundling Hospital that syphilis adnata appeared after six or eight weeks, and sometimes later, on the persons of children who at their birth were perfectly "clean." If these children had been vaccinated, the opponents of vaccination would have easily been induced to attribute the breaking out of syphilis to vaccination.

The undersigned has also remarked syphilis after vaccination, on quite young and apparently quite healthy children, and even before the completion of the vaccination process, but these cases are no satisfactory proof of the conveyance of syphilis by means of vaccination; for on the children from whom they were vaccinated, as well as on their mothers, after the most careful examination before vaccination, not a vestige of suspicion presented itself that they were syphilitic, nor was the least appearance found upon them, during or after the vaccination process: and, further, there was not the least appearance of syphilis upon any of the other children who were vaccinated with the same lymph, taken from the same subject. So that, the experience hence obtained only leaves room for conjecture, that the vaccination-process, or the accompanying fever, tends to bring latent syphilis adnata more readily to outward appearance on the skin.

The vaccination process may also have a similar relation to scrofula and tubercle. Where predisposition to scrofula and tubercle are present, the fever accompanying the vaccination-process may bring this same scrofula and tubercle to development.

The undersigned has also often observed that vaccinated children, who during the process of vaccination were attacked with pneumonia and died, when dissected exhibited tubercles on the lungs, and even considerable cavities; he has also very often remarked this result of pneumonia in very young children who were not vaccinated. And further, he has observed, that when a child was carried off by tubercle after vaccination,

the other children who were vaccinated with the same lymph, taken from the same subject, had remained in good health; as also had the subject from whom the lymph was taken.

Here it is proper to remark that *post hoc* is not *propter hoc*.

That, however, febrile eruptions, in which category the vaccination-process may be classed, are the cause of bringing forward latent diseases, is very often seen, and particularly in the case of measles. Yet it has never entered into any one's head to assert that, through the *contagium* of measles, tubercles on the lungs are entailed; though many, after having had the measles, have died from this disease.

IV. " Does experience warrant that, except in some individual and special cases, vaccination in general should be practised at an early period of life?"

As the undersigned has had no opportunity of observing any injurious results arising from vaccination (as such) at an early period of life, and as the safety to be expected from vaccination should be enjoyed as soon as possible; further, as even the age of childhood is exposed to the greatest amount of danger during small-pox epidemic, he feels himself bound to express his opinion in favour of vaccination at an early period of life, and he believes, that unless particular causes should stand in the way, the time most suitable for the purpose is after the first dentition.

BADEN.

I. Vaccination has been optional in the Grand Duchy of Baden since 1801, general and obligatory since 1809; accordingly, all persons under fifty years of age have been vaccinated.

Since all children are vaccinated in the second half year of their lives, all children more than a year old must have been vaccinated; accordingly, a few cases excepted, only vaccinated persons can have small-pox. The annexed table, compiled from the Government Gazette, and the reports of the Committee for Public Health, shows both the number of individuals annually vaccinated, and of those that have been taken ill with small-pox and died of it.

It appears from this table that the number of small-pox patients has diminished with the spread of vaccination, and that (except the years from 1849 to 1851, when, under extraordinary circumstances, a small-pox epidemy had arisen), in the average of years, in a population of 1,200,000 persons 100 a year are seized with small-pox, and 13·5 of them die; that is, computed at 100,000, 8·3 patients in the year with 1·1 fatal case.

Accordingly the protection afforded by vaccination against small-pox appears to be sufficiently secure.

This number may be looked upon as rather too high, since it includes unvaccinated persons, consisting of infants and foreigners; Baden entertaining a busy intercourse on its frontiers with two countries (France and Switzerland) where vaccination has not been compulsorily introduced.

II. In answer to the question—" Has the experience of Baden given any reason to believe or suspect " that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of typhoid " fever, or any other infective disease, or of scrofula and phthisis, or that their health is in any other way " disadvantageously affected?"—There is no reason for such a supposition. This point, however, can never be exactly ascertained. Even if the increase of fatal cases of typhus and tuberculosis since the introduction of vaccination could be proved, there would be no evidence of such a fact being causally connected with vaccination.

III. In answer to the question—" Has the experience of Baden given any reason to believe or suspect " that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been the vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other " constitutional infection to the vaccinated persons; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, " instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?"—A confirmatory fact, relating to syphilis secundaria, has been the object of an inquiry of police twenty years ago. The accompanying extract from a scientific paper relates to that inquiry.*

IV. In answer to the question—" Does the experience of Baden justify a recommendation (assuming " due provisions to exist for the skilful performance of the operation) that, except for special reasons in " individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?"—Experience justifies this practice. The vaccination of infants at six months of age is general in Baden, and has had no ill results. It is just such children that are likely in an epidemic of small-pox, if unvaccinated, to contract that infection, and to run extreme risk of death.

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* Mittheilungen d. Badischen ärztlich. Vereins, 1854, No. 9.

STATISTICS of VACCINATION and SMALL-POX in the Grand Duchy of BADEN, from 1810 to the present time.

Year.	Population.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cases of Small-pox.	Deaths by Small-pox.	Year.	Population.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cases of Small-pox.	Deaths by Small-pox.
1810	973,698	19,453	981	113	1833	1,220,037	32,094	185	22
1811	990,663	20,338	663	34	1834	1,230,791	36,085	107	25
1812	999,829	27,888	284	21	1835	—	33,697	198	26
1813	—	17,564	190	8	1836	1,244,171	34,111	153	17
1814	980,661	18,060	386	75	1837	1,263,965	36,100	130	9
1815	993,418	32,065	3,031	149	1838	—	36,921	32	7
1816	995,919	30,675	1,597	127	1839	1,244,197	36,598	77	9
1817	922,138	23,083	371	30	1840	1,296,464	37,535	6	2
1818	1,013,467	18,913	122	22	1841 }	1,312,457	76,344	146	1
1819	1,032,276	25,253	122	22	1842 }				
1820	1,032,276	26,630	5	—	1843	1,334,865	39,437	79	7
1821	1,072,554	30,488	7	—	1844	—	37,257	235	26
1822	1,070,927	31,848	—	—	1845	1,349,884	40,242	179	18
1823	1,109,437	28,142	—	—	1846	1,367,486	37,524	6	2
1824	1,119,993	32,918	—	—	1847	—	36,065	114	6
1825	1,132,967	31,052	—	—	1848	—	35,668	154	44
1826	1,145,952	33,462	—	—	1849	1,362,774	36,796	448	70
1827	1,163,682	33,462	—	—	1850	—	19,911	2,569	251
1828	1,176,075	35,515	170	38	1851	—	37,661	552	54
1829	1,188,340	35,386	202	32	1852	1,356,943	36,448	49	3
1830	1,200,471	32,733	115	23	1853	—	33,272	1	—
1831	—	33,569	54	—	1854	—	32,670	64	16
1832	—	33,849	—	—					

EXTRACT from a STATEMENT by DR. SIEGEL on the REVACCINATION of the BADEN ARMY.

Revaccination was introduced by order of the 7th April 1840, and has since been effected with the greatest punctuality and exactness; an exception being made for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, when, in consequence of the political events which took place in the Grand Duchy, the process in question lapsed.

The order in question says, "The whole army below the grades of sergeant-major and cavalry sergeant, "with the following exceptions:—

"*a.* Individuals above thirty-six years of age.

"*b.* Individuals who show by medical certificate that they were successfully vaccinated after coming "to the age of twenty; or that in case of the first revaccination having had no result, they had been "operated on again, according to the proper system."

All the army with these exceptions is subject to revaccination, and no account is to be taken by way of exemption, either of the presence of natural pock-marks, or of cow-pox, or of inoculation certificates, or proofs of previous small-pox.

The revaccination is carried out as follows:—A soldier who enters the Grand Ducal Army as conscript or volunteer, is, if he has passed his eighteenth year, revaccinated soon after his enlistment; and if the first operation has no result, a second is performed after the lapse of a year.

The elder men are revaccinated in the first year of their enlistment.

The inoculation is effected partly with primitive partly with revaccination lymph, and it should be observed that the latter is in its results as favourable, and in some instances more favourable than the former.

The number of men attacked in twelve years by variola and varioloid before the introduction of revaccination was 169, whilst the corresponding number after the introduction of revaccination for a like period, was 52 only; of whom only 12 had been operated on with success, the remainder having been revaccinated without result, or else not at all.

These results evidently argue strongly in favour of revaccination, seeing that the cases taken in the period previous to the use of that remedy are to those of the subsequent period as 3·2 to 1.

I cannot however omit the observation, that this proportion so favourable to revaccination cannot be entirely ascribed to its adoption, but partly to the circumstance that from 1828 to 1839 variola and varioloid broke out in certain districts of the Grand Duchy oftener than in the period shown by the Table No. 1, which cannot fail to have been without influence on the larger number of cases in the army previous to the adoption of revaccination.

RE-VACCINATION and SMALL-POX in the ARMY of BADEN, during Twelve of the Years 1840–55.

YEAR.	Number re-vaccinated.	SIGNS OF PREVIOUS PROTECTION.				RE-VACCINATED.				RESULT.						CASES OF VARIOLOID AND VARICELLA IN THE ARMY.		
		Marks of previous Operation.		Marks of Small-pox.	None.	With Lymph of Primary Vaccination.		With Lymph of Re-vaccination.		Perfect.		Spurious.		None.		In Men whose Re-vaccination had had a Result.	In Men whose Re-vaccination had had no Result.	In Men not Re-vaccinated
		Distinct.	Indistinct.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the first time.	For the second time.	With Lymph of primary Vaccination.	With Lymph of Re-vaccination.	With Lymph of primary Vaccination.	With Lymph of Re-vaccination.	With Lymph of primary Vaccination.	With Lymph of Re-vaccination.			
1840	3,170	3,015	118	15	22	1,276	12	1,831	51	314	521	397	821	577	540	—	—	5 cases of varioloid.
1841	3,573	3,153	300	108	12	599	6	2,660	308	243	900	139	766	223	1,302	—	—	9 cases of varioloid.
1842	3,616	3,417	175	5	19	483	39	2,476	648	183	912	122	802	217	1,380	—	—	2 cases of varioloid.
1843	3,400	3,249	111	11	29	637	57	1,953	748	378	1,199	160	573	156	934	—	1 case of varioloid.	1 case of varioloid.
1844	3,891	3,772	78	6	35	648	320	2,193	730	335	829	281	803	351	1,292	—	1 case of varioloid.	7 cases of varioloid.
1845	3,928	3,760	125	14	29	776	2,006	230	916	342	1,025	150	625	528	1,258	9 cases of variola* 2 cases of varioloid.	13 cases of varioloid.	—
1846	3,741	3,647	54	9	31	502	227	2,340	672	300	1,167	151	476	278	1,369	—	—	1 case of varioloid.
1847	3,491	3,412	50	2	27	728	156	1,947	660	350	1,039	162	491	382	1,067	—	—	—
1851	5,574	5,167	353	17	37	1,348	563	2,757	906	600	1,124	451	739	860	1,800	1 case of varioloid.	—	—†
1853	3,672	3,344	278	9	41	895	337	1,486	954	447	737	299	448	518	1,223	—	—	—‡
1854	3,666	3,503	134	9	20	989	324	1,782	571	437	904	255	462	627	981	—	—	—
1855	4,591	4,312	214	47	18	1,343	203	2,147	898	643	1,142	253	529	645	1,374	—	—	—
	46,313	43,751	1,990	252	320	10,224	4,250	23,777	8,062	4,577	11,409	2,820	7,335	5,362	14,520	12	15	25

* Query—Whether this has not been a clerical error for varicella or chicken-pox? See title "Varioloid and Varicella."—J. S.

† Political circumstances occasioned the re-vaccination of the army to be interrupted during the three years 1848–50.

‡ The Re-vaccination Statistics of 1852 are too incomplete for use in the Table.

BAVARIA.

I. Experience hitherto made in Bavaria shows it to be not very rare that individuals successfully vaccinated are yet attacked with a variola-like eruption; such small-pox-like eruptions in vaccinated persons are, however, in almost all cases, but slight diseases; they are rarely dangerous, and very rarely fatal. Such small-pox-like eruptions in vaccinated individuals, called varioloid, are of very various form, the slightest being that of vesicles occurring diffusedly in very small numbers; they can, however, assume the form of perfect small-pox, and be met with in great numbers, in which latter degree they can turn out to be dangerous, nay even fatal. The course of varioloid, except in its severest forms, is, however, always much shorter than that of variola in not vaccinated individuals.

II. It has not been observed in Bavaria that vaccinated persons are particularly liable to other diseases. Although general and compulsory vaccination has been performed in Bavaria during two generations, and accordingly all individuals have been vaccinated in their earliest age, there are still provinces in our country in which typhous fevers and scrofula are of extraordinarily rare occurrence. The same statement can be laid down in relation to other contagious diseases of children and grown-up persons, and to diseases of the lungs. No prejudicial influence of vaccination upon vaccinated persons has been observed in Bavaria. If, in former times, out of 1,000 born individuals 71 died of small-pox, it is quite a matter of course that in our times, since vaccination has rendered small-pox almost harmless, the number must be filled up by other diseases, because, otherwise, 71 out of 1,000 born individuals should by needs be immortal; that is to say, that, as a necessary consequence of vaccination, 71 individuals out of 1,000 more than in former times must actually die of other diseases than small-pox; those 71 cases of death are, however, distributed in many diseases, and no single disease is charged with a strikingly great number.

III. In Bavaria, up to the present time, two cases have happened, of syphilis being inoculated with vaccina, to the misfortune of several families. That was, however, in each of those cases the fault of the

vaccinating physicians themselves; and the accident could in either case easily have been avoided, since syphilis was unmistakeably present in the children from whom lymph was taken. Other diseases cannot well be inoculated through vaccination, more particularly scrofula, which contains no contagious matter, and therefore cannot be propagated by means of inoculation. The inoculation of syphilis can at all times be avoided by an observant surgeon, who uses due circumspection in choosing the subject from whom he will take lymph for vaccination.

IV. It results from the experience made in Bavaria that general vaccination carried out in early youth must be looked upon as an indispensable measure for resisting small-pox with energy and success. For wherever it is left optional to get or not to get vaccinated, there a great many people, from ignorance, heedlessness, and indolence, will remain unvaccinated, and afford, as it were, a continual focus of small-pox, whence its infection will always be diffused anew and preserved. The necessity of carrying out vaccination in early youth is likewise evident from the fact of children in their earliest age being liable to small-pox, and, unless vaccinated in time, being in constant danger. Bavaria in 1807 was the first state that introduced vaccination as a compulsory measure; since when it has been law that children should be vaccinated early in life; and under the present law there is ordered to take place between the 1st of May and the end of July in every year the vaccination of all children born in the preceding calendar year, excepting such as are ill at the time. In Bavaria, hitherto, no reason whatever has been found to depart from this system; which, on the contrary, is looked upon as the only one adapted for attaining all the advantages of vaccination.

NOTE on RE-VACCINATION of the BAVARIAN Army.

According to information received from the Royal Ministry of War, it appears that,—

(1) Since the year 1843 the practice of re-vaccination has been regulated in the Bavarian Army in such manner as to be made compulsory on every soldier newly joining, whether non-commissioned officer or private; and—

(2) that since that date absolutely no cases of *variola* (that is, genuine small-pox) have occurred in the Bavarian Army; while of cases of *varioloid* (that is, small-pox modified by previous vaccination) which from time to time do appear, though in small number, there has not within this period occurred a single death.

DENMARK.

1. KINGDOM.

IN reply to sundry questions bearing upon the influence of vaccination, submitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Board of Health begs to state as follows:—

I. Vaccination must be regarded as the best means that has hitherto been discovered for the preservation from small-pox. Experience proves that but a comparative small number of those vaccinated take the disease, and even then it is generally found to be of a milder form (varioloid), so that the mortality from small-pox, which previous to the introduction of vaccination amounted to fifty per cent. of those affected, has since the introduction of vaccination fallen to a very low amount, say from one to five per cent. during the various epidemics. It must be observed that our experience confirms the opinion, that the anti-variolous powers of the vaccine virus are wearing out, or perhaps, even entirely disappearing, after a limited number of years, as during the epidemics of later years, small-pox attacked a comparative greater number (and in a more violent degree) of those who had been vaccinated from ten to fifteen years ago, than of those vaccinated within a more recent period. This assertion is corroborated by the fact, that while revaccination, generally speaking, is unsuccessful, or, at any rate, only produces imperfect (spurious) pustules, in those vaccinated a few years ago, the reverse is the case with those who have been vaccinated from ten to fifteen years ago. As an instance, we may quote that on the 11th November this year, twenty-eight boys of from fourteen to fifteen years of age were vaccinated in the Vaccination Establishment of this town; and out of these, who had all been vaccinated in the first biennium, twenty-four had the vaccine vesicles fully developed, and only four had spurious ones.

II. Our experience has not demonstrated that vaccinated individuals, in becoming less susceptible of small-pox, should become more susceptible of typhus, other contagious diseases, scrophulosis, phthisis, or that their system should in any shape be acted upon in any mischievous degree. Experience furnishes us even with a negative proof of the reverse. At the commencement of the present century vaccination was ordained by law and introduced into the Feroe Islands, as it was in the rest of Denmark, yet among the population of these islands, amounting to 8000, diseases such as scrophulosis, phthisis tuberculosa, syphilis, and febris intermittens are quite unknown.

III. The experience which we have acquired in this country does not lead to the supposition that lymph taken from true vaccine can be the means of communicating any scrophulous or constitutional contagion. As for syphilis, particular attention has always been paid in not taking lymph from an individual suffering or suspected of suffering from that disease. During the fifty years that have elapsed since the introduction into Denmark of vaccination, only two syphilitic cases have occurred that appeared questionable—one after vaccination and one after revaccination. Such cases may, as in other countries, have given rise to the notion that they originated in vaccination, but they are few and far between, and not supported by facts.

IV. It is well known that vaccination has been ordained by law in this country, so that no child can be admitted into a school, or present itself for confirmation, unless a certificate of having been vaccinated be produced, and experience has proved the efficacy of the law. The repeated vaccination (or revaccination) is also enjoined for soldiers and sailors in the navy, and experience has likewise shewn the successful results of this law, inasmuch as these two classes of individuals during several variolous epidemics have almost entirely escaped the contagion.

COPENHAGEN.

Year.	Population.	Mortality.	Excess of Deaths over Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Died of Small-pox.	Remarks.
1750	60,000	4,317	1,571	- -	1,457	The population is by calculation.
1751	- -	2,798	17	- -	80	
1752	- -	2,594	2	- -	113	
1753	- -	2,845	300	- -	53	150 carried off by the measles this year.
1754	- -	2,542	- -	221	9	Inoculation first introduced into Denmark. (Countess Bernstoff, by Dr. Argent, of London.)
1755	- -	3,821	1,152	- -	1,117	Two inoculation hospitals erected, each for 6 persons.
1756	- -	2,792	139	- -	125	
1757	- -	3,700	1,100	- -	18	Measles and dysentery prevailed this year.
1758	- -	4,761	2,354	- -	13	Likewise very fatal. 420 carried off by the measles.
1759	- -	4,355	2,296	- -	1,079	Scarlet-fever showed itself epidemically for the first time, and carried off 1,000.
1760	- -	3,228	746	- -	118	Christian VII., then crown prince, inoculated. The inoculation hospitals closed for want of applicants.
1761	- -	2,593	123	- -	4	
1762	- -	4,512	2,223	- -	7	Measles and typhoid fevers prevailed.
1763	- -	5,034	2,707	- -	167	
1764	- -	3,675	1,028	- -	480	
1765	- -	2,973	432	- -	138	
1766	- -	3,923	1,286	- -	42	Dysentery prevailed.
1767	- -	3,361	404	- -	6	
1768	- -	2,912	- -	49	27	
1769	70,495	4,434	1,525	- -	1,219	First census taken.
1770	- -	3,770	860	- -	22	An inoculation establishment erected outside the city for 48 persons; 16 payers and 32 poor.
1771	- -	3,144	487	- -	8	
1772	- -	4,209	1,605	- -	22	Measles prevailed severely.
1773	- -	3,229	435	- -	190	
1774	- -	2,273	- -	647	116	
1775	- -	3,220	311	- -	276	
1776	- -	2,825	56	- -	86	
1777	- -	2,894	- -	292	7	Scarlet-fever very virulent.
1778	- -	2,884	- -	44	278	
1779	- -	3,159	138	- -	283	
1780	- -	2,673	- -	362	98	
1781	- -	3,741	756	- -	174	148 died of the measles, which prevailed this year.
1782	- -	4,122	1,422	- -	332	
1783	- -	2,917	- -	118	123	The inoculation establishment outside the town closed, and its property transferred to the lying-in hospital.
1784	- -	3,004	- -	220	77	
1785	- -	3,762	171	- -	427	
1786	- -	4,001	867	- -	193	Typhus. Small-pox epidemic at Elsinore. (See De Meza's Acta Med. Hav. vol. iii.)
1787	- -	3,484	419	- -	136	Scarlet fever prevailed.
1788	- -	3,733	675	- -	185	
1789	- -	3,849	670	- -	323	
1790	- -	2,313	- -	1,179	140	
1791	- -	3,649	290	- -	297	Measles.
1792	- -	2,645	- -	878	155	
1793	70,495	2,433	- -	851	139	
1794	- -	3,123	- -	146	452	
1795	- -	3,524	475	- -	248	Scarlet fever.
1796	83,604	3,045	18	- -	357	
1797	- -	3,278	2	- -	423	
1798	- -	3,717	366	- -	386	"
1799	- -	3,601	194	- -	54	
1800	- -	3,689	308	- -	35	Scarlet fever.
1801	91,631	4,542	- -	1,357	486	Vaccination first introduced. A royal commission of vaccination appointed.
1802	- -	3,262	- -	353	73	Vaccination establishment erected at Copenhagen.
1803	- -	3,442	- -	237	5	The commission of vaccination recognize the protective powers of vaccination.
1804	- -	3,688	145	- -	13	
1805	- -	3,585	- -	265	5	
1806	- -	3,529	- -	361	5	
1807	- -	4,307	597	- -	2	Bombardment of Copenhagen by the English.
1808	- -	4,606	1,120	- -	46	
1809	- -	3,872	647	- -	5	
1810	- -	2,975	- -	810	4	Decree ordering vaccination was promulgated this year.
1811	100,975	3,604	154	- -	0	
1812	- -	3,410	101	- -	0	
1813	- -	3,764	493	- -	0	
1814	- -	3,711	458	- -	0	
1815	- -	3,409	216	- -	0	
1816	- -	2,956	- -	169	0	
1817	- -	2,907	- -	152	0	
1818	- -	2,554	- -	398	0	
1819	- -	2,319	- -	862	0	
1820	- -	2,576	- -	501	0	
1821	- -	3,459	- -	94	0	
1822	- -	3,345	- -	842	0	
1823	- -	2,852	- -	542	0	
1824	- -	3,212	- -	515	41	
1825	- -	3,280	- -	260	12	The vaccination commission abolished, and vaccination placed under the control of the board of health.
1826	- -	3,588	- -	9	29	
1827	- -	3,410	30	- -	4	
1828	- -	3,547	- -	487	1	
1829	- -	3,890	431	- -	29	Small-pox epidemic.
1830	- -	3,794	449	- -	3	
1831	- -	3,678	86	- -	0	
1832	- -	3,389	- -	18	3	
1833	- -	3,741	- -	146	19	Re-vaccination becomes general in May month. Quarantine for small-pox abolished.
1834	119,292	3,293	- -	335	26	
1835	- -	3,862	6	- -	434	
1836	119,591	2,848	-	789	81	Re-vaccination ordered for the army.
1837	- -	3,369	- -	234	1	
1838	- -	3,462	- -	97	2	
1839	- -	3,108	- -	513	0	
1840	- -	3,054	- -	487	2	
1841	- -	3,327	- -	119	0	
1842	- -	3,404	- -	207	35	
1843	- -	3,498	- -	263	111	
1844	- -	3,622	- -	373	83	Re-vaccination ordered for the navy.
1845	126,787	3,515	- -	625	7	
1846	- -	4,126	92	- -	0	
1847	- -	3,642	- -	468	0	
1848	- -	3,521	- -	941	2	
1849	- -	4,044	- -	213	7	
1850	129,695	3,563	- -	1,083	0	

Until 1808 the mortality is stated according to Callisen (see his Physical and Medical Observations on Copenhagen); until 1820, according to the statistical returns; after 1820 and till 1850, according to the tables of mortality drawn up by the police; and afterwards, by the city physician, and transmitted to the Board of Health. There is a not inconsiderable discrepancy, particularly in earlier years, between these tables and the lists drawn up by the church authorities, on which the details of the statistical tables in a great measure are based.

2. Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

In reply to the first question—

"Does experience prove that any great majority of successfully vaccinated persons have escaped the "small-pox, and that they have almost completely been protected from the fatal effects of this disease?"

Vaccination has been practised in the Duchy of Holstein since the commencement of the present century, but has only been made compulsory by Government since 1811. From that time, nevertheless, till within the last years, some sporadical cases have occurred in the rural districts, whereas the disease has assumed a more virulent character in populous places, such as Kiel, Rendsburg, &c., where the mortality of the infected amounted to from 7 to 12 per cent. From a minute investigation of the facts of the case it appears—and the Holsteinic Board of Health concur in the same view—that it would be premature, in the absence of any further evidence than these experimental trials, to answer the question in the negative.

It has been found that the small-pox disease during times of epidemic has almost always been introduced by contagion, either of persons or infected objects, and then mostly spread by contagion, and that there is at such periods a certain predisposition to such disease. Although it is a well established fact that individuals vaccinated, as well as unvaccinated, have taken the disease, yet there is a material difference in the course of the disease and its effects, inasmuch as the vaccinated, almost without exception, catch the disease in the modified form of milder small-pox, while the mortality of the unvaccinated shows a much more fatal result. In the year 1852–3, for instance, there were in the hospital at Kiel 218 patients suffering from the disease, out of which 152 were vaccinated and 66 not vaccinated; and while the disease swept away 21 (about 32 per cent.) of the latter, only 9 (6 per cent.) of the former fell victims to it. Now, taking into consideration that out of the nine cases of death among those vaccinated eight were not the effects of the small-pox solely, but arose also from a complication with other diseases, such as tubercular disease in the kidneys, dyscrasic from heavy drinking, and typhus, the causes of death of the vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals will be in a proportion of 32 to 72. The protection which vaccination affords from the fatal effects of small-pox seems thus, from the above numbers, to be established beyond a doubt.

The fact that even vaccinated persons may in some cases be infected with the genuine, and not the modified small-pox, loses much of its importance by a circumstance which experience has demonstrated does not admit of any contradiction, namely, that even individuals who have gone through the genuine small-pox, and who bear the marks unmistakeably upon them, may catch the disease de novo.

It seems thus that not merely the small-pox disease but also vaccination, in the course of time, lose their anti-variolous powers. The physicians of Holstein have not arrived at any unanimous conviction as to its durability. The prevailing opinion of physicians on the subject is, that vaccination loses its protective powers after a lapse of from ten to fifteen years, more especially if the different stages of puberty should fall within such periods.

The first question must therefore be answered in the affirmative as far as experience goes in the Duchy of Holstein.

During the epidemic of 1841 in the Duchy of Lauenburg more than 100 individuals took the disease; and of these 3, who had not been vaccinated, all died; while out of those who had gone through that operation only 1 died, as far as could be ascertained, and this individual had, moreover, been sickly for a long time previous.

In reply to the second question—

"Does experience furnish any grounds for supposing that vaccinated persons, whilst less susceptible of "small-pox, are more exposed to typhoid fevers or other diseases, for instance, scrofula or consumption; "or that vaccination has exercised any noxious influence upon the state of their health?"

In the absence of statistical information on this subject the solution of this question can only be sought for in data which experience has brought to light. There is, however, a general conviction that no connection is traceable of the vaccine with the above diseases, and that no increase of the latter has taken place consequent upon the introduction of the former.

In reply to the third question—

"Does experience afford any reason for assuming that syphilitic, scrofulous, or other infectious diseases "can be transferred to the vaccinated person through the lymph taken from one of Jenner's genuine "vesicles, or that any medical man of standing, with the object of vaccinating, can inoculate any "other disease without his knowledge?"

This question must be answered in the negative, as the experience which has been gained in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg does not furnish sufficient grounds for answering it otherwise.

It must be observed that if importance be attached to the expressions in the question, "Jenner's genuine vesicles," and "medical practitioner of standing," the question must be answered unconditionally in the negative.

The observation which has been made by experienced medical men that cutaneous eruptions, pustules, and other symptoms of scrofula on the head or in other part of the body, and which generally make their

appearance after vaccination, must be considered as evidence to the contrary, cannot be admitted by the Board of Health, as, on the one hand, there has always been some symptoms of dyscrasie in all such cases, and, on the other hand, the sudden appearance of scrofulous symptoms in fever, and more especially exanthematous fevers, is no rare occurrence.

Taken from this point of view we are warranted in asserting that the above-mentioned acute and febrile diseases do not afford sufficient proof of the origin of scrofula in the above-mentioned cases; whereas it is more likely that they have formed a germ by which a latent and concealed indisposition has been developed, and the outward symptoms of the disease been produced.

In reply to the fourth question—

" Does experience warrant us, independently of special grounds in certain cases, in recommending the " practice of vaccination as a general measure ? "

This question has been decided in the affirmative, as being based upon the results of experience, which we have explained in replying to the preceding three questions. The country physician for the Duchy of Lauenburg makes the observation, that it is only by early vaccination that the numbers of the unvaccinated can be kept so low that the latter, in cases of small-pox epidemics, may be protected by vaccination, and further bounds be set to the spread of the disease. Medical men of experience and practice, who have had an opportunity of watching the operation upon the general state of health, have, without any exception, come to the conclusion that general vaccination at an early period ought to be strongly recommended, and that the attempts which have lately been made in various quarters to represent it as useless and even dangerous ought to be counteracted for the sake of science and humanity.

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3. Extract from an Explanatory Paper accompanying the Official Answers from Denmark.

There can be no doubt that the small-pox was known in Denmark at an early period of the middle ages, and probably even previous to that time, although the history of this or any other country makes no mention of its first appearance. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that Denmark, like other countries, suffered through a long succession of years, and especially during the century on which the question now turns (the 18th), from the dreadful ravages of this disease, and that she has, in a full measure, borne her share in the 45,000,000 who fell victims to the scourge; this being the number of lives, it is calculated, which Europe lost from the disease in the course of one century only, out of 160,000,000.

The population of Denmark was in			1769	- -	814,238
,,	,,	,,	1801	- -	925,680
,,	,,	,,	1834	- -	1,223,797
,,	,,	,,	1840	- -	1,283,027
,,	,,	,,	1845	- -	1,350,327
,,	,,	,,	1850	- -	1,407,747

Of great epidemics, in Denmark, history mentions:—that of 1592 (see History of Christian IV., by Stange, vol. i. p. 62); that of 1656 (described by Th. Bartholin, in Cista Medica, p. 590); that of 1716 (see Botticher's Morborum Malignorum Descriptio, p. 19); and perhaps several others; but we search in vain for statistical returns exhibiting the number of individuals cut off by these epidemics. The disease raged year by year in the towns as well as in the country, and although it attained a frightful height every fourth and seventh year, attended with typhoid fevers, scarlet fever, and especially measles, yet our annalists did not feel themselves called upon to make any returns of an occurrence so common as this; the merits of the science of statistics, as applied to sanitary purposes, were at that time too little appreciated. In the face of such melancholy considerations it is satisfactory to be enabled to report that this disease, since the universal introduction of vaccination (1810), has not only lost its worst sting, but that the disease has not shewn itself in Denmark for more than 15 years. In the years 1824 and 1834, and in the years following and preceding these periods, small-pox appeared in the provinces as well as in Copenhagen, but it was not of a nature to excite any uneasiness.

The annals of Iceland report that small-pox raged in that country:—(1) in the years 1241 and 1242; (2) in 1257 and 1258 (very severely, carrying off several thousand individuals); (3) in 1291 (likewise); (4) in 1310–11 (1,600 are said to have died of the disease); (5) in 1347–48 (very severely); (6) in 1379–80; (7) in 1430–32 (very severely, the loss of lives is stated to have reached 8,000); (8) in 1462–63 (about 1,600 died); (9) in 1472 (not very fatally); (10) in 1511 (very severely); (11) in 1555–56 (very severely, 2,650 are said to have perished); (12) in 1574 (likewise severely); (13) in 1590–91 (700 died); (14) in 1616 (the disease was brought by an English vessel, raged severely, and carried off several thousand individuals); (15) in 1635–36 (somewhat milder in form than the last); (16) in 1655 and 1658 (brought by an English vessel to Westfjord); (17) in 1670 and 1672 (tolerably mild); (18) in 1707 (the great epidemic: the disease is said to have been brought into the country by some wearing apparel belonging to an Icelandic student who fled from Copenhagen for fear of the small-pox, took that disease on board the vessel, died and was buried in Norway (see Stephensen's Iceland in the 18th Century). Of the then population of Iceland,

somewhat exceeding 50,000, this disease carried off, according to reports, 18,000. In that country where the parishes are so thinly populated, there were churches in the churchyards of which 30, 34, to 40 individuals were interred in one day. It was no unusual occurrence that persons having once gone through the disease and bearing the marks upon them, were attacked again and died. (19) in 1785, 86, and 87 (1,425 died); this was the last time the disease occurred in that island during the last century.

Since the introduction of vaccination small-pox has only once occurred in Iceland, namely, in 1839, when it was brought to the northern division of the island. It was very mild, and was prevented from spreading to the southern division by measures of isolation. Several individuals were seized with the disease who had had it in 1785. Of the population of the town of Reikavick and its environs, amounting to from 1,200 to 1,300, of whom the greater part were vaccinated, only 15 died. At a fishing cove, however, where only a few had been vaccinated, 40 died out of a population of about 600. The disease continued to prevail in 1840. The population of Iceland which, in the 12th and 13th centuries, is said to have been 120,000, was 46,201 in 1769, and 57,094 in 1840.

Small-pox was first brought to Greenland in the year 1734 by a vessel from Denmark. Nearly two thirds of the whole population of that country (which at that time was from 6,000 to 7,000) were swept away by this disease. Of 200 families living within a circle of from two to three miles from the Danish settlement into which the small-pox was brought, not 30 remained alive. Since the introduction of vaccination no fresh cases have occurred in that part of the realm.

The Board of Health, being unable to furnish any details as to small-pox and its mortality in the kingdom outside of the capital, as well as in the colonies of Iceland and Greenland, hopes to give more satisfactory information in respect of Copenhagen. This it has embodied in the annexed lists, extending over a period of 100 years (from 1751 to 1850), and exhibiting the fluctuations of the population, the annual mortality, the proportion of deaths to births, the number of individuals that have annually died of small-pox, the prevalence of other kinds of disease at such periods, and the adoption of measures calculated to exercise any influence upon the greater or lesser severity of the small-pox.

The immense number of lives which Denmark had lost from small-pox; the little confidence reposed by the people in the system of inoculation introduced into Denmark in 1754, despite of all the exertions of the Government and private individuals, and although it evidently diminished the severity of disease, and many had escaped it—Callisen states that, out of 900 whom he inoculated, none died—· the trifling influence which this method generally exercised upon the mortality, coupled with the objection which might with propriety be raised against it, namely, that it retained the contagion; all these circumstances naturally combined to direct public attention to the discovery of Jenner in 1798, that vaccination with cow-pox protected the human body from small-pox, and the news was received with enthusiasm in the capital. Herholdt, Scheil, E. Viborg, and Rafn endeavoured to disseminate a knowledge of this discovery by written notices, and thirty-four of the most respectable physicians of Copenhagen formed themselves into a society to collect and investigate all grounds and arguments in favour and in disfavour of this anti-variolous agent as proposed by Jenner. A commission composed of medical men (Claskow, Guldbrand, Callisen, Winslov, and Viborg) was at the same time appointed by the Government, having the same object in view, and being instructed to recommend the adoption of means calculated to further a case of so much importance as this. After the lapse of but few years the private commission, as well as that appointed by the Government, although many of the members had from the commencement entertained a doubt as to the doctrine of Jenner, arrived unanimously at the firm and irrefutable conviction that vaccine virus was a preservative from small-pox. Through the perseverance and zeal of the Royal Commission vaccination was speedily introduced into all the provinces of Denmark, and the practice ordained by legal enactments, so that Denmark certainly deserves the encomium of having in this respect taken precedence of all other countries.

The district physicians and the country physicians (in Copenhagen, the city physician) are charged with the superintendence of the gradual progress of vaccination, under the control of the Board of Health, to which all returns on vaccination are to be transmitted. Denmark Proper is divided into nine sanitary districts, having 71 district physicians, besides seven town physicians. At Copenhagen a vaccination establishment has been erected, in which any applicant may be gratuitously vaccinated. The district physician makes an annual circuit in his district for the purpose of vaccinating in the towns such persons as may choose to apply. In travelling they make arrangements so as to return to each town on the day on which they may judge of the success of the vaccination. The physician has free conveyance on such circuits, and receives 24/ (*i. e.* 7*d.*) for every individual successfully vaccinated, which expenses are paid by the district. With the view of consantly preserving the lymph fresh the district physicians are permitted to request the attendance of children living in their district and receiving public instruction, training, or succour. The vaccinators are bound to dteliver to every person who has successfully gone through vaccination a certificate according to a certain form and to inscribe the names of those whose vaccination is found to be genuine in a register authorized for that purpose. None can be admitted into any educationary establishment (with the exception, however of ragged schools), nor be bound apprentice to any trade or profession, nor be received as an inmate into any of the establishments for the poor, nor receive relief therefrom, nor be married or admitted to confirmation, unless he or she has been vaccinated or has had the small-pox. Soldiers and sailors belonging to the navy are subject

to the same regulation. Should any contagion make its appearance in the villages, every person living in such village and who has not been vaccinated nor had the small-pox shall, without exception, submit to vaccination. In respect of the towns, this enactment is confined to the inmates of that or those houses in which the contagion shows itself. All inoculation with small-pox is strictly prohibited. Since 1820 permission to vaccinate must not be granted to any but medical men, with the exception of Iceland, the Feröe Islands, and Greenland, where the local circumstances are of such a nature as to necessitate the practice by non-medical men.

In Iceland, which has one country physician and eight district physicians, it is enacted that every clergyman, after having received the necessary instruction of the country or district physician, shall be vaccinator ex officio in his parish, and keep a register of those vaccinated. Should his parish be very extensive, he may call in the aid of one or two efficient persons, known to the district physician, to act as assistant vaccinators. All matters bearing on vaccination are under the control of the district physician, whose duty it is to watch its progress, to provide for a proper supply of vaccine matter from Copenhagen in proper time, provided it cannot be collected on the spot; to receive the reports of the vaccinators, and to forward them to the country physician for transmission to the Board of Health at Copenhagen. The lower classes are strictly enjoined to appear for purposes of vaccination at such time and at such place as the vaccinator of the district may decide upon. The expense of vaccination, and especially the payment of 12/ ($4\frac{1}{2}d.$) for each individual successfully vaccinated, inclusive of the certificate, are paid out of the public purse.

The operation which these measures have had on the extension of vaccination, may be gathered from the following lists, shewing the number of those vaccinated in the Kingdom and in Iceland from 1802, till 1850.

THE KINGDOM.

Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.
1802	4,570	31,575	1815	24,300	35,861	1827	28,419	36,954	1839	23,909	38,722
1803	7,600	32,617	1816	26,755	32,225	1828	24,876	38,794	1840	–	41,033
1804	4,609	32,091	1817	26,385	32,553	1829	25,030	37,808	1841	–	–
1805	16,304	32,901	1818	27,910	32,255	1830	31,075	37,204	1842	27,866	41,295
1806	14,989	30,610	1819	26,095	32,377	1831	–	38,432	1843	31,008	41,386
1807	5,227	31,734	1820	28,544	36,653	1832	–	34,947	1844	30,238	42,586
1808	25,421	31,487	1821	21,193	32,714	1833	–	41,105	1845	32,330	43,425
1809	8,012	30,324	1822	28,962	34,755	1834	–	42,425	1846	31,843	43,000
1810	32,050	31,566	1823	29,439	34,599	1835	–	41,032	1847	30,330	44,153
1811	26,170	31,978	1824	38,334	33,723	1836	–	39,751	1848	29,073	44,703
1812	21,808	31,269	1825	39,279	34,249	1837	–	39,485	1849	30,937	45,637
1813	21,251	30,686	1826	28,775	39,826	1838	25,000	39,509	1850	–	–
1814	21,406	32,035									

ICELAND.

Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated	Births.
1804	1	–	1816	57	1,244	1828	571	2,081	1840	–	2,077
1805	15	–	1817	1,230	–	1829	452	2,268	1841	–	2,185
1806	402	–	1818	979	–	1830	1,266	2,434	1842	278	2,169
1807	130	–	1819	474	1,326	1831	–	2,609	1843	110	2,066
1808	–	–	1820	635	1,369	1832	–	2,516	1844	406	1,983
1809	–	–	1821	301	1,629	1833	–	–	1845	749	2,107
1810	38	–	1822	125	1,667	1834	–	2,552	1846	–	2,163‡
1811	129	–	1823	–	–	1835	–	2,138	1847	–	1,978
1812	–	–	1824	–	–	1836	–	2,333	1848	652	2,193§
1813	630	–	1825	2,133	–	1837	–	1,952	1849	1,214	2,217
1814			1826	1,528	–	1838	481	1,911*	1850	–	–
1815	–	915	1827	635	1,888	1839	1,451	1,899†			

* 647 were vaccinated. † 1,891 were vaccinated.

‡ Vaccination could not be practised on account of prevailing diseases, especially measles. In 1846 the deaths exceeded the births by 1,166.

§ The Report on Vaccination is not complete.

Upon a comparison of the number vaccinated in the Kingdom with that of the births, it appears that the provisions relating to vaccination are carried into effect tolerably efficiently, for if we deduct from the births those born in the Sleswick districts in Jutland—the returns of which are transmitted to Kiel—the not inconsiderable number of still-born children, and the still more considerable number of children that die before they attain the proper age for being vaccinated, and if we further add the number of those omitted in consequence of the non-transmission of the returns (sometimes for entire provinces), the difference will not be great.

The small-pox epidemics of 1824 and 1835 tended to prove that vaccination afforded immunity from small-pox only for a limited time, and re-vaccination became therefore general among the enlightened classes. The Government has since ordained that all soldiers, as well as sailors belonging to the navy, shall undergo re-vaccination, and that the same rule shall extend to all sailors proceeding to Greenland in the trading vessels of the Royal Greenlandic Society, and to all children in schools under the superintendence of the Poor Law Guardians, previous to their leaving school for the purpose of being confirmed.

ENGLAND.

1. Army Medical Department.

I. In answer to the question, "Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?"—I have no doubt.

II. In answer to the question, "Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?"—I have not.

III. In answer to the question, "Have you any reason to believe or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?"—I have no reason to believe or suspect these.

In answer to the question, "Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skilful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?"—I do recommend its being performed; in fact, I exact it, and in doing so, I only follow the practice which has been observed in the army for the last forty years at least. Further, I have every reason to believe, that any medical officer who might observe bad consequences to result from the practice of vaccination would report such; therefore, as no reports of the kind have, to my knowledge, reached this office, I assume that no grounds to warrant them have occurred.

A. Smith, Director General.

2. Navy Medical Department.

No allusion is made in any of the medical reports of the surgeons of the navy, that vaccinated persons are more liable than others to any form of cutaneous disease, diseases of the skin being strikingly less common in seamen of the navy than in most other classes of men. Typhoid fever, too, is now comparatively rare in the navy, even in men on the home station, where they are frequently exposed to contagion in the houses of the lowest class of the population, in our large sea-ports, with which they have constant intercourse; the average mortality of typhus being less than one annually in every 2,000 men. Vaccination is frequently performed in the navy and at the navy hospitals, but I have never known or heard of its being followed by eruptive or other diseases. I have no evidence or suspicion that in certain cases vaccination conveys from person to person the specific infection of syphilis; but if such cases had ever occurred in the navy, I feel sure that they would have been reported.

J. Liddell, Director General.

3. National Vaccine Establishment.

I. In answer to the question, "Has the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment given any reason to doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?"—None whatever.

II. In answer to the question, "Has the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment given any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of typhoid fever, or of any infective disease, or of scrofula and phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?"—Certainly not.

III. In answer to the question, "Has the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment given any reason to believe or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person, or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?"—No. It has come to the knowledge of the Board that about eight years ago a very respectable medical practitioner (whose name and address we possess) called at one of the stations and requested to have several of his lancets charged with recent lymph. His wish was complied with, but most unfortunately, one of his own lancets thus charged was used in vaccinating some children, and produced considerable constitutional derangement. The lancet so employed was proved and allowed by the practitioner to have been used for other purposes, and to have been unclean.

IV. In answer to the question, "Does the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment justify a recommendation that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?"—Yes.*

CLEMENT HUE, M.D., Registrar.

RECENT PUBLIC VACCINATIONS of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Stations at which Vaccinators are employed by the National Vaccine Establishment.	Average Annual Number of Vaccinations performed at each Station.		Average Annual Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from each Station.	
	During the Three Years 1850–2.	During the Three Years 1854–6.	During the Three Years 1850–2.	During the Three Years 1854–6.
8, Russell Place, Fitzroy Square	1,507	1,149	44,690	36,704
49, Praed Street, Paddington	222	131	5,298	5,586
Commercial Road East	581	365	45,302	35,279
Caledonia Place, King's Cross	364	278	7,536	7,147
219, Shoreditch	*156	142	7,025	4,547
25, Charles Street, Westminster	80	76	2,290	4,003
14, Oxford Terrace, Chelsea	29	43	1,000	2,850
50, Gloucester Place, Portman Square	1,129	1,039	12,687	13,323
7, Spital Square	370	286	9,401	11,381
38, St. George's Road, Pimlico	846	160	15,310	4,882
1, Trinidad Place, Islington	*113	112	7,118	7,087
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars' Road	2,918	2,660	32,682	48,057
Grange Road, Bermondsey	763	547	5,035	7,068
5, York Row, Kennington	111	94	1,537	1,790
68, Dean Street, Soho	316	236	4,721	15,632
1, Well Street, Wellclose Square	752	538	5,170	5,463
101, Dorset Street, Fleet Street	456	351	4,602	9,494
	10,713	8,207	211,404	220,293

* Appointed December, 1851.

(Signed) J. NEWTON TOMKINS,
Inspector of Vaccinators to the National Vaccine Establishment.

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4. MEMORIAL presented in 1855 to Sir BENJAMIN HALL, then President of the Board of Health, by the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society, on a proper State Provision for the PREVENTION of SMALL-POX and the EXTENSION of VACCINATION.

1. THE prevention of disease being the great function of the Board of Health, and the diseases preventible by public measures being chiefly of the epidemic and endemic classes, it is to the alleviation or suppression of these that the attention of the Board will naturally be first directed.

* The answers to the above questions are formed from the experience of the Board during the last half century, since its first establishment, and the documents in which such opinions are recorded consist of Reports of the National Vaccination Establishment, annually transmitted to the Home Department.

2. Amongst them it will be found that small-pox is still* one of the most fatal, destroying, on an average in London alone, nearly 1,000 persons every year, and in England and Wales little short of 8,000; whilst in particular years of epidemic aggravation the mortality is still more formidable.

3. Yet small-pox is the most preventible of diseases, differing from all other epidemic diseases in this remarkable respect, that while these latter can only be prevented by discovering and remedying the various conditions (as of crowding, want of drainage, filth, and the like) which give rise to or assist in the dissemination of the specific poison of each disease, the former may be guarded against and prevented by a direct prophylactic measure. To small-pox, in short, there is an antidote. The same cannot be affirmed, in the present state of our knowledge, of any other epidemic disease.

4. That antidote is vaccination. In exact proportion as this has been efficiently practised have the extent and severity of small-pox been diminished over the surface of the world; to the neglect of it, or to its inefficient performance, is due the still large existing mortality in this country,—a mortality in striking contrast to that which obtains in some other countries, in which more adequate provision is made for the vaccination of the people.† While out of 1,000 deaths from all causes, there are in England and Wales, 21 from small-pox, and in some parts of Ireland upwards of 50,—in Sweden, Bohemia, and some of the Italian states there are not more than two.

5. The Small-pox and Vaccination Committee of the Epidemiological Society, in a "Report on the state of Small-pox and Vaccination in England and Wales, and in other Countries," of which a copy is herewith enclosed, have thoroughly investigated the methods pursued in various countries of Europe for the vaccination of the people, with their results; and have arrived at the conclusion that two things are essential to the thorough vaccination of any population; videlicet:

1st.—That it be made a matter of legal obligation.

2d.—That there be added administrative science, zeal, and activity.

6. The union of both these conditions is indispensable;‡ either of them, without the other, will fail.

7. Until very recently, neither of these conditions existed in this country. Vaccination was entirely a matter of individual concern. The recognition of the value of the practice, which the State had given in the foundation (in 1809) of the National Vaccine Establishment, went only to the extent of providing for the maintenance and diffusion of supplies of pure lymph. This was the great object of that institution, and it is an object which has been admirably fulfilled. The National Vaccine Establishment was never intended for, and its machinery is not adapted to the vaccination of the population at large; and it cannot be too often repeated, that it is in no degree responsible for the present condition of vaccination in this country. It was not till 1840 that any general provision whatever was made for the vaccination of the people. By an Act passed in that year, public parochial vaccinators were for the first time appointed. They were appointed (as they still are) under contracts with boards of guardians, and they are paid, like the union medical officers, partly from the Consolidated Fund, and partly from poor's rates. Their prescribed duty was to vaccinate all persons resident within their respective unions or parishes who applied to them for the purpose. It did not go further than this; and it must be added, that the contracts made were, in a large proportion of cases, of such a kind as to offer little inducement to individual medical men to exert themselves for the diffusion of vaccination. The Act, however, gave undoubtedly an impulse to vaccination, and the mortality from small-pox diminished. Still in the tenth year of its operation, the deaths from this cause in London alone were upwards of 1,000; and in 1853 the Legislature determined to take a further step, and a most important Act was passed, rendering compulsory the vaccination of all children born in England and Wales subsequent to the 1st of August in that year. Thus, one of the two grand requisites pointed out for the vaccination of the people, videlicet, the rendering it a matter of legal obligation, was at length adopted, but not, as we shall immediately proceed to show, to the full extent required; while no provision whatever was made for the application of that administrative science, zeal, and activity, which, it has been already stated, are equally essential with a legislative enactment for the attainment of the object desired.

8. The results, notwithstanding, have been of the most encouraging kind, and such as to demonstrate, in a striking manner, the extreme necessity for, and value of, the compulsory Act. By a return, for which the council of this society are indebted to the courtesy of the Poor Law Board, it appears that in the first year of its operation, the number of public vaccinations of children under one year of age has been more than doubled, having increased from 201,291 in 1853 to 408,824 in 1854. As compared with the births registered in each of these two years, the increase has been from 33 to 65 per cent. But while such improvement cannot be mentioned without feelings of the most lively satisfaction, it is much more important to fix attention on the better results which might be attained under a more perfect system of administration from a measure intended to apply, not to 65 per cent. of the births only, but to every child born. A certain

* Report on the State of Small-pox and Vaccination in England and Wales, &c., p. 33 and p. 40.

† Report, pp. 9, 10.

‡ Report, pp. 7–11. In addition to the proofs afforded in the published Report that the value of compulsory enactments depends much on administrative arrangements and energy, we may remark that in Austria, where there are stringent laws for vaccination (vide Report, p. 86), the police having even the power to take hold of any non-vaccinated person, and compel him then to submit to the operation, there are yet many cases every year of small-pox in unvaccinated persons. Numerous cases of this kind were admitted into the Vienna Clinique for Skin Diseases, in 1852 (see Vienna Zeitschrift der K. K., &c.) The same is the case in Prussia.

deduction, indeed, must always be made for the numbers vaccinated by private practitioners, and by public institutions unconnected with the public parochial system. There are no data for exactly estimating the proportion of these, and it probably varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom. But taking the country throughout, there is reason to believe that not more than from 10 to 15 per cent. of the children born are so vaccinated; for it is found that in unions in which particular care is bestowed upon the public vaccinations, the number of these is from 85 to 90 per cent. of the births. If we estimate 80 per cent. only, as the number requiring to be provided for by the public vaccinators, the results of last year fall short of those which should be attained by nearly 100,000.

9. The still existing deficiencies will be made most obvious by taking a few examples of particular unions. Thus, in the Liverpool Union, the births registered were 9,150, but the vaccinations under one year of age only 5,268; in the Newport Union, Monmouthshire, for 1,585 births, there were only 634 vaccinations; in the Greenwich Union, 3,599 births, 1,922 vaccinations; in the Lambeth Union, 5,221 births, 2,194 vaccinations; in the Hastings Union, 673 births, 298 vaccinations; in the Richmond Union, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 406 births, 210 vaccinations, &c., &c. The district registrars also, in various parts of the kingdom, have reported to the Registrar General the prevalence of small-pox in their respective districts from neglect of vaccination; and in the metropolis (in which, as may be seen by the examples of the Greenwich and Lambeth Unions given above, the Act has been comparatively inoperative), the mortality from small-pox, in 1854, amounted to nearly 700, a number much higher than was observed in 1849 or 1850.

10. It is evident, then, that a great deal yet remains to be done to secure the thorough vaccination of the people, and the more effectual repression of small-pox; and the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society, deeply convinced of the importance of prompt measures to secure these most necessary objects, and believing that the changes required can only be satisfactorily carried out by the Government, through the agency of that department of it charged with the care of the public health, respectfully solicit the earnest attention of the President of the Board of Health to the following exposition of the deficiencies in the Compulsory Vaccination Act, and of the evils which attach to the present system of administering vaccination throughout the kingdom.

I.—Deficiencies in the Compulsory Act.

(A.) The compulsory Act applies only to children born in England and Wales after a certain date; it does not extend to the whole existing population of England and Wales, nor to those who, whether adults or children, may at any time immigrate into this portion of the kingdom. This is a grave defect. It is well known that small-pox is largely imported into this country, and kept up by immigrants from Ireland, and this to such an extent that it has been made a matter of complaint from towns in the north of England to the Poor Law Board. These Irish immigrants not only form a nidus for the disease in towns in which they collect in large numbers, as London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, &c., &c., but they disseminate it throughout the country, as at harvest time, and in the season of hopping.

(B.) The Act professes to punish disobedience by fine or imprisonment, yet there is no one specially charged with its execution; no public officer of any kind whose duty it is to proceed against offenders; a defect repeatedly alluded to by the district registrars throughout the country.*

(C.) The Act does not provide an efficient and workable system of registration, without which it is impossible to know how far it is carried out or not, and consequently to take steps which might be required to secure its more effectual working in any particular place. It is enacted, indeed, that every medical practitioner who has successfully vaccinated a child shall transmit to the registrar a duplicate certificate of the fact; but the returns of the registrars† from various parts of the country show that this portion of the Act is inoperative. When the circumstances are inquired into, it generally turns out that the vaccination has been performed, and that a certificate to that effect has been given to the parents, but that the public certificate is withheld. And this result can hardly be considered surprising when we reflect on the injustice, as well as impolicy, of arbitrarily requiring professional services from medical men, without any corresponding acknowledgment; an injustice the more conspicuous in the present instance, as provision is expressly made in the Act for the remuneration of the registrars for the extra services required of them under its provisions.

II.—Defects in the System of Administration.

The administration of public vaccination in England and Wales is carried out, under the direction of the Poor Law Board, by medical men, who hold their office as public vaccinators by contracts with the board of guardians of their respective unions. The vaccinators keep two registers, one in which the names of all children vaccinated are entered at the time the operation is performed, the other in which the same names are re-entered at the end of a week, with a column showing the results of the vaccination. These registers are laid before the boards of guardians at their ordinary meetings, and the numbers

* Registrar General's Quarterly Returns for 1854.

† Quarterly Returns, especially quarter ending 30th September 1854.

"vaccinated," and "successfully vaccinated," extracted by the clerk. A return of these numbers is annually made to the Poor Law Board from each union; it is the province of one of the clerks in the office to receive and arrange these returns, which form the foundation of the measures which the Poor Law Board may take to remedy any neglect which may be brought to light in particular unions. In commenting on this system, the working of which has been most fully analyzed in the Report of the Epidemiological Society (pages 19–29), and the results of which are seen in the continued high mortality from small-pox in various parts of the country, it must be distinctly understood that no blame whatever is imputed to the Poor Law Board, and their immediate officials; on the contrary, they have laboured with earnest and conscientious zeal in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and the errors to be pointed out reside entirely in the system itself.

(A.) It is manifest, in the first place, that the vaccination of the people, which is a measure undertaken by the State for the security of the public, has nothing in it of the character of alms, and does not fall properly under a department of government whose sole function is the distribution of alms, while it is equally obvious that it does fall naturally under a department charged with the maintenance of the public health. Had there been such a department in existence when vaccination was first made a matter of public concern, there can be no doubt that the duty would have been placed in their hands, and it is not only proper, but highly politic, that it should now be transferred to them. Vaccination, like many other great and beneficial discoveries, has had and still has prejudices to encounter, and it is of the last importance that it should be presented for public acceptance in the manner most calculated to soften and subdue these prejudices; but to stamp it with pauperism, or to give it even the semblance of an act of poor-law relief, is not to soften and to subdue, but to aggravate and add to prejudice, and this has unquestionably been the result (as has been repeatedly noticed by the Poor Law Board), and it has operated to retard the cause of vaccination.

(B.) The connexion of vaccination with the poor law has had another most injurious effect in deterring many medical men from becoming public vaccinators; their fear has been that, in accepting a contract with a board of guardians, they might render themselves liable to be looked upon in the light of parochial officers, rather than in that of merely public vaccinators; and this has been no hypothetical fear, as was proved on a recent flagrant occasion, when the public vaccinators of St. Pancras were instructed by the vestry, as of right, to assist the parochial medical officers in the treatment of cases of cholera, and when one of them, who was unable or unwilling to comply with this arbitrary command, was held up to public obloquy and threatened with dismissal from his office. In other instances, an evil of the reverse kind has obtained, and where men of character and standing would have been willing to contract, boards of guardians have thought proper to limit the contracts to the union medical officers. The result of the whole has been to render these officers almost exclusively the public vaccinators of the kingdom. In dealing with this important but difficult topic, the council of the Epidemiological Society are particularly desirous not to be misunderstood. The character and capability of the present public vaccinators are beyond all dispute, and they would not think for a moment of recommending interference with any existing contract; but it is obviously not desirable that the public arrangements should put any obstacle in the way of the employment of any competent medical practioner, willing to undertake this great public duty; on the contrary, there is no way by which the people will be more surely attracted to vaccination, than by their being able to select the practitioner by whom they would desire it to be performed.

(C.) The present system has been faulty in this respect, that the provisions for the remuneration of public vaccinators have not been such as to secure their hearty and zealous co-operation. The most injurious consequences have undoubtedly resulted from this, both in limiting the numbers vaccinated and in discouraging the vaccinators from giving that pains and attention to watch the progress of the vaccine disease which are imperatively necessary, a point to which further allusion will be made hereafter.

(D.) But no compulsory enactment, however comprehensive and stringent; no alteration in the mode of appointing public vaccinators, however desirable; no additional remuneration and encouragement to them, however necessary, will be sufficient to secure the grand object to be had in view, the universal diffusion of vaccination and the extinction of small-pox, unless there be some competent and energetic medical officer to harmonize the whole system and keep it in constant activity; to examine continually its working, that what is defective may be immediately supplied, and, in cases in which it is required, to enforce the law, whether against those who refuse to submit to the vaccination, or against those who, by travelling about and improperly exposing themselves, notwithstanding the stringent penal enactments which exist to the contrary, diffuse small-pox throughout the kingdom. The necessity for the appointment of such an officer, as the keystone to any effective system, will be best demonstrated by a brief consideration of some of the more important duties which would devolve upon him.

(a.) It is presumed that he would be appointed by the Minister of Health; that his duties would be the superintendence of vaccination and the repression of small-pox; and that he would be a medical man thoroughly conversant with the subject, and of high standing, that he might command the respect of the profession.

(*b.*) It is presumed, also, that the contracts at present subsisting between the public vaccinators and their respective boards of guardians will have been transferred to the Minister of Health; that is to say, that the vaccinators will continue to discharge their functions as heretofore, subject, however, to the Board of Health, and no longer, in this respect, to the guardians or to the Poor Law Board.

(*c.*) It is presumed, further, that the Minister of Health will have been empowered to enter into contract with, or to appoint, any other qualified medical men desiring to hold the office of public vaccinators.

(*d.*) The first duty, then, of the superintendent would be, to see that in each union of the kingdom there are provided proper facilities for vaccination, whether as regards,

(a.) The number of public vaccinators.
(b.) The number and position of the vaccination stations.
(c.) The arrangement of days and hours for vaccinations.
(d.) The arrangements for the inspection of the vaccinated.
(e.) The supply of good and sufficient lymph.

And to take care that the public vaccinators are adequately remunerated.

(*e.*) He would next devise a form of register to be kept by each public vaccinator, simple and less troublesome than the present form, inasmuch as it would require only one entry to be made of each case, but which would show, more definitely than at present, the results of each operation. The names might be extracted from this register at stated times, and forwarded to the respective district registrars, and thus the cumbrous plan of a full duplicate certificate transmitted to the registrar in each separate case dispensed with.

(*f.*) He would organize a more just and efficient system for the registration of vaccinations which may have been performed by private practitioners.

(*g.*) He would at short* intervals (as every month or two months) receive the returns of the numbers vaccinated in each vaccination district, and would compare them with the register of births. He would thus have his attention immediately called to those places in the kingdom in which vaccination does not proceed *pari passu* with the increase of the population. The possibility of keeping small-pox altogether out of a district by thorough vaccination has been demonstrated in the report of the Epidemiological Society (pages 12 and 88), and it is only by such a step as that now suggested that it will even be possible to prevent epidemics of small-pox.

(*h.*) It would also be his special duty in like manner to see that proper provision was made for the vaccination of all unvaccinated immigrants, and he would endeavour eventually to secure such an extension of a good plan of vaccination to Scotland and Ireland as would abolish much of the risk now run by the inhabitants of other portions of the kingdom from persons immigrating thence.

(*i.*) His duties would not merely extend to the providing for the performance of the operation of vaccination, but to the seeing that it was carefully and efficiently done. The necessity for extreme care in the performance of vaccination, and of watching it through its various stages, to render it an efficient safeguard against small-pox—an original doctrine of Jenner—has been dwelt on by a large number of medical men throughout the kingdom, with whom the Epidemiological Society have been in correspondence on the subject, and fears expressed by them, that in many instances the necessary precautions have been unheeded.† These views are strongly corroborated by the researches of Mr. Marson at the Small-pox Hospital, who has shown not only that there is a great difference in the amount of protection offered by vaccination, according to the care with which the operation has been performed, but that the vaccinations in England, while equal, or even superior to those of France, have been far less efficaciously performed, on the whole, than those of Italy and Spain; still less than those of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, or Norway. The subject is one of extreme difficulty and importance, and quite impossible to be fully considered in a memorandum of this kind; but it forms manifestly one of the strongest arguments which can possibly be adduced for placing the superintendence of vaccination in the hands of persons fully competent to deal with such questions in all their bearings.

(*k.*) He would receive from the public vaccinators, and would solicit from the medical profession generally, a communication of all important facts observed with regard to the vaccine disease, and its protective power; and he would thus, from year to year, accumulate knowledge of an authentic kind, which would probably solve many still disputed questions. For example, as to the necessity of the renewal

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* Report, pp. 27, 28; where the paramount importance of returns to a central superintendent at very short intervals is shown, and illustrations are given of the results arising from neglect of this.

† Mr. Godwin, of Norwich, writes:—"I have known surgeons, who do not limit themselves to any day or period for taking ichor, and on re-vaccinating children and young persons under these circumstances more than a moiety have proved susceptible of the genuine vaccine disease."

Mr. Pooley, of Cirencester:—"My experience leads me to believe that great carelessness exists on the part of many country practitioners as to the condition of the lymph when taken from the arm."

Mr. Jorden, of Belgrave subdistrict, St. George's, Hanover-square:—"I am sorry to say I find medical men are often careless and indifferent as to the age or state of the vaccine vesicle from which lymph is taken."

The above are given as illustrations; an immense number might be added to the same effect.

of the vaccine protection after a certain period of life; as to the continued activity of the original stock of lymph, and the like.

(*l.*) In concert with the National Vaccine Establishment he would see that the vaccinators were duly supplied with good and effective lymph.

(*m.*) In the repression of small-pox, his duty would be to communicate with, or, if necessary, to visit any locality in which this disease might make its appearance in the epidemic form; to inquire immediately into the whole circumstances of the case, and to put in force all measures which might be required to arrest the pestilence. The possibility of arresting epidemics (after they have set in) by prompt and vigorous measures has been abundantly shown, and a marked defect of the present system has been that it has not been such as to ensure either the promptness or the vigour necessary for the purpose; an efficient discharge of this duty, and of that imposed in paragraph (*g*), would go far towards the annihilation of the small-pox in this kingdom.

(*n.*) It would be his duty to put the law in force against persons improperly exposing themselves or their offspring before a sufficient time has elapsed after an attack of small-pox.

(*o.*) The results of each year would be embodied in a report, which would exhibit the state of small-pox and vaccination throughout the kingdom.

11. For the establishment, then, of a proper provision for vaccination, and the suppression of small-pox, the following changes appear to be indispensable:—That it be made a matter of legal obligation on all persons resident within England and Wales, whether born in that portion of the kingdom or not, to give evidence of being vaccinated; that a better system of registration be established; that the administration of public vaccinations be transferred from the Poor Law Board to the Board of Health; and that there be one or more medical superintendents under that Board, a general outline of whose duties has already been given. The fundamental changes being provided for by Act of Parliament, the details of administration would be directed by the Minister of Health, subject to the control of the Secretary of State.

12. The changes thus proposed have long been looked forward to by the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society as essential to a proper system of public vaccination. About a year ago, in a report on the amended bill of Lord Lyttleton, a copy of which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, while expressing their satisfaction that compulsory vaccination should be recognised by the Legislature, they dwelt on the administrative alterations required, and stated their conviction, "that the disconnection of public vaccination from the poor-law administration, and the placing it (as in other countries) under the superintendence of competent persons, whose sole duties should be the organising and carrying out a system for the entire vaccination of the people, would be found to be ultimately indispensable." They desire now to express further their opinion, that the time has arrived when this change should be effected, and that it ought to be carried out under the auspices of the Board of Health; and deeply concerned at the continued high mortality from small-pox in this country, they deem it a matter of imperative duty to urge upon the Minister of Health the propriety of at once conferring with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and with the President of the Poor Law Board, with the view of framing some measure for carrying out the alterations suggested, during the present Session of Parliament.

FRANCE.

I. Si une vaccine qui a donné des boutons reguliers ne préserve pas toujours complètement de la variole, elle l'oblige du moins à se reduire, à s'adoucir, à se transformer en cette eruption particulière qui a reçu le nom de varioloïde.

La varioloïde est sans doute de même nature que la variole, mais elle n'en a ni la durée, ni la gravité: elle passe vite, et est presque toujours exempte de danger.

II. Il n'y a aucune bonne raison de croire que la vaccine, en prenant la place de la petite vérole, prépare l'economie à la fièvre typhoïde, ni aux scrophules, ni à aucune autre maladie.

La vaccine ne met aucun prix a ses bienfaits.

III. La vaccine ne transmet que la vaccine. On peut prendre le vaccin sur des sujets galeux, dartreux, scrophuleux, syphilisés, &c., il ne reproduit que la vaccine sans aucun mélange.

IV. Oui, le moment le plus opportun de pratiquer la vaccine c'est l'enfance. La raison en est évidente; la vaccine étant destinée à prendre la place de la petite vérole, il faut nécessairement que le préservatif précède le mal; or, quoi qu'elle soit de tous les âges, la petite vérole s'attache, cependant, de préférence aux enfants.

Toutes ces questions et beaucoup d'autres ont été traitées avec détail, dans les rapports que l'Académie de Médecine de France adresse tous les ans à l'autorité supérieure; et comme nous ne pouvons que nous répéter, nous prenons la liberté d'y renvoyer M. le Président du Département Sanitaire du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique. (Voir, entr'autres, les dix derniers rapports de 1849 à 1854.)

PORTUGAL.

I. In Portugal experience has proved that vaccination, even where most successful, does not give complete security against death by small-pox;—as well as that the exemption from attacks of small-pox resulting from the influence of vaccination is of longer or shorter duration in proportion to the greater or less activity and strength of the vaccine lymph. The prophylactic and preservative virtue of the vaccine seems to be in an inverse proportion to its age, that is to say, to the number of its transmissions.

If vaccination does not completely answer all the expectations raised by its glorious discovery, it is nevertheless certain that at least it preserves the greater number of persons who have been properly vaccinated from the small-pox, and considerably lessens its virulence in others.

II. Experience has not furnished facts which give sufficient grounds for concluding or suspecting that vaccinated persons are, on that account, more susceptible of typhoid fever, or of any other infective disease, or of scrofula, or of phthisis; or that in short their health is disadvantageously affected on account of their being vaccinated. On the contrary, there are some instances which lead to the belief that vaccination may be favourable to the dispersion of certain tumours of a scrofulous and erectile nature (*nævi materni*).

III. There are no ascertained instances which give any reason to believe or suspect that lymph from a true vaccine vesicle has been the vehicle of syphilitic, or scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to vaccinated persons. Nor is it ascertained that any medical practitioner, however unskilful, has produced the inoculation of another disease instead of the proposed vaccination.

IV. Experience has shown that vaccination may be successful both at early periods of life and in adult age. It appears, however, that the most favourable period of life for vaccination to be successful is from three to six months of age;—as well as that the vaccine lymph, *cæteris paribus*, when taken from children appears to be more active and sure in its effects than that taken from adults.

PRUSSIA.

I. Properly performed, successful vaccination is in most cases a protection against small-pox. This protection, however, lasts with certainty only for a number of years hitherto not precisely determined. Revaccination is therefore generally recommended; and, in case of an epidemic of small-pox, is even ordered as early as within two years of the period of a previous successful vaccination.

Vaccinated persons, if afterwards attacked by small-pox, are not in all instances secure against a fatal termination of the disease; for the course and issue of every feverish disease depends upon the concurrence of incalculable circumstances. There are even cases known of second attacks of true small-pox in which the second attack has proved fatal.

II. There is no reason to assume that vaccinated persons contract a greater susceptibility to typhoid fever and other infective epidemic diseases, or to scrofula and phthisis; but, on the other hand, it has been clearly established that in consequence of vaccination mortality has decreased.

The apparent extension of the above diseases is to be attributed to increase of population.

III. It is not to be assumed or apprehended that by vaccinating with clear lymph, taken from a true Jennerian vesicle between the seventh and ninth days of its development, the germ of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional diseases can be transferred and inoculated. Nor that a duly educated careful medical practitioner can by mistake use for further vaccination another product of disease from the vaccinated arm instead of lymph of the above-described quality.

The apprehension in question would arise if the medical practitioner should inoculate with the secretion of a pustule already in the stage of suppuration, or of one which had transformed itself into an ulcer.

IV. The results of vaccination, introduced by law into the Prussian States, justify the recommendation of general vaccination in the years of childhood. It is beyond a doubt, that, during the prevalence of small-pox epidemics, before the introduction of vaccination, children especially were either carried off, or incurred, as consequences of the disease, very serious injuries, which affected them through life, such as loss of sight or of hearing, disfiguring scars, &c.

For this reason, vaccination to be beneficial must be performed on children, particularly as the operation is borne without the least danger even in the first months of life. It is, however, indispensably necessary that every precaution for its correct performance should be taken, and that the reasons which in individual cases may exist against the operation should meet with proper consideration.

Note by Dr. Hoppe, on the Re-Vaccination of the Prussian Army.

In consequence of the frequent and constantly recurring unequivocal experience, that individuals who in their youth had been successfully vaccinated were nevertheless at more advanced age attacked with small-pox, and in consequence of the increased frequency of cases of small-pox among the troops of this country, my predecessor in office was induced to recommend to the army-surgeons the practice of re-vaccinating the soldiers; and the result was, that re-vaccination, to a larger or smaller extent, took place with visible success in the year 1832 in many corps of the army.

Under the sanction of a Royal Order in Council of June 16, 1834, this proceeding was then passed into a law, entitled "Directions for guarding against the Small-pox in the Army," of which a copy is hereto annexed.

In obedience to these directions, all recruits who do not bear on their persons unmistakeable marks of small-pox, from which they have already recovered, or who cannot show by a certificate of vaccination that they have already been successfully re-vaccinated within two years of their entering the army, must, within the first six months after their joining the same, be re-vaccinated by the army-surgeon by at least ten punctures on each arm.

According to the above directions, the vaccine lymph requisite for re-vaccination ought, if possible, to be taken from youthful individuals vaccinated for the first time. More recent experience, however, has shown that inoculation with the lymph taken from genuine vaccine pustules of grown-up and re-vaccinated persons has a similar good effect; and consequently, the latter is almost universally employed by army-surgeons for re-vaccination.

The results of this re-vaccination in the Prussian army have been satisfactory in every respect; for while the proportion has hitherto progressively increased * of those in whom genuine cow-pox, regular in its course, has resulted from re-vaccination, the number of cases of small-pox in the army has continued to diminish.

The following is a statement of cases of small-pox in its different forms in the army, for the years to which it relates:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1834	619	38	1838	111	7
1835	259	5	1839	89	2
1836	130	9	1840	74	2
1837	94	3	1855	12	—

Re-vaccination does not, indeed, as experience has already shown, act as an *absolute* protection against infection by small-pox, since cases still occur, though rarely, in which persons who had been vaccinated *with success* have been at an earlier or remoter period attacked by small-pox. The disease, however, then almost always manifests itself in a much milder form, and is of a much slighter and more favourable character.

RUSSIA.

Note from the Russian Minister to Lord Wodehouse, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Dès la réception de la note de Lord Wodehouse, &c., en date du $\frac{29\ \text{Octobre}}{10\ \text{Novembre}}$ 1856, le Ministère Imperial s'est empressé de demander au Dept. de Médecine, par l'entremise de M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, les renseignemens que le Gouvt. Britannique a témoigné le désir d'obtenir sur certain points relatifs à la valeur hygiénique de la vaccine.

Le s.s. &c. a l'honneur d'informer M. le Ministre d'Angleterre, que le Conseil de Médecine a été chargé de recueillir ces renseignemens. Le s.s. tient cependant à prévenir Lord Wodehouse que les données dont il s'agit ne pourront être réunies avec autant de célérité que le Gouvt. Britannique semble le désirer: la grande étendue de l'empire ne permet pas d'achever en peu de temps les recherches que les autorités médicales se sont empressés d'ordonner pour satisfaire au vœu du Gouvt. Anglais.

Le s.s. profite, &c.

St. Petersbourg, le 3 April 1857. (Signé) J. Tolstoy.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

1. Sweden.

I. Experience has shown, in Sweden, that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, at least for several years (the time to be fixed by further experience). In vaccinated persons affected by small-pox, its decursus (course) is in most cases modified, mild, and without danger to life and future health. In the relatively few cases where the opportunity (susceptibility) for small-pox continues totally unchecked by previous apparently successful vaccination, this operation of course does not confer security against death by that disease.

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* In the year 1833 it amounted to thirty-one, in the year 1855 (on the contrary) to sixty-three, per cent.

II. The experience of Sweden has given no reason whatever for the belief or suspicion that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of typhoid fever, or of any other infective disease, or of scrofula and phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.

III. No positive fact, authorizing the belief or suspicion that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle may be the vehicle of syphilitic or other constitutional infection, has been reported to the Swedish General Board of Health; but the law concerning vaccination prescribes, as a due precaution in this respect, that vaccine matter must never be taken from persons who, after careful examination, are not found to be exempt from syphilis and other constitutional diseases, or from children whose parents are known or suspected to be, or have been, infected with any such disease. That a duly educated medical practitioner ever should inoculate, by mistake, some other disease instead of the proposed vaccination, is not admissible.

IV. The law in Sweden concerning vaccination prescribes, as a general rule, that children should be vaccinated before the age of two years. When small-pox is epidemic, vaccination ought to take place even in the first months of life. Re-vaccination, generally *recommended* at the age of fifteen years, is *prescribed* for recruits of the army and navy. Experience has justified all those prescripts.*

SMALL-POX DEATH RATES for the KINGDOM OF SWEDEN for the 107 Years, 1749—1855.—Calculated by Mr. HAILE from facts officially communicated.

Year.	*Small-pox Deaths per Million of living Population.	Year.	Small-pox Deaths per Million of living Population.	Year.	Small-pox Deaths per Million of living Population.	Year.	Small-pox Deaths per Million of living Population.	Year.	Small-pox Deaths per Million of living Population.	Year.	Small-pox Deaths per Million of living Population.
1749	2,543	1767	2,102	1785	2,361	1803	611	1821	14	1839	621
„50	3,494	„ 8	5,314	„ 6	311	„ 4	605	„ 2	4	„40	207
„ 1	3,106	„ 9	5,069	„ 7	823	„ 5	449	„ 3	15	„ 1	75
„ 2	5,714	„70	2,581	„ 8	2,534	„ 6	613	„ 4	226	„ 2	18
„ 3	4,395	„ 1	2,152	„ 9	3,137	„ 7	884	„ 5	449	„ 3	3
„ 4	3,735	„ 2	2,674	„90	2,734	„ 8	757	„ 6	223	„ 4	2
„ 5	2,546	„ 3	5,979	„ 1	1,421	„ 9	1,007	„ 7	212	„ 5	2
„ 6	4,226	„ 4	1,020	„ 2	878	„10	347	„ 8	90	„ 6	$0\frac{1}{3}$
„ 7	5,475	„ 5	631	„ 3	942	„ 1	291	„ 9	19	„ 7	4
„ 8	3,783	„ 6	737	„ 4	1,757	„ 2	167	„30	36	„ 8	21
„ 9	2,074	„ 7	943	„ 5	2,955	„ 3	225	„ 1	211	„ 9	99
„60	1,885	„ 8	3,178	„ 6	1,963	„ 4	126	„ 2	213	„50	395
„ 1	3,002	„ 9	7,196	„ 7	751	„ 5	191	„ 3	387	„ 1	707
„ 2	4,879	„80	1,593	„ 8	585	„ 6	277	„ 4	352	„ 2	433
„ 3	6,011	„ 1	699	„ 9	1,609	„ 7	96	„ 5	147	„ 3	78
„ 4	2,335	„ 2	1,165	1800	5,126	„ 8	120	„ 6	45	„ 4	57
„ 5	2,387	„ 3	1,832	„ 1	2,563	„ 9	63	„ 7	117	„ 5	11
„ 6	2,065	„ 4	5,810	„ 2	644	„20	55	„ 8	583		

* N.B. From 1749 to 1773, the mortality from measles is included in the small-pox death-rate.

* The above answers from the Royal Swedish General Board of Health are stated by the Board to be founded, not only on the official Reports which the Board during a period of forty years (1817–1856) has received from all the vaccinators in the kingdom, but also on opinions now given by the Medical Society of Sweden, and by several medical men especially competent in the subject. They may consequently be justly considered as the true results of Swedish experience in vaccination. The Board also transmit from the Register Office of the kingdom a summary account of the population, births, and deaths in Sweden, during the last 107 years; distinguishing those due to small-pox. This document alone gives decisive answers to the first two and most important questions considered; and the Board believe they need no comment to prove, beyond doubt, the great influence of vaccination in Sweden as an invaluable although not absolute preventive against one of the most destructive diseases that ever afflicted mankind.

POPULATION, BIRTHS, and DEATHS in SWEDEN (Finland excepted) during Half a Century before and Half a Century after the Establishment of VACCINATION, extracted from the original Reports of the Clergy to the Royal General Registry Office.

YEAR.	Population at the end of the Year.	Born alive during the Year.	Mortality during the Year.			YEAR.	Population at the end of the Year.	Born alive during the Year.	Mortality during the Year.		
			Total.	From Small-pox. *See* Note(*).	From Typhus and Typhoid Fever.				Total.	From Small-pox.	From Typhus and Typhoid Fever.
1749	—	59,483	49,516	*4,453	3,948	1803	—	74,644	56,577	1,464	6,265
1750	—	64,511	47,622	*6,180	3,581	„ 4	—	76,443	59,584	1,460	6,860
„ 51	1,785,727	69,291	46,902	*5,546	3,398	„ 5	2,427,408	76,552	56,663	1,090	6,023
„ 52	—	64,973	49,467	*10,302	2,857	„ 6	—	74,581	65,728	1,482	7,179
„ 53	—	66,007	43,905	*8,000	3,126	„ 7	—	75,842	62,318	2,129	8,065
„ 54	1,837,314	68,795	48,645	*6,862	3,505	„ 8	—	73,963	82,311	1,814	12,527
„ 55	—	70,008	51,090	*4,705	3,609	„ 9	—	64,300	93,532	2,404	21,171
„ 56	—	67,987	52,062	*7,858	4,320	1810	2,377,851	78,916	75,607	824	9,193
„ 57	1,870,372	61,675	55,829	*10,241	5,502	„ 11	—	84,862	69,246	698	7,430
„ 58	—	63,262	60,527	*7,104	5,566	„ 12	—	81,079	73,095	404	8,058
„ 59	—	63,865	49,162	*3,910	5,413	„ 13	—	72,021	66,266	547	6,261
1760	1,893,248	68,384	46,721	*3,568	5,339	„ 14	—	75,837	60,959	308	5,555
„ 61	—	67,324	49,143	*5,731	4,753	„ 15	2,465,066	85,239	57,829	472	5,325
„ 62	—	68,268	59,994	*9,389	6,022	„ 16	—	87,644	56,225	690	4,590
„ 63	1,940,011	68,231	64,180	*11,662	8,342	„ 17	—	83,821	60,863	242	5,789
„ 64	—	67,988	53,364	*4,562	7,350	„ 18	—	85,714	61,745	305	6,359
„ 65	—	65,872	54,566	*4,697	6,120	„ 19	—	84,250	69,881	161	7,210
„ 66	1,981,600	67,061	49,726	*4,092	5,445	1820	2,584,690	84,841	62,930	143	5,877
„ 67	—	70,744	51,272	*4,189	5,132	„ 21	—	92,072	66,416	37	5,853
„ 68	—	67,719	54,751	*10,650	4,054	„ 22	—	94,309	59,390	11	5,141
„ 69	2,015,127	66,954	54,991	*10,215	4,499	„ 23	2,687,457	98,259	56,067	39	4,166
1770	—	67,172	53,071	*5,215	4,555	„ 24	—	93,577	56,256	618	3,903
„ 71	—	65,988	56,827	*4,362	5,983	„ 25	2,771,252	100,315	56,465	1,243	3,962
„ 72	2,032,516	58,972	76,362	*5,435	12,846	„ 26	2,805,350	97,125	63,027	625	5,294
„ 73	—	51,164	105,139	*12,130	20,137	„ 27	2,828,568	88,138	64,920	600	7,871
„ 74	—	68,520	44,463	2,065	4,947	„ 28	2,848,062	95,354	75,860	257	9,847
„ 75	2,020,847	71,642	49,949	1,275	4,920	„ 29	2,864,831	99,488	82,719	53	9,264
„ 76	—	66,869	45,692	1,503	5,358	1830	2,888,082	94,626	69,251	104	7,353
„ 77	—	67,689	51,096	1,943	4,439	„ 31	2,901,061	88,253	75,274	612	
„ 78	—	71,901	55,018	6,607	4,337	„ 32	2,922,845	89,862	68,078	622	
„ 79	—	76,387	59,325	15,102	3,959	„ 33	2,959,257	100,309	63,947	1,145	
1780	2,118,281	75,122	45,731	3,374	3,394	„ 34	2,983,144	100,231	76,294	1,049	
„ 81	—	71,130	54,333	1,485	4,137	„ 35	3,025,439	98,144	55,738	445	
„ 82	—	68,488	58,247	2,482	5,046	„ 36	3,061,533	96,857	60,763	138	
„ 83	—	64,969	60,213	3,915	5,464	„ 37	3,080,538	94,616	75,611	361	
„ 84	—	67,605	63,795	12,453	6,494	„ 38	3,096,794	90,565	74,309	1,805	
„ 85	2,149,773	67,497	60,770	5,077	6,785	„ 39	3,115,169	91,363	72,988	1,934	
„ 86	—	70,935	55,955	671	6,989	1840	3,138,887	98,160	63,555	650	
„ 87	—	68,328	51,981	1,771	6,500	„ 41	3,173,349	95,734	61,279	237	
„ 88	—	74,019	57,320	5,462	5,858	„ 42	3,207,141	100,976	67,177	58	
„ 89	—	70,127	69,583	6,764	14,226	„ 43	3,237,180	99,154	69,115	9	
1790	2,158,232	66,710	63,589	5,893	11,408	„ 44	3,275,864	104,693	66,009	6	
„ 91	—	71,613	55,946	3,101	3,259	„ 45	3,316,536	103,660	62,074	6	
„ 92	—	81,063	52,958	1,939	4,226	„ 46	3,343,556	99,703	72,683	2	
„ 93	—	77,033	54,376	2,103	4,533	„ 47	3,363,330	99,179	79,405	13	
„ 94	—	76,429	53,377	3,964	4,476	„ 48	3,399,341	102,524	66,513	71	
„ 95	2,281,137	72,947	63,619	6,740	5,010	„ 49	3,443,803	112,304	67,842	341	
„ 96	—	79,446	56,474	4,503	3,835	1850	3,482,541	110,399	68,514	1,376	
„ 97	—	80,374	55,036	1,733	4,141	„ 51	3,516,889	111,065	72,506	2,488	
„ 98	—	78,593	53,862	1,357	4,737	„ 52	3,541,399	108,305	80,090	1,534	
„ 99	—	75,274	59,192	3,756	4,928	„ 53	3,562,462	111,407	84,047	279	
1800	2,347,303	67,555	73,928	12,032	5,872	„ 54	3,606,987	120,107	70,846	204	
„ 1	—	70,629	61,317	6,057	5,594	„ 55	3,639,332	115,072	77,734	41	
„ 2	—	74,954	56,035	1,533	5,634						

The causes of death from disease not longer specified, except the Small-pox.

NOTE (*).—1. From 1749 to 1773 the above-mentioned mortality from small-pox (variola) embraces the mortality from measles (morbilli) also, because the notices about these two diseases have been given under the same title in the formularies; from 1774 only small pox.

2. To "typhus and typhoid fever" are referred—from 1749 to 1773, the diseases called in the formularies *febris continua, causus, febris petechialis, contagiosa*; from 1774 to 1801, *febris continua, causus, febris septica et petechialis*; from 1802 to 1811, *febres continua et septica, scarlatina, miliaria*; from 1812 to 1820, *febres cujuscumque generis*; from 1821 to 1830, *febres nervosæ, septicæ, remittentes, et intermittentes.* Of all the other diseases specified in the formularies *no one* can be referred to the denomination "typhoid fever."

3. The average ratio of mortality in Sweden has been calculated as follows:—1751-1760, *one* in 37·0; 1761–1770, *one* in 37·4; 1771–1780, *one* in 38·1; 1781–1790, *one* in 37·2; 1791–1800, *one* in 40·8; 1801–1810, *one* in 37·7; 1811–1820, *one* in 40·1; 1821–1830, *one* in 44·1; 1831–1840, *one* in 44·5; 1841–1850, *one* in 49·6.

2. Norway.

I. The Committee must answer this question affirmatively on the whole, but feel it their duty to remark, that, during periods of intercurrent epidemic small-pox, some few fatal cases have occurred among persons who have been vaccinated. Our experience dates from 1811, when vaccination was made obligatory in this country by law. The Committee do not, however, venture to affirm that vaccination has always been performed here in the most satisfactory manner possible, as an effective vaccination ought usually to be accompanied by fever. The intensity of the matter and the number of punctures should probably be specially considered.

II. As almost all persons in Norway are vaccinated, and as we are without data for an exact comparison with a previous time, the Committee are not able to answer the question as to typhoid fever and other infective diseases. With respect to scrofula and phthisis, there are certainly some medical men of opinion that these diseases have of late become more prevalent; but, as regards this being attributable to vaccination, we have no experience to warrant an opinion.

III. The Committee do not venture to assert, with positive facts in view, that other diseases are transmitted by vaccination, but they cannot avoid remarking that there are in Norway enlightened medical men who conceive that they have proofs of such transmission having taken place.

IV. Experience has taught us that in the great majority of cases vaccination may be performed without danger in the earliest infancy; but the experience of the Committee, as well as that of several other medical men, has also shown, on many occasions, that infants, after vaccination, do not unfrequently become sickly in various ways. As it hardly ever happens that the first case of epidemic small-pox occurs in a child, the Committee (particularly on account of the difficulty of control), in their proposal for a new law on vaccination, have not hesitated to recommend deferring it until school-time begins.

WIRTEMBERG.

I. The experience made in Wirtemberg, where vaccination has been legally enforced since the year 1818, has proved,—

That the preservative power of vaccination against small-pox is not absolute, but that in a limited portion of vaccinated individuals, after a shorter or longer period there arises again a susceptibility to the infection of small-pox;

That small-pox, however, in the great majority of cases where it befals vaccinated individuals, assumes the mitigated form of so-called varioloid, mostly running its course as a trifling disease, free from danger, and only in a small number of vaccinated persons assumes the severer form of variola vera, which in solitary instances has a fatal issue.

The following statement, abridged from official documents, relates to the only important small-pox epidemic (1848-50) that has taken place in our country since the introduction of vaccination, and illustrates in figures the influence of vaccination upon the course and mortality of small-pox:—

per 100	Varioloid.	Var. Vera.	Died.
Not inoculated - -	*24·4 per cent.	*76·6 per cent.	39 per cent.
Unsuccessfully inoculated	28·2 „	71·8 „	36·9 „
Successfully inoculated	93·0 „	7·0 „	3·5 „
Successfully vaccinated	91·0 „	8·9 „	1·7 „

* N.B. These figures must be slightly inaccurate, as their total makes 101 instead of 100. I have no means of checking the calculation.—J. S.

II. Mortality has decreased and the mean duration of life increased in Wirtemberg, as statistical evidence proves, since the introduction of vaccination. In one sense there is a greater susceptibility for other diseases, for persons who formerly died of small-pox in their infancy could not possibly die of other diseases; and thus of course a greater number must be carried off by these other diseases, which, however, have not in the least degree been increased as to their dangerousness or mortality. As regards scrofula, experience has only shown that in predisposed persons it sometimes manifests itself after vaccination, just as after other exanthemata; but at any rate, not nearly so frequently or severely as formerly was the case after small-pox. As to the fact that vaccination is thoroughly without any injurious action on health, the medical profession of Wirtemberg (in answer to questions issued a few years ago by the Government) has expressed almost unanimously the most decided of opinions; and the infinitesimal minority who affirmed an opposite opinion could not support it by scientific or practical considerations.

III. In Wirtemberg hitherto no cases have come to the knowledge of the authorities of syphilis being

communicated by vaccination, but it is enjoined on the vaccinators in their instructions that they never shall vaccinate with lymph taken from a sick or ailing, or other than healthy child.

IV. In Wirtemberg the law requires that all children shall be vaccinated before completing their third year of age, except only in case of continual sickness or indisposition. By far the greater number are vaccinated within the first year: and experience is in all respects in favour of this course, first, because infants bear vaccination better than elder children, while the preservative power of vaccination has by no means proved less effective in the former than in the latter; and secondly, because the number of individuals liable to small-pox is thus as far as possible diminished.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

TRADE AND NAVIGATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS

IN THE YEAR

1856.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE,
Whitehall, November 1857.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

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ABSTRACT TABLES.

1852 to 1856.

No. 1.

REAL VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS of MERCHANDISE, in 1854, 1855, and 1856.

	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£
IMPORTS - - - - - -	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154
EXPORTS - - - - - -	115,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353

No. 2.

OFFICIAL VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE.

	1852.	1853.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
IMPORTS - - - - - -	109,331,158	123,099,313	124,136,018	117,284,881	131,937,763

No. 3.

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS respectively.

			1852.	1853.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
			£	£	£	£	£
MERCHANDISE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Into GREAT BRITAIN -	OFFICIAL VALUE	77,548,054	89,178,071	91,084,334	85,230,218	94,396,657
	„ IRELAND† - -		5,051,575	5,099,500	2,656,699	2,902,919	3,282,414
	„ UNITED KINGDOM		82,599,629	94,277,571	93,741,033	88,133,137	97,679,071
	„ UNITED KINGDOM	COMPUTED REAL VALUE	—	—	118,239,551	109,959,539	129,517,568
MERCHANDISE FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	Into GREAT BRITAIN -	OFFICIAL VALUE	25,846,101	28,015,683	29,566,086	28,531,487	33,521,863
	„ IRELAND† - -		885,428	806,059	828,899	620,257	736,829
	„ UNITED KINGDOM -		26,731,529	28,821,742	30,394,985	29,151,744	34,258,692
	„ UNITED KINGDOM -	COMPUTED REAL VALUE	—	—	34,149,499	33,583,311	43,026,586
TOTAL - -	Into GREAT BRITAIN -	OFFICIAL VALUE	103,394,155	117,193,754	120,650,420	113,761,705	127,918,520
	„ IRELAND† - -		5,937,003	5,905,559	3,485,598	3,523,176	4,019,243
	„ UNITED KINGDOM		109,331,158	123,099,313	124,136,018	117,284,881	131,937,763
	„ UNITED KINGDOM	COMPUTED REAL VALUE	—	—	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154

* The Totals for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last Year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

† Only the *direct* Foreign Imports into Ireland are here shown; there are no Official Returns of Foreign Merchandise received *indirectly* from Great Britain.

No. 4.

REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, and of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE.

		1852.	1853.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
		£	£	£	£	£
PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. (*Declared Value.*)	From GREAT BRITAIN	77,780,591	98,709,688	96,912,041	95,346,429	115,544,154
	„ IRELAND†	296,263	224,093	272,685	341,656	282,794
	„ UNITED KINGDOM	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948
				£	£	£
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE. (*Computed Value.*)	From GREAT BRITAIN	(Not ascertained before 1854.)		18,628,590	20,996,194	23,380,699
	„ IRELAND†			7,776	7,021	12,706
	„ UNITED KINGDOM			18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405
				£	£	£
TOTAL	From GREAT BRITAIN	(Not ascertained before 1854.)		115,540,631	116,342,623	138,924,853
	„ IRELAND†			280,461	348,677	295,500
	„ UNITED KINGDOM			115,821,092	116,691,300	139,220,353

No. 5.

OFFICIAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES.

	1852.	1853.*	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
From GREAT BRITAIN	23,320,173	27,728,207	29,802,820	31,489,949	33,411,920
„ IRELAND†	8,135	5,330	5,224	4,442	11,804
TOTAL from the UNITED KINGDOM	23,328,308	27,733,537	29,808,044	31,494,391	33,423,724

* The Totals for 1853, 1854, and 1855 differ slightly from those published last year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

† Only the *direct* Foreign Exports from Ireland are here shown: there are no Official Returns of the Merchandise exported *indirectly* through the Ports of Great Britain.

No. 6.

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE from Each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION.

COUNTRIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
FOREIGN.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia: Northern Ports	722,730	9,268	5,586,562	1,299,547	20,173	9,999,579
—— Southern „	1,411,298	150,574	840,726	2,952,741	452,996	1,562,345
Sweden	829,828	959,469	783,953	2,509,539	2,825,171	2,031,861
Swedish West Indies (St. Bartholomew)	—	—	452	—	—	609
Norway	255,720	256,879	214,777	1,369,440	1,099,642	947,934
Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands)	1,252,555	1,296,880	1,030,018	2,706,186	3,086,979	2,201,831
Danish West Indies (Ste. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John)	113,646	92,033	44,104	101,552	104,131	46,528
Prussia	4,274,173	5,173,462	2,169,532	9,055,503	10,242,862	4,334,815
Mecklenburg Schwerin	230,920	289,481	102,143	535,419	730,281	253,218
Hanover	200,620	189,048	205,317	399,117	358,316	377,040
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	34,812	46,841	15,342	82,469	128,479	36,232
Hanse Towns	3,615,171	2,774,530	3,235,329	6,221,524	4,816,298	5,302,739
Holland	4,190,190	3,809,262	4,186,075	6,731,141	6,460,932	7,433,442
Dutch West Indies (St. Martin, South Part, St. Eustatius, and Curaçoa)	8,055	18,980	24,979	7,285	17,226	21,650
—— Guiana	49,886	58,802	55,357	42,938	57,377	62,555
Java	253,522	160,709	39,410	214,384	172,433	40,893
Belgium	2,802,370	2,292,607	2,493,699	3,631,161	2,533,732	2,936,796
France	7,224,405	6,642,391	7,003,869	10,447,774	9,146,418	10,386,522
Algeria	43,451	7,336	4,118	68,864	19,127	16,174
French West Indies (Guadaloupe and Martinique)	—	—	10	—	—	10
Guiana	—	1,579	—	—	691	—
—— Possessions in Senegambia	359	—	—	401	—	—
Isle of Bourbon	6,342	38	—	4,035	40	—
French Possessions in India	46,393	46,910	80,786	56,982	46,122	103,011
Portugal	980,654	862,550	878,903	2,101,126	1,962,044	2,164,090
The Azores	192,838	127,136	92,332	316,868	270,289	199,119
Madeira	16,350	12,430	49,397	56,839	61,160	67,109
Cape Verd Islands	4,098	1,645	5,781	8,776	3,751	13,995
Portuguese Possessions in India	744	—	—	3,162	—	—
Spain and the Balearic Islands	2,010,246	2,555,355	1,478,597	3,594,501	4,799,728	3,645,083
Canary Islands	254,510	507,286	601,325	83,339	133,439	162,729
Spanish West Indies (Cuba and Porto Rico)	3,496,198	1,973,020	1,969,073	3,369,444	2,332,753	2,654,580
Philippine Islands	584,639	562,731	664,574	652,133	619,179	866,530
Fernando Po	54,854	79,949	6,351	125,801	158,136	11,169
Sardinia	80,755	244,592	209,833	139,449	247,231	238,258
Tuscany	354,651	380,800	306,899	751,595	747,957	554,437
Papal States	24,711	56,467	102,215	67,818	104,217	184,591
Two Sicilies	1,715,465	1,387,170	1,897,992	1,411,457	1,281,940	1,505,582
Austrian Territories	431,794	540,561	582,490	846,202	1,019,028	902,433
Greece	108,929	469,336	878,195	95,607	731,515	1,427,289
Turkish Dominions (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt)	1,745,278	1,781,051	2,004,272	2,219,298	2,294,571	2,383,029
Wallachia and Moldavia	276,284	42,157	560,994	446,913	64,080	684,782
Syria and Palestine	86,741	76,174	131,488	108,971	103,819	134,747
Egypt (Mediterranean Ports including the Transit from India, &c.)	2,980,097	3,083,412	4,415,653	3,355,928	3,674,682	5,753,518
Tripoli	2,414	1,293	5,713	432	1,249	4,824
Tunis	781	—	5,096	1,479	—	5,682
Morocco	159,428	280,352	362,897	231,593	379,631	452,940
United States of America (including California)	30,060,325	26,969,933	32,728,547	29,795,302	25,741,752	36,047,773
Mexico	497,245	677,726	351,040	220,605	230,791	222,193
Central America	346,868	566,850	330,061	141,279	235,248	222,411
Haïti	148,731	87,357	189,615	117,316	71,940	153,361
New Granada	356,099	342,049	347,559	376,065	440,492	486,453
Venezuela	69,489	62,682	39,828	41,996	47,012	36,860
Brazil	2,804,426	2,938,517	2,580,156	2,083,589	2,273,819	2,229,048
Uruguay (Monte Video)	325,233	361,568	412,178	386,996	430,292	576,247
Buenos Ayres	881,013	737,857	602,626	1,285,186	1,052,033	981,193
Patagonia	4,300	19	6,990	1,827	30	2,146
Chili	814,463	1,305,229	711,443	1,380,563	1,925,271	1,700,776
Bolivia	2,681	11,292	14,765	20,558	43,178	29,574
Peru	2,874,538	3,114,739	2,378,918	3,138,527	3,484,288	3,048,694
Ecuador	33,790	61,979	46,617	28,907	57,457	49,125
China (including Hong Kong)	10,588,126	10,664,315	10,652,200	9,125,040	8,746,590	9,421,648
Birman Empire	9,279	—	—	13,870	—	—
Persia	584	—	—	769	—	—
Eastern Coast of Africa (from the British Possessions in South Africa to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb)	—	28,567	—	—	12,637	—
Western Coast of Africa (exclusive of British and French Possessions, separately shown)	741,216	805,803	846,216	1,328,896	1,516,729	1,657,375
Madagascar	—	—	6,887	—	—	4,828
South Sea Islands	3,079	5,710	14,278	3,021	2,631	14,799
Southern Whale Fishery	5,686	14,782	10,711	22,197	66,788	41,325
Greenland and Davis Straits	35,716	56,502	81,766	92,916	215,215	278,854
Prize Cargoes (Merchandise entered under that designation)	9,241	17,274	42	7,396	25,543	255
Total from Foreign Countries	93,741,033	88,133,296	97,679,071	118,239,554	109,959,539	129,517,568

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 6.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE from Each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES (*Continued*).	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Channel Islands	231,139	172,087	214,562	330,121	244,501	294,678
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	49,598	87,297	37,386	65,961	70,621	52,695
Malta and Gozo	202,283	119,060	101,302	303,278	201,075	215,202
Ionian Islands	101,228	62,618	174,614	164,913	184,632	307,975
Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary occupation of the Allied Forces)	—	4,624	25,071	—	6,953	48,420
British North America:						
Canada	1,015,515	601,304	1,149,589	4,007,052	2,296,277	3,779,741
New Brunswick	261,774	210,167	257,985	2,079,674	1,379,041	1,891,707
Prince Edward Island	12,633	9,929	12,597	80,054	57,903	68,903
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	80,915	59,186	60,747	252,030	162,982	184,281
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	303,348	338,417	296,457	563,410	598,236	611,138
British West India Islands	4,904,968	4,288,717	4,150,819	3,977,271	3,978,278	4,157,098
British Guiana	1,566,013	1,355,569	1,208,924	1,636,267	1,491,934	1,418,264
Honduras (British Settlements)	1,223,445	1,143,942	956,806	567,234	492,781	435,110
Falkland Islands	9,189	283	7,888	5,684	721	6,696
British Settlements in Australia:						
West Australia	12,031	10,689	13,637	35,228	32,392	45,972
South Australia	137,579	171,810	224,807	433,763	537,939	661,886
New South Wales	733,646	656,925	827,059	1,711,972	1,589,874	2,317,591
Victoria	623,485	654,412	641,477	1,651,649	1,798,790	2,033,654
Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land)	144,310	164,082	168,496	429,994	508,015	576,296
New Zealand	17,405	13,609	33,534	39,262	33,190	100,644
British East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon and of the Transit through Egypt)	11,784,922	12,805,370	17,007,952	10,672,862	12,668,732	17,262,851
Singapore	804,199	656,631	796,372	794,105	615,738	806,499
Ceylon	3,358,507	3,031,883	2,748,691	1,506,646	1,474,251	1,304,174
Mauritius	2,285,838	1,880,313	2,296,129	1,677,533	1,723,807	2,427,007
Cape of Good Hope, and British Possessions in South Africa	337,711	459,829	661,237	691,352	949,640	1,502,828
British Possessions on the River Gambia	18,721	17,119	12,457	28,002	29,326	19,522
Sierra Leone	48,907	44,409	35,239	153,559	141,167	99,982
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	41,926	55,959	38,030	71,253	113,287	75,531
St. Helena	10,671	3,956	923	9,426	2,597	1,181
Ascension	20	5	189	30	5	506
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	73,059	71,384	97,716	209,914	198,626	318,554
Total from British Possessions	30,394,985	29,151,585	34,258,692	34,149,499	33,583,311	43,026,586
TOTAL FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS	124,136,018	117,284,881	131,937,763	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,544,154

Note.—"HONG KONG" is not distinguished from "CHINA" in the Custom House Entries of IMPORTS. In this Account, therefore, the Trade with "Hong Kong" is included with "China," p. 5.

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 7.

DECLARED VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, to Each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION.

COUNTRIES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
FOREIGN.	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	994,330	1,106,766	4,798	—	1,146,542
—— Southern	105,587	121,638	49,503	—	148,695
Sweden	184,734	243,869	334,518	545,384	629,697
Norway	254,276	312,314	402,290	487,100	488,189
Denmark and the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein	449,065	566,593	758,225	756,967	1,033,142
Iceland and Faroe Islands	3,371	3,140	1,490	2,691	1,772
Danish West Indies: Ste. Croix	917	6,282	4,777	5,532	5,393
St. Thomas	536,965	505,238	564,701	562,789	613,549
Prussia	581,884	579,588	798,434	1,160,021	933,715
Mecklenburg	38,351	48,611	56,945	64,788	73,065
Hanover	365,843	472,179	238,504	337,354	1,021,485
Oldenburg	31,715	25,470	14,732	25,405	33,723
Hanse Towns	6,872,753	7,093,314	7,413,715	8,350,228	10,134,813
Holland	4,109,976	4,452,955	4,573,034	4,558,210	5,728,253
Dutch West Indies: Curaçoa	21,675	16,167	41,883	17,435	19,057
—— Guiana	7,426	8,897	18,289	10,518	13,712
Java	618,368	558,212	636,844	529,815	764,282
Sumatra	817	—	—	—	—
Belgium	1,076,499	1,371,817	1,406,932	1,707,693	1,689,975
France	2,731,286	2,636,330	3,175,290	6,012,658	6,432,650
Algeria	6,800	11,262	12,367	21,248	20,233
French West Indies: Guadaloupe	830	544	1,765	872	1,934
Marie-galante	—	—	—	148	—
Martinique	900	1,331	2,240	1,781	1,419
—— Guiana	—	1,646	541	360	120
—— Possessions in Senegambia	2,633	1,725	8,125	11,270	5,124
Bourbon	—	—	402	72	—
Portugal	1,104,213	1,210,411	1,370,603	1,350,791	1,455,754
Azores	63,479	79,334	79,170	86,134	41,628
Madeira	41,825	45,637	39,536	38,788	41,376
Cape Verd Islands	9,561	15,365	10,698	8,670	11,283
Spain and the Balearic Islands	1,253,957	1,360,719	1,270,464	1,158,800	1,731,483
Canary Islands	39,641	107,638	82,115	110,015	118,248
Fernando Po	18,018	49,478	46,115	38,816	13,192
Spanish West Indies: Cuba	1,033,396	1,124,864	1,038,159	1,059,606	1,317,062
Porto Rico	35,069	12,187	35,702	18,139	81,775
Philippine Islands	115,303	386,552	350,245	398,037	621,945
Sardinia	924,225	1,112,447	1,054,513	853,916	1,113,689
Tuscany	693,749	639,794	505,852	620,307	736,538
Papal States	188,231	207,491	149,865	147,013	311,111
Two Sicilies	911,658	639,544	563,033	921,220	1,202,183
Austrian Territories	674,423	637,353	635,931	717,713	968,146
Greece	152,527	135,315	80,130	222,460	261,777
Turkish Dominions (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt)	2,079,913	2,029,305	2,758,605*	5,639,898*	4,416,929
Wallachia and Moldavia	269,533	179,510	16,402	15,337	142,961
Syria and Palestine	511,096	306,580	366,993	946,604	757,771
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean)	955,701	787,111	1,253,353	1,454,371	1,587,682
Tripoli	2,947	—	—	—	—
Tunis	336	1,036	1,003	2,199	4,093
Morocco	110,126	75,257	75,076	133,697	131,042
United States	16,134,397	23,257,487	21,127,631	17,009,085	21,476,126
—— California	433,340	400,940	282,738	309,001	441,979
Mexico	366,020	791,940	430,936	585,898	887,862
Central America	260,699	186,968	175,616	266,191	275,516
Haiti	251,409	133,804	195,053	160,128	184,667
New Granada	502,128	450,804	270,722	588,935	488,589
Venezuela	273,738	248,190	300,899	378,491	353,590
Brazil	3,464,394	3,186,407	2,891,840	3,312,728	4,084,537
Uruguay (Monte Video)	615,453	529,883	462,210	294,938	391,329
Buenos Ayres	837,513	551,035	1,267,125	742,442	998,329
Chili	1,167,494	1,264,942	1,421,855	1,330,385	1,396,446
Bolivia	—	23	—	—	—
Peru	1,024,007	1,246,730	949,289	1,285,160	1,046,010
Ecuador	3,163	31,747	11,971	8,854	22,878
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,918,244	1,373,689	532,639	888,679	1,415,178
Birman Empire	—	831	—	—	—
Indian Islands: Amboyna	263	—	—	—	—
Lomboc	54	—	—	—	—
Ternate	—	392	—	—	—
Japanese Islands	—	200	—	—	—
Persia	—	7,180	—	—	—
African Ports on the Red Sea	1,138	366	640	2,009	2,481
Eastern Coast of Africa	5,542	5,458	530	3,425	—
Madagascar	—	—	395	—	—
Western Coast of Africa (not particularly designated)	313,748	617,764	646,868	839,831	668,574
South Sea Islands	33,784	25,433	59,661	45,860	52,909
Greenland and Davis' Straits	125	25	—	—	—
Total to Foreign Countries	57,792,581	65,601,057	63,332,528	69,135,210	82,526,509

* Exclusive of Stores in Government Transports.

No. 7.—*Continued.*

DECLARED VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, to Each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES (*Continued*).	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	£	£	£	£	£
Channel Islands	564,453	470,107	480,339	468,078	533,319
Heligoland	60	182	194	500	—
Gibraltar	510,889	670,840	754,357	829,354	866,479
Malta and Gozo	256,867	297,906	413,285	625,823	541,097
Ionian Islands	138,642	116,567	128,975	211,886	351,344
British North America: Canada	1,820,222	3,244,290	3,957,085	1,515,823	2,418,250
New Brunswick	435,633	770,275	863,704	370,560	572,542
Prince Edward Island	49,338	75,246	100,678	78,688	76,284
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	370,130	398,346	597,778	456,145	522,313
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	299,719	324,529	358,847	381,152	420,939
British West India Islands	1,908,552	1,801,116	1,870,674	1,389,992	1,462,156
British Guiana				421,398	411,241
Honduras (British Settlements)	122,806	105,493	137,706	168,566	205,000
Falkland Islands	7,792	9,158	8,065	1,608	6,227
British Settlements in Australia: West Australia	55,647	100,917	58,431	73,241	60,242
South Australia	276,545	1,182,885	1,146,113	621,788	809,237
New South Wales	1,632,137	4,527,775	3,648,072	1,928,735	2,584,879
Victoria	1,615,135	7,062,387	5,741,315	2,789,776	5,495,764
Van Diemen's Land	493,772	1,408,927	1,051,406	616,957	624,819
New Zealand	148,969	230,809	286,015	248,469	337,634
Hong Kong	585,355	375,908	468,077	389,265	800,645
British East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	6,483,627	7,324,147	9,127,556	9,949,154	10,546,190
Singapore	637,981	595,566	516,137	672,964	872,814
Ceylon	231,299	265,982	382,276	305,576	388,435
Aden	20,686	18,979	25,103	22,313	38,823
Mauritius	229,693	385,879	383,210	303,173	420,180
Cape of Good Hope, and British Possessions in South Africa	1,064,283	1,212,630	921,957	791,313	1,344,338
British Possessions on the River Gambia	50,784	52,106	55,365	47,641	46,580
Sierra Leone	103,609	126,192	93,042	147,271	165,444
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	47,566	55,862	117,419	111,182	93,445
St. Helena	25,385	26,784	24,734	31,715	29,003
Ascension	6,375	9,046	4,928	6,408	5,002
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	90,322	85,858	102,784	82,963	110,049
Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary occupation of the Allied Forces)	—	—	26,571	493,398	139,725
Total to British Possessions	20,284,273	33,332,724	33,852,198	26,552,875	33,300,439
TOTAL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948

No. 8.

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, to Each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION.

COUNTRIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
FOREIGN.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	20,649	—	3,399,917	9,689	—	1,712,394
——— Southern Ports	22,387	—	124,948	10,049	—	63,223
Sweden	578,946	609,463	498,738	249,792	279,515	300,795
Norway	227,826	219,301	273,920	106,244	102,551	143,080
Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands)	382,843	457,034	597,166	230,010	260,624	352,173
——— Danish West Indies (Ste. Croix and St. Thomas)	50,710	49,943	67,537	37,428	40,782	61,937
Prussia	3,437,574	3,997,670	882,455	1,717,285	2,016,650	624,908
Mecklenburg Schwerin	6,301	12,481	9,114	4,314	12,021	6,433
Hanover	216,344	316,934	1,490,941	132,769	174,741	741,246
Oldenburg	42,707	54,518	43,868	9,408	14,117	14,089
Hanseatic Towns	5,571,832	6,158,742	5,252,658	2,720,274	3,344,416	3,260,543
Holland	4,407,480	4,281,306	3,969,721	2,320,877	2,611,767	2,434,278
Dutch West Indies (Curaçoa)	1,874	319	1,773	5,373	182	822
——— Guiana	1,101	215	686	709	260	577
Java	7,301	3,468	10,264	5,068	3,937	11,993
Belgium	2,961,984	2,790,025	2,948,767	1,948,740	2,239,514	2,323,042
France	3,971,855	4,839,531	4,186,271	3,216,175	4,409,223	4,038,427
Algeria	—	46	—	—	20	—
French West Indies (Guadaloupe and Martinique)	200	—	—	200	—	—
——— Possessions in Senegambia	2,548	270	69	1,016	110	39
Portugal	186,891	229,376	585,135	148,997	184,580	433,470
The Azores	10,522	7,538	7,763	6,232	4,693	4,892
Madeira	6,425	4,092	11,342	3,920	2,973	6,758
Cape Verd Islands	38	67	1,197	90	176	1,717
Spain and the Balearic Islands	253,551	224,622	388,773	165,642	135,192	377,820
Canary Islands	8,425	7,700	10,213	6,805	6,927	11,770
Fernando Po	19,011	12,488	4,835	14,878	15,711	4,314
Spanish West Indies (Cuba and Porto Rico)	4,853	37,110	41,633	4,727	22,933	25,190
Philippine Islands	20,266	2,356	3,392	20,930	2,445	4,696
Sardinia	404,152	457,611	607,641	170,495	255,705	347,978
Tuscany	236,644	397,801	418,917	131,884	214,864	209,002
Papal States	9,864	2,098	14,076	6,766	1,397	11,463
Two Sicilies	158,157	202,266	228,877	109,258	175,221	197,925
Austrian Territories	626,289	628,133	996,310	228,562	223,120	462,804
Greece	35,826	31,752	45,772	14,243	16,098	18,494
Turkish Dominions (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt)	731,137	811,372	596,395	317,476	419,119	291,991
Wallachia and Moldavia	556	3,235	78,041	213	1,700	29,110
Syria and Palestine	47,922	96,804	30,545	16,260	29,533	15,646
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean)	168,525	124,743	79,354	113,895	117,235	43,151
Tunis	—	771	—	—	672	—
Morocco	41,992	52,601	70,103	17,480	26,591	31,279
United States	1,209,201	1,024,727	1,027,144	923,034	716,819	680,640
,, California	—	44,586	16,851	—	27,698	18,132
Mexico	56,928	47,403	79,132	32,948	28,975	41,778
Central America	15,165	17,440	16,475	9,550	11,144	7,118
Haïti	5,410	1,014	6,372	3,046	1,080	3,275
New Granada	17,049	30,138	37,323	12,131	19,782	27,035
Venezuela	9,745	8,603	11,759	6,134	8,024	9,610
Brazil	137,625	141,535	212,102	119,982	128,550	179,979
Uruguay (Monte Video)	13,472	10,674	19,541	9,030	7,590	13,291
Buenos Ayres	40,209	38,138	64,690	32,565	26,383	43,892
Chili	47,163	99,692	95,288	43,589	56,688	64,492
Peru	25,567	112,386	30,963	22,236	60,278	26,154
Ecuador	1,928	755	778	1,640	762	592
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	23,489	10,760	71,773	16,184	12,472	33,335
Birman Empire	2,344	946	—	1,466	1,525	—
African Ports on the Red Sea	—	4	—	—	18	—
Western Coast of Africa (exclusive of British and French Possessions separately shown)	217,562	255,267	263,642	174,073	219,827	223,842
South Sea Islands	2,979	2,766	2,330	3,615	2,083	2,512
Greenland and Davis' Straits	—	451	41	—	156	20
Total to Foreign Countries	26,709,344	28,973,087	29,935,331	15,635,396	18,697,169	19,998,166

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 8.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, to Each FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES (*Continued*).	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Channel Islands	149,959	152,970	195,536	137,979	133,044	180,656
Gibraltar	140,810	149,836	175,955	76,222	76,831	93,916
Malta and Gozo	83,581	112,606	102,738	59,033	76,490	75,176
Ionian Islands	31,038	35,688	102,684	17,875	19,360	49,701
British North America:						
Canada	223,279	125,015	148,177	180,569	90,298	123,591
New Brunswick	60,162	50,068	65,011	40,273	27,718	34,322
Prince Edward Island	21,963	16,207	22,680	11,190	7,471	10,087
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	49,737	49,763	61,021	28,039	29,985	35,584
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	52,081	54,603	69,930	30,434	37,722	38,625
British West India Islands	199,349	155,284	218,020	166,690	136,022	180,799
British Guiana	1,435	35,446	49,718	31,779	35,189	41,248
Honduras (British Settlements)	6,405	5,234	7,244	6,270	4,955	7,114
Falkland Islands	2,273	576	1,212	1,832	390	882
British Settlements in Australia:						
West Australia	7,563	13,972	13,404	11,691	18,843	18,021
South Australia	83,437	34,382	76,308	115,983	64,685	121,880
New South Wales	390,851	247,422	321,458	497,195	307,025	418,384
Victoria	504,762	302,473	653,646	681,968	456,012	1,021,981
Tasmania	109,565	59,106	96,534	132,383	68,187	116,693
New Zealand	34,139	25,919	49,265	35,414	27,907	62,855
Hong Kong	8,731	8,127	58,634	10,216	13,580	37,276
British East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	598,538	591,091	722,732	493,154	404,321	478,328
Singapore	25,090	17,843	16,828	24,281	18,335	18,768
Ceylon	21,319	15,357	16,274	31,228	20,321	22,660
Aden	138	29	192	256	47	369
Mauritius	12,848	9,538	12,245	17,936	14,772	16,977
British Possessions in South Africa	48,400	32,124	66,848	63,309	45,437	73,127
British Possessions on the River Gambia	38,861	49,743	31,856	19,942	28,421	18,625
Sierra Leone	100,604	57,966	57,055	37,772	29,729	33,012
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	23,128	14,868	34,448	17,466	17,124	25,306
St. Helena	4,531	4,156	7,557	7,623	5,603	10,008
Ascension	1,657	1,046	831	1,786	1,380	922
Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	20,606	16,341	25,398	9,922	10,645	15,921
Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary occupation of the Allied Forces)	1,860	76,505	6,954	3,260	78,197	12,425
Total to British Possessions	3,098,700	2,521,304	3,488,393	3,000,970	2,306,046	3,395,239
TOTAL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS	29,808,044	31,494,391	33,423,724	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 9.

TOTAL QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Alkali and Barilla	*Tons*	1,984	1,856	1,287	733	1,060
Animals, living:						
Horses	*Number*	3,179	6,819	6,063	2,432	2,979
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	„	93,061	125,253	114,338	97,527	83,306
Sheep and Lambs	„	230,037	259,420	183,436	162,642	145,059
Annatto, Roll and Flag	*Cwts.*	3,580	4,592	4,371	2,966	4,990
Argol	„	17,839	32,936	29,971	18,466	18,875
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	„	151,944	155,739	109,791	78,133	105,941
Bacon and Hams:						
Bacon	„	73,952	190,134	410,703	233,766	350,530
Hams	„	7,484	15,533	12,807	7,728	22,263
Bark:						
for Tanning or Dyeing	„	403,930	412,892	420,641	389,327	354,168
Peruvian	„	18,207	13,772	19,321	22,618	27,598
Beads and Bugles of Glass	*Lbs.*	721,708	1,177,215	1,587,702	1,522,636	2,157,593
Beef, Salted and Fresh	*Cwts.*	124,693	183,285	192,274	230,755	187,838
Bones (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	48,884	37,785	56,422	65,055	70,949
Books	*Cwts.*	5,200	5,544	4,988	5,003	5,811
Boracic Acid	„	18,804	20,793	24,834	27,808	26,827
Borax	„	7,474	13,065	16,620	17,469	18,635
Brimstone	„	759,486	921,868	1,514,023	917,740	1,410,607
Bristles	*Lbs.*	1,953,488	3,237,059	1,807,765	2,531,007	2,876,838
Butter	*Cwts.*	285,497	403,289	482,514	447,266	513,392
Caoutchouc	„	19,607	17,326	27,588	44,703	28,765
—— Manufactures of	*Lbs.*	—*	629,499	1,093,835	503,220	871,582
Cheese	*Cwts.*	289,458	396,404	388,714	384,192	406,323
Clocks and Watches — Clocks	*Value £*	89,355	42,506	—	—	—
	Number	—	137,493	251,339	208,774	245,250
Watches	*Value £*	146,970	63,128	—	—	—
	Number	—	53,699	110,406	94,628	90,000
Cochineal (including Granilla and Dust)	*Cwts.*	22,328	10,195	19,440	27,957	18,626
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	6,269,434	8,283,694	5,258,367	7,376,053	7,343,475
Coffee	„	54,935,510	55,634,733	66,500,358	64,061,479	56,992,116
Coir Rope, Twine, and Strands	*Cwts.*	43,887	57,692	91,290	82,582	45,330
Copper, Ore and Regulus	*Tons*	43,044	50,393	57,292	66,600	82,803
„ Unwrought, and part Wrought, Old Copper, and Copper in Plates and Coin	„	6,173	6,310	4,840	9,483	5,285
Cork	„	3,483	4,131	3,849	3,744	4,033
Corn:						
Wheat	*Qrs.*	3,060,268	4,915,430	3,431,227	2,667,702	4,072,833
Other kinds of Corn and Grain	„	3,581,461	3,932,178	3,419,271	3,061,539	4,124,420
Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	3,865,173	4,621,506	3,646,505	1,904,224	3,970,100
Other kinds of Meal and Flour	„	1,546	16,504	58,656	18,094	21,267
Cotton:						
Raw	*Cwts.*	8,301,629	7,993,560	7,922,617	7,962,071	9,141,842
Yarn	*Lbs.*	711,101	1,126,741	1,407,364	1,029,237	1,116,226
Manufactures of India and China	*Pieces*	315,144	451,822	388,094	243,959	257,720
„ of Europe, &c.	*Value £*	355,161	478,580	522,798	359,300	449,853
Cream-of-Tartar	*Cwts.*	38,472	52,757	52,705	20,913	28,628
Dye Woods. *See* Wood.						
Eggs	*Number*	108,281,233	123,450,678	85,103,001	—	—
	Cubic ft.	—	—	184,219	498,664	586,153
Embroidery and Needlework	*Value £*	74,320	103,740	148,846	104,432	132,350
Fish (Entered by Weight)	*Cwts.*	107,493	200,455	167,788	204,923	233,006
Flax, Dressed or Undressed	„	1,408,714	1,883,374	1,303,235	1,293,435	1,687,041
Flowers, Artificial	*Value £*	68,818	45,352	—	—	—
	Cubic ft.	—	11,751	26,294	24,900	33,166
Fruit:						
Almonds of all Kinds	*Cwts.*	29,516	28,095	29,471	31,947	43,237
Apples, Raw	*Bushels*	374,353	355,485	397,122	208,192	531,291
Currants	*Cwts.*	347,088	267,265	120,253	163,729	351,725
Figs	„	39,500	50,244	29,831	44,725	43,911
Nuts, Small	*Bushels*	226,138	148,680	235,680	256,396	218,079
Oranges and Lemons	*Packages*	463,820	220,109	—	—	—
	Value £	6,070	2,320	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	280,870	814,065	806,152	695,593
Raisins	*Cwts.*	348,275	446,997	286,857	301,284	266,593
Furs. *See* Skins.						
Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass)	*Square ft.*	151,145	45,099	—	—	—
	Cwts.	23,984	38,612	54,040	45,899	56,065
Grease	„	16,366	11,733	73,736	30,138	48,064
Guano	*Tons*	129,889	123,166	235,111	305,061	191,501

* Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 4th June 1853.

No. 9.—*Continued.*

TOTAL QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Continued*).		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Gum:						
Animi and Copal	*Cwts.*	7,541	11,401	13,064	12,684	8,700
Arabic	,,	48,484	61,614	40,456	43,960	70,870
Lacdye	,,	17,631	18,050	16,871	9,424	10,975
Shellac	,,	16,356	28,512	16,019	21,667	14,766
Senegal	,,	4,267	6,150	3,171	2,164	1,717
Gutta Percha, Raw	,,	13,652	21,792	24,696	23,535	15,557
Hair:						
Goats' Hair or Wool	*Lbs.*	2,564,330	3,251,806	1,335,319	2,928,411	2,912,838
Horsehair	*Cwts.*	17,793	24,604	29,675	27,150	22,427
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool	*Value £*	237,558	245,245	191,786	248,007	267,349
Hats and Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	32,260	55,869	56,181	37,901	36,852
Hemp, Dressed or Undressed	*Cwts.*	1,075,088	1,262,843	1,227,964	1,299,474	1,527,726
Hides, Raw	,,	550,365	750,309	601,199	615,777	658,156
—— Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed	*Lbs.*	2,110,651	7,336,247	4,193,798	4,387,607	3,238,116
Hops	*Cwts.*	309	42,344	119,040	24,662	15,987
Horns	*Tons*	2,742	3,499	3,686	3,110	2,972
Indigo	*Cwts.*	83,565	66,409	70,173	59,760	81,314
Iron in Bars, Unwrought	*Tons*	33,376	44,776	41,745	37,407	51,935
Isinglass	*Cwts.*	2,056	1,730	1,881	1,567	1,621
Lace	*Value £*	65,761	91,930	52,946	52,555	55,892
Lard	*Cwts.*	63,340	118,851	274,595	118,109	136,650
Lead, Pig and Sheet	*Tons*	13,257	17,564	11,858	7,246	10,254
Leather Manufactures:						
Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, and Boot Fronts	*Pairs*	726,800	886,197	793,296	682,828	860,345
Gloves	,,	2,655,729	3,476,341	3,781,624	3,610,299	3,989,574
Linen Manufactures	*Value £*	—*	—*	78,810	67,528	97,541
Liquorice Juice and Paste	*Cwts.*	10,388	11.864	12,013	15,793	12,187
Madder and Madder Root	,,	264,197	326,580	286,389	275,297	321,416
Garancine	,,	13,585	22,426	17,594	26,066	25,342
Musical Instruments	*Value £*	62,015	113,103	112,666	100,073	139,412
Nitre, Cubic	*Cwts.*	268,084	343,780	414,638	318,011	309,722
Oil:						
Chemical, Essential and Perfumed	*Lbs.*	253,384	293,268	203,369	219,867	288,460
Cocoa Nut	*Cwts.*	101,863	164,196	208,827	252,550	130,690
Olive	*Tuns*	8,898	10,102	12,888	25,449	21,415
Palm	*Cwts.*	523,813	636,628	752,618	810,394	786,701
Seed, of all Kinds	*Tuns*	9,225	12,589	13,405	7,365	8,287
Train, Spermaceti, and Blubber	,,	20,019	20,937	18,832	17,357	18,294
Turpentine	*Cwts.*	12,643	37,575	80,832	81,977	71,584
Oilcloth	*Square Yds.*	—†	—†	280,931	615,255	562,996
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	53,939	64,475	76,230	80,659	83,256
Opium	*Lbs.*	205,780	159,312	97,388	112,865	81,524
Pictures	*Number*	10,450	19,492	32,506	44,409	65,766
Pitch and Tar:						
Pitch	*Cwts.*	6,962	6,353	7,446	937	14,493
Tar	*Lasts*	12,907	14,506	12,144	15,129	16,135
Platting, entered by Weight	*Lbs.*	112,569	204,843	252,881	183,514	197,606
Pork, Salted and Fresh	*Cwts.*	95,555	152,731	160,898	204,326	156,266
Potatoes	,,	773,619	1,133,609	116,446	58,261	109,838
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	2,113,186	1,868,120	2,535,860	3,217,217	576,824
Rags and other materials for making Paper	*Tons*	7,696	9,687	11,415	9,414	10,284
Rhubarb	*Lbs.*	86,171	140,382	84,979	66,891	192,424
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	987,813	1,504,629	1,342,748	2,238,158	3,692,001
Resin	,,	273,245	448,395	651,289	711,926	554,539
Safflower	,,	18,017	9,562	12,708	11,578	8,013
Sago	,,	85,258	94,703	128,789	92,800	137,068
Saltpetre	,,	297,505	297,234	478,706	188,073	387,639
Seed:						
Clover	,,	124,629	214,695	141,114	173,698	169,449
Flax and Linseed	*Quarters*	799,402	1,035,335	828,513	756,951	1,180,180
Grass, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	18,533	20,922	29,687	29,742	38,961
Millet	,,	51,046	158,159	16,470	47,093	41,284
Poppy	*Quarters*	6,974	8,821	14,160	30,822	24,121
Rape	,,	146,230	86,815	103,155	162,353	264,920
Tares	,,	15,739	17,816	23,250	44,629	18,874
Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	,,	17,429	23,325	16,892	37,693	58,699
Shumac	*Tons*	9,758	10,836	11,524	13,082	18,658
Silk:						
Raw and Waste	*Lbs.*	7,588,748	8,607,920	9,717,221	7,974,752	9,398,911
Thrown	,,	426,463	828,493	1,021,832	929,897	853,015

* Not ascertained previously to the Year 1854.

† Not ascertained previously to 8th August 1854.

No. 9.—*Continued.*

TOTAL QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Continued*).		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Silk Manufactures :						
Of Europe ; Silks entered by Weight	*Lbs.*	598,593	855,646	879,439	824,233	953,269
Of India ; Silks entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	536,048	491,158	498,137	498,829	623,081
All other Silk Goods, whencesoever imported	*Value £*	—*	—*	270,330	265,197	364,364
Silver Ore	*Tons*	—†	2,567	7,967	8,507	6,567
Skins and Furs :						
Skins : Sheep and Lamb	*Number*	2,069,377	3,372,855	3,410,161	1,806,001	3,084,683
Goat	,,	739,875	661,084	911,925	503,918	1,218,548
Kid	,,	678,163	887,426	726,004	695,859	453,810
Seal	,,	811,530	850,550	661,552	601,002	681,234
Furs : Marten	,,	187,062	134,671	193,418	222,153	206,777
Minx	,,	218,319	184,529	200,205	167,981	113,046
Racoon	,,	567,532	475,858	505,445	394,655	498,121
All other Skins and Furs	*Value £*	—*	—*	286,126	273,764	448,049
Spelter or Zinc	*Tons*	18,505	23,419	19,583	17,852	18,213
Spices :						
Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	496,833	220,586	513,754	797,873	1,408,021
Cinnamon	,,	541,853	721,676	778,194	761,484	781,231
Cloves	,,	313,950	472,997	1,252,526	864,339	1,502,315
Ginger, Raw	*Cwts.*	20,297	22,139	24,803	16,503	14,035
Mace	*Lbs.*	61,697	83,022	116,859	65,756	118,112
Nutmegs	,,	357,939	300,563	438,312	335,623	462,600
Pepper	,,	6,631,700	5,496,885	9,428,882	6,489,005	10,810,398
Pimento	*Cwts.*	22,708	13,678	20,198	36,061	14,683
Spirits :						
Brandy	*Gallons*	3,959,452	5,005,911	2,963,027	1,943,908	2,540,438
Geneva	,,	185,356	288,520	184,157	219,041	195,895
Rum	,,	5,490,224	4,206,248	8,625,907	8,714,337	7,169,005
Sponge	*Lbs.*	299,541	322,414	373,964	471,871	400,201
Sugar :						
Raw	*Cwts.*	6,896,761	7,284,290	9,112,364	7,324,133	7,761,210
Refined and Candy	,,	303,918	335,095	405,514	424,423	187,211
Molasses	,,	543,519	912,307	1,023,172	879,651	942,645
Tallow	,,	1,049,703	1,175,754	749,721	952,322	1,122,736
Tea	*Lbs.*	66,360,535	70,735,135	85,792,032	83,259,657	86,200,414
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse	*Cwts.*	9,515	10,388	9,299	8,376	9,866
Terra Japonica and Cutch	*Tons*	5,479	4,389	6,462	7,683	8,536
Tin	*Cwts.*	47,443	49,740	45,021	32,247	69,282
Tobacco :						
Raw	*Lbs.*	33,185,035	40,670,032	32,492,848	36,820,846	44,809,634
Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	,,	2,948,515	4,312,087	2,709,872	2,651,544	1,855,031
Turpentine	*Cwts.*	481,617	392,998	340,755	268,047	215,872
Valonia	*Tons*	13,870	17,179	19,886	10,838	22,733
Wax, Bees'	*Cwts.*	13,358	11,661	10,833	10,659	13,766
Whalefins	*Tons*	109	157	379	284	409
Wine	*Gallons*	6,793,304	11,029,568	10,875,855	8,946,766	9,481,880
Wood and Timber :						
Not Sawn or Split, including Teak	*Loads*	950,253	1,195,066	1,244,865	932,345	1,102,843
Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split	,,	1,118,350	1,345,393	1,262,461	934,579	1,352,256
Staves	,,	87,864	123,386	109,998	67,747	82,182
Firewood	*Fathoms*	16,990	21,042	17,617	18,997	20,071
Hoops	*Number*	14,982,993	19,695,990	22,969,182	25,144,744	22,728,464
Lathwood	*Fathoms*	14,110	16,671	12,588	9,611	15,579
Of certain Kinds, admitted free of Duty for Ship-building	*Loads*	7,655	5,335	6,266	6,569	6,341
,, Dyewoods : Barwood	*Tons*	1,687	252	1,691	2,710	2,271
Brazilwood	,,	152	2,658	2,378	393	2,335
Fustic	,,	5,421	5,558	8,581	11,392	9,198
Logwood	,,	19,669	20,752	27,217	30,215	38,880
Nicaragua	,,	2,860	3,318	3,329	2,441	3,795
,, Hardwoods : Boxwood	,,	2,792	3,200	2,108	1,322	1,883
Cedar	,,	2,989	2,072	2,702	2,081	3,417
Mahogany	,,	41,090	27,495	37,676	37,954	39,751
Rosewood	,,	3,890	5,013	5,670	1,465	1,478
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' (including Alpaca and Llama Wool)	*Lbs.*	93,761,458	119,396,449	106,121,995	99,300,446	116,211,332
Woollen Manufactures	*Value £*	719,778	1,213,467	1,171,887	988,095	1,340,069
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	*Lbs.*	408,873	854,335	610,343	558,758	601,506
Yeast, Dried	*Cwts.*	—†	26,547	55,391	60,569	70,307

* Not ascertained previously to the Year 1854.

† Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 6th June 1853.

No. 10.

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali and Barilla	25,204	16,622	21,314	12,443	6,969	10,067
Animals, Living :						
Horses	90,810	35,580	43,192	133,386	60,800	74,475
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	177,582	149,869	127,283	1,163,016	1,333,763	1,152,013
Sheep and Lambs	40,749	36,144	31,928	271,605	282,844	262,203
Annatto, Roll and Flag	48,955	33,186	55,664	25,418	14,765	23,336
Argol	37,462	23,080	23,599	107,371	53,685	59,886
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	139,624	96,558	130,712	169,100	144,499	233,488
Bacon and Hams :						
Bacon	925,404	526,836	789,553	854,040	591,920	1,000,545
Hams	28,928	17,493	50,652	38,422	25,503	77,363
Bark :						
for Tanning or Dyeing	89,413	88,196	80,448	125,213	119,144	118,763
Peruvian	271,555	316,653	386,377	270,489	300,820	311,861
Beads and Bugles of Glass	61,232	60,461	84,790	181,924	155,436	155,262
Beef	176,234	212,399	172,164	377,810	482,802	356,500
Bones (except Whalefins)	268,004	309,011	337,007	296,215	409,847	363,613
Books	40,108	40,172	46,711	55,866	56,027	65,088
Boracic Acid	46,356	51,908	50,077	111,752	125,831	118,039
Borax	356,037	352,239	430,377	59,487	51,081	49,380
Brimstone	778,821	473,914	727,865	392,704	233,940	377,845
Bristles	33,896	47,457	53,941	260,287	313,228	357,181
Butter	698,767	659,963	748,749	2,171,194	2,049,522	2,635,182
Caoutchouc	78,534	126,288	81,886	250,362	261,352	163,421
——— Manufactures of	218,767	100,644	174,307	191,421	88,063	130,738
Cheese	580,057	569,931	619,739	906,078	1,027,774	1,094,280
Clocks and Watches :						
Clocks	137,833	118,868	137,074	139,148	120,558	140,809
Watches	274,951	218,410	218,466	274,951	218,410	218,466
Cochineal, including Granilla and Dust	1,735,480	2,476,546	1,634,388	424,281	609,837	393,715
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks and Shells, and Chocolate	126,458	176,296	181,883	75,073	144,950	171,209
Coffee	4,154,519	3,996,377	3,552,270	1,575,184	1,691,621	1,498,108
Coir, Rope, Twine, and Strands	114,112	103,226	56,662	96,996	78,453	50,996
Copper Ore and Regulus	143,229	166,500	207,007	1,236,132	1,433,693	1,929,683
,, Unwrought and part Wrought, Old Copper, and Copper Plates and Coin	454,418	932,099	488,454	565,208	1,133,227	568,034
Cork	77,457	74,683	82,246	114,508	120,726	130,058
Corn :						
Wheat	5,725,310	4,366,063	6,739,949	11,693,737	9,679,578	12,716,349
Other kinds of Corn and Grain	2,714,698	2,717,290	3,590,122	6,065,129	5,514,936	6,234,464
Wheatmeal and Flour	1,686,991	914,720	1,888,016	3,970,549	2,304,106	4,077,728
Other kinds of Meal and Flour	11,779	4,677	5,528	30,868	10,080	10,881
Cotton :						
Raw	28,656,756	28,587,691	32,952,813	20,175,395	20,848,515	26,448,224
Yarn	52,779	38,745	42,001	132,989	100,436	112,100
Manufactures	1,033,228	650,255	717,593	691,285	457,309	551,901
Cream of Tartar	131,379	52,200	71,165	304,371	109,793	154,114
Dye Woods. *See* Wood.						
Eggs	38,109	31,169	36,652	228,650	236,865	278,422
Embroidery and Needlework	148,846	104,432	132,350	148,846	104,432	132,350
Fish (entered by Weight)	178,281	210,229	222,013	139,581	158,975	200,484
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	2,772,830	2,715,794	3,517,598	3,417,126	3,335,349	3,633,194
Flowers, Artificial	78,882	74,700	99,499	78,882	74,700	99,499
Fruit :						
Almonds of all Kinds	68,797	75,052	100,948	102,572	118,521	151,813
Apples, Raw	37,415	22,335	48,955	80,118	55,048	199,686
Currants	126,259	171,914	368,849	130,672	529,093	971,782
Figs	18,848	28,120	28,001	50,637	96,667	83,320
Nuts, Small	28,659	31,021	26,397	117,840	141,018	168,103
Oranges and Lemons	183,165	181,384	156,509	367,074	439,349	426,745
Raisins	201,036	210,232	187,397	452,532	444,069	607,598
Furs. *See* Skins.						
Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass)	348,682	299,720	353,649	92,040	83,315	116,716

Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last Year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 10.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Continued*).	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Grease	40,767	17,629	31,339	179,732	60,276	90,120
Guano	2,351,110	3,050,610	1,915,010	2,530,272	3,137,160	2,136,431
Gum:						
Animi and Copal	105,422	107,434	69,729	64,826	57,942	33,628
Arabic	89,696	96,820	151,767	70,023	68,021	120,801
Lacdye	70,858	39,581	46,095	94,477	44,528	37,315
Shellac	67,280	91,001	62,017	31,104	43,334	34,700
Senegal	6,738	6,197	3,649	7,531	5,356	4,464
Gutta Percha, Raw	37,044	35,302	23,335	115,248	75,900	62,228
Hair:						
Goats' Hair or Wool	25,047	54,929	54,617	127,968	289,790	315,557
Horse Hair	103,862	95,024	78,494	152,332	171,044	139,328
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool	191,786	248,007	267,349	191,786	248,007	267,349
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	9,362	6,317	6,142	168,543	81,464	86,155
Hemp, Dressed or Undressed	1,098,426	1,245,329	1,379,542	2,384,578	1,973,511	1,984,907
Hides, Raw or Tanned	1,928,679	1,977,734	2,063,338	1,899,130	2,085,556	2,814,743
Hops	446,347	92,311	59,938	1,133,649	171,955	39,967
Horns	22,306	18,935	18,035	93,255	88,386	114,747
Indigo	1,063,525	895,975	1,212,327	1,670,117	1,629,055	2,453,633
Iron in Bars, Unwrought	407,491	364,822	507,062	528,074	542,401	775,908
Isinglass	22,572	18,807	19,451	56,703	30,835	40,837
Lace	87,988	80,293	83,577	52,946	52,555	55,892
Lard	409,581	175,454	206,893	707,082	310,036	423,443
Lead, Pig and Sheet	177,870	108,536	151,968	254,947	161,828	237,380
Leather Manufactures:						
Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, and Boot Fronts	109,435	86,644	110,043	100,864	88,369	133,273
Gloves	94,542	90,257	99,751	243,338	227,001	300,272
Linen Manufactures	59,260	48,600	75,887	78,810	67,528	97,541
Liquorice Juice and Paste	54,817	71,406	56,160	45,295	60,173	47,212
Madder, Madder Root, and Garancine	1,941,373	2,017,985	2,372,508	759,329	784,269	988,574
Musical Instruments	112,666	100,073	139,412	112,666	100,073	139,412
Nitre, Cubic	248,807	221,255	270,940	357,625	262,359	263,264
Oil:						
Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed	98,053	87,060	134,929	76,873	117,230	153,653
Cocoa Nut	623,871	754,493	390,436	511,626	555,610	274,449
Olive	438,054	862,782	727,547	745,828	1,411,950	1,124,755
Palm	752,619	810,394	786,709	1,731,021	1,762,607	1,691,407
Seed, of all Kinds	231,627	126,406	142,849	622,182	416,753	407,210
Train, Spermaceti, and Blubber	345,721	309,902	341,048	1,076,692	1,117,286	1,165,410
Turpentine	116,538	118,203	101,607	179,851	142,776	120,797
Oil Cloth	21,070	46,145	42,224	21,070	46,145	42,224
Oil Seed Cake	345,480	354,415	377,928	697,504	814,655	716,001
Opium	13,391	15,519	11,210	75,254	77,631	61,308
Pictures	81,635	107,331	159,326	65,012	88,818	131,532
Pitch and Tar:						
Pitch	2,480	287	4,712	4,002	539	7,609
Tar	124,687	158,568	163,138	205,086	211,835	177,269
Platting, of all Kinds	77,583	49,747	56,401	209,424	139,850	159,111
Pork, Salted and Fresh	151,560	191,358	148,654	379,135	489,935	384,963
Potatoes	56,468	28,802	53,593	17,467	10,196	19,222
Quicksilver	507,161	643,412	115,365	253,586	294,912	49,871
Rags (and other materials for making Paper)	60,988	55,760	60,685	255,910	219,323	230,116
Rhubarb	53,112	41,807	120,265	21,972	31,759	36,768
Rice, Cleaned or in the Husk	1,033,231	1,704,009	2,806,730	983,318	1,666,085	2,031,647
Rosin	276,695	304,153	234,106	184,532	243,242	249,542
Safflower	94,888	86,449	59,830	51,362	35,892	34,356
Sago	262,005	170,693	228,640	128,789	114,839	173,620
Saltpetre	287,224	112,844	249,748	658,221	269,571	678,368
Seed:						
Clover	84,669	113,404	105,446	365,893	590,573	655,203
Flax and Linseed	835,354	763,024	1,230,215	2,545,107	2,544,708	3,195,634
Grass, Unenumerated	30,482	30,551	39,914	96,976	89,226	116,883
Millet	13,176	37,675	33,027	24,705	70,641	26,834
Poppy	16,520	35,960	28,140	42,481	92,467	63,921
Rape	106,589	168,779	273,750	300,523	579,178	784,122
Tares	19,059	37,080	15,754	65,972	140,582	46,949
Unenumerated, for Expressing Oil therefrom	19,707	43,975	68,482	42,230	118,733	175,119

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last Year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 10.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Continued*).	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Shumac	75,591	85,450	121,956	157,397	163,348	210,824
Silk:						
Raw and Waste	3,433,471	2,822,104	3,518,781	5,403,250	4,652,527	7,592,016
Thrown	1,300,625	1,170,314	1,068,025	1,132,925	908,571	1,206,415
Manufactures	2,310,171	2,198,873	2,652,793	2,365,415	2,217,107	2,669,172
Silver Ore	521,330	564,580	354,970	521,330	564,580	354,970
Skins and Furs	367,236	282,144	380,049	1,017,453	941,855	1,436,969
Spelter or Zinc	979,150	892,600	910,650	481,650	444,708	501,130
Spices:						
Cassia Lignea	38,605	59,896	105,717	26,376	28,179	46,575
Cinnamon	155,641	152,297	156,259	51,723	50,307	56,815
Cloves	315,116	216,413	378,459	52,189	34,801	32,569
Ginger	31,003	20,629	17,544	42,435	23,946	23,360
Mace	73,037	41,098	73,820	13,390	7,261	11,811
Nutmegs	88,333	67,692	92,649	55,109	38,151	54,602
Pepper	157,149	108,150	180,174	194,204	134,236	224,746
Pimento	59,596	102,011	42,905	51,840	90,454	31,691
Spirits:						
Brandy	399,154	264,591	340,495	1,225,332	933,998	1,279,315
Geneva	11,832	18,613	16,496	26,089	31,031	28,568
Rum	729,184	735,857	608,142	1,490,661	1,188,142	882,366
Sponge	18,699	23,601	20,010	74,502	145,556	175,173
Sugar:						
Raw	12,666,756	10,193,144	10,794,757	9,615,802	9,641,838	11,429,792
Refined and Candy	1,097,400	1,157,036	502,591	579,180	722,325	337,496
Molasses	694,533	598,909	637,472	580,468	611,654	736,930
Tallow	792,474	1,004,875	1,188,615	2,348,311	2,647,173	2,926,275
Tea	8,579,203	8,325,965	8,620,041	5,540,735	5,225,411	5,248,934
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	61,145	52,325	65,676	230,420	219,964	343,517
Terra Japonica, and Cutch	135,702	161,343	179,256	203,767	157,039	198,674
Tin	225,105	161,235	346,410	267,312	190,257	469,963
Tobacco:						
Raw	304,961	346,067	424,560	1,068,694	1,303,004	1,980,672
Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	81,958	64,073	50,459	279,755	237,721	243,490
Turpentine	170,267	134,026	107,792	176,057	116,154	100,740
Valonia	123,930	62,053	132,025	258,518	147,707	300,793
Wax, Bees'	51,744	50,898	65,807	73,685	76,718	99,620
Whalefins	60,216	45,213	64,232	70,653	66,388	121,274
Wine	1,231,362	1,012,370	1,073,845	3,616,369	3,072,747	3,740,767
Wood and Timber:						
Not Sawn or Split, including Teak	1,390,981	1,017,799	1,208,148	5,372,199	3,850,848	4,325,456
Deals, Battens, &c. Sawn or Split	336,565	255,644	359,152	5,013,138	3,340,580	4,478,198
Staves	85,144	52,560	63,823	676,757	559,935	642,675
Firewood	8,786	9,485	10,009	87,678	94,815	92,272
Hoops	28,711	31,448	28,414	34,454	37,717	34,093
Lathwood	29,231	22,428	36,511	75,589	84,099	140,302
of certain kinds, admitted free of Duty, for Shipbuilding	5,080	5,664	5,038	61,830	61,482	64,735
„ Dyewoods: Barwood	67,639	88,968	75,840	15,219	14,839	14,534
Brazilwood	130,763	21,629	128,425	83,213	19,663	128,425
Fustic	76,657	101,858	82,290	58,312	65,837	54,047
Logwood	315,729	353,528	451,995	194,618	192,795	264,330
Nicaragua	33,287	24,261	37,915	41,193	31,307	56,924
„ Hardwoods: Boxwood	16,886	10,576	15,064	20,027	12,559	17,481
Cedar	15,026	11,610	19,079	33,600	22,137	31,919
Mahogany	328,521	356,270	331,795	401,852	362,310	419,936
Rosewood	121,654	31,043	31,031	82,211	17,888	18,276
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' (including Alpaca and the Llama Wool)	2,722,713	2,533,172	3,010,648	6,499,004	6,527,325	8,664,420
Woollen Manufactures	1,171,887	988,095	1,340,069	1,171,887	988,095	1,340,069
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	91,384	76,991	86,227	109,155	97,522	104,093
Yeast, Dried	110,783	121,137	140,615	152,324	143,851	171,374
ALL OTHER ARTICLES	4,466,873	4,039,264	5,220,671	4,661,966	3,974,885	5,290,537
TOTAL	124,136,018	117,284,881	131,937,763	152,389,053	143,542,850	172,541,154

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last Year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 11.

AVERAGE PRICES Fixed for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.		AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY). 1854.	1855.	1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ANIMALS:					
Oxen and Bulls	Denmark and Holland	*Each*	12 0 0	17 0 0	17 10 0
Cows	" "	"	12 0 0	15 10 0	14 15 0
Calves	Holland	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
Horses	Various Countries	"	22 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Sheep	Holland	"	1 10 0	1 15 6	1 17 0
Lambs	"	"	1 0 0	0 16 0	1 4 0
ASHES, Pearl and Pot	United States	*per Cwt.*	1 11 0	1 17 0	2 4 3
	British North America	"			
BACON and HAMS: Bacon	Hanse Towns	*per Cwt.*	2 16 0	3 7 6	3 10 6
	United States	"	2 0 0	2 7 9	2 15 0
Hams	Hanse Towns and United States	"	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 9 6
BARK, for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	Holland and Belgium	*per Cwt.*	0 5 9	0 5 2	0 5 0
	United States	"	0 8 6	0 9 8	0 12 6
	Australia	"	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 10 6
" Peruvian	South America	"	14 0 0	13 6 0	11 6 0
BEEF, Salted	Hanse Towns	*per Cwt.*	2 4 0	2 3 8	2 1 0
	United States	"	1 18 0	2 1 6	1 17 6
BONES of ANIMALS and FISH (except Whalefins)	Various Countries	*per Ton*	5 5 0	6 6 0	5 2 6
BORACIC ACID	Tuscany	*per Cwt.*	4 10 0	4 10 6	4 8 0
BRIMSTONE, Unrefined	Two Sicilies	"	0 5 2¼	0 5 1	0 5 4
BRISTLES, Sorted or arranged in Colours	Russia, Prussia, and Hanse Towns	*per Lb.*	0 2 11	0 2 6	0 2 6
BUTTER	Hanse Towns	*per Cwt.*	4 18 0	4 15 4	5 12 6
	Holland and Belgium	"	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 3 8
	France	"	4 4 0	3 18 9	4 5 0
CAOUTCHOUC	Holland	*per Cwt.*	4 13 4	3 10 0	3 5 4
	Brazil	"	11 13 4	7 15 2	7 0 0
	British East Indies	"	4 13 4	3 10 0	3 5 4
CHEESE	Holland	*per Cwt.*	2 6 0	2 13 7	2 11 0
	United States	"	2 11 9	2 12 10	2 13 0
COCHINEAL	Spain, Canary Islands	*per Cwt.*	22 8 0	21 18 0	21 11 0
	Mexico	"	20 15 4	21 10 0	21 5 0
	Central America	"			
	Peru	"			
	Honduras (British Settlements)	"	22 8 0	23 0 0	21 14 0
COCOA, in the Nut	Ecuador	*per Lb.*	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5¾
	Brazil	"	0 0 2½	0 0 4	0 0 4¼
	British West India Islands: Grenada	"	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5
	" Trinidad	"	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5½
	" Other Islands	"	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
COFFEE	Hayti	*per Cwt.*	2 4 3	2 6 0	2 8 4
	Central America	"	2 14 0	2 18 6	3 0 0
	Venezuela	"	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 18 9
	Brazil	"	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 9
	British East Indies	"	2 18 9	3 3 0	3 11 8
	Ceylon	"	2 14 0	3 3 0	3 1 0
	British West Indies	"	3 0 6		3 4 4
COPPER: Ore	Cuba	*per Ton*	17 0 0	16 10 0	15 0 0
	Chili	"	24 0 0	21 6 0	23 0 0
	Spain	"	8 10 0	8 5 0	9 5 0
	Australia	"	24 0 0	22 7 9	New Zealand, 11 0 0 Other Parts, 29 0 0
" Regulus	Chili	"	45 0 0	51 0 0	51 10 0
" Unwrought	Chili	"	97 10 0	112 0 0	101 10 0
" Part wrought	Chili	"	125 10 0	125 16 6	122 10 0

No. 11.—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES Fixed for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.		AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY). 1854.	1855.	1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CORN, GRAIN, and MEAL: Wheat	Russia	*per Qr.*	3 6 8	—	3 1 0
	Denmark	,,	3 11 0	3 13 10	3 5 6
	Prussia	,,	3 13 6	4 0 0	3 13 0
	Hanse Towns	,,	3 12 0	3 17 3	3 13 0
	Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	,,	3 3 0	3 10 0	2 13 6
	Egypt	,,	2 3 4	2 10 0	2 2 6
	United States	,,	3 11 3	4 3 9	3 10 0
Barley	Denmark	,,	1 12 6	1 13 8	1 13 0
Oats	Sweden	,,	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 4 0
	Denmark	,,	1 8 6	1 6 0	
	Hanover	,,	1 5 8	1 5 6	
	Holland	,,	1 8 0	1 5 6	
Peas	Denmark	,,	2 6 8	2 7 10	2 2 6
Beans	Egypt	,,	2 0 9	1 18 6	1 12 6
Maise	Turkey Proper and Wallachia and Moldavia	,,	2 0 0	2 4 3	1 12 0
	United States	,,	2 1 0	2 3 9	1 12 0
Wheat Meal and Flour	Hanse Towns	*per Cwt.*	1 1 10	1 3 6	1 0 0
	Spain	,,	1 3 2	1 4 6	1 4 0
	United States	,,	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 0 0
	British North America	,,			
COTTON, RAW	Egypt	,,	2 18 4	2 19 6	3 2 0
	United States	,,	2 13 7	2 15 5	3 0 8
	Brazil	,,	3 2 10	2 19 6	3 2 6
	British East Indies	,,	1 11 6	1 15 0	2 4 4
CREAM of TARTAR	France, Portugal, and Italy	*per Cwt.*	5 15 6	5 5 0	5 7 8
EGGS	France	*per Cubic Foot (of about 200 Eggs)*	0 7 6	0 9 6	0 9 6
FISH, except Turtle	Norway and other Parts of Europe	*per Cwt.*	0 10 0 to	0 10 0 to	0 10 0 to
	British North America	,,	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0
,, Turtle	British West Indies and Honduras	,,	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
FLAX, Rough or Undressed	Russia and Prussia	*per Cwt.*	2 11 3	2 11 0	2 4 0
	Holland	,,	2 15 0	3 6 0	2 7 4
	Belgium	,,	3 4 6	2 18 3	2 13 6
Tow and Codilla of Flax	Russia and Prussia	,,	2 6 6	2 4 0	1 10 0
	Hanse Towns	,,		1 15 0	
FRUIT: Currants, Dried	Greece	*per Cwt.*	0 10 0	3 1 3	2 15 4
	Ionian Islands	,,	1 15 0	3 18 6	2 16 3
Oranges and Lemons	Portugal	*per Bushel*	0 8 9	0 11 4	0 13 0
	,, Azores	,,	0 9 3	0 10 10	0 13 0
	Two Sicilies	,,	0 8 9	0 9 8	0 10 3
Raisins	Spain	*per Cwt.*	1 12 6	1 13 0	2 7 8
	Turkey Proper	,,	1 10 0	1 3 0	1 19 6
GUANO	Peru	*per Ton*	11 0 0	11 4 6	11 12 0
GUTTA PERCHA, Raw	Singapore	*per Cwt.*	4 13 4	3 4 6	4 0 0
HAIR: GOATS'	Turkey	*per Lb.*	0 1 11	0 1 11¾	0 2 2
,, HORSE	Various Countries	*per Cwt.*	5 2 8	6 6 0	6 4 3
HEMP: Dressed	Russia and Prussia	*per Cwt.*	3 1 6	2 6 0	2 2 0
	Austrian Italy	,,	2 15 0	2 12 0	2 9 0
	British East Indies	,,	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 1 0
,, Rough or Undressed	Russia and Prussia	,,	2 19 2	2 3 0	1 15 0
	Austrian Italy	,,	2 9 6		1 17 3
	Philippine Islands	,,	2 18 0	2 5 0	2 3 4
	British East Indies	,,	1 5 0	0 19 6	0 17 6
,, JUTE	British East Indies	,,	1 3 0	0 16 7	0 16 9

No. 11.—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES Fixed for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.		AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY). 1854.	1855.	1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HIDES, UNTANNED: Dry	British East Indies	*per Cwt.*	2 16 0	3 7 8	4 6 4
Wet	Buenos Ayres and Uruguay	,,	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 14 8
	Brazil	,,			
	Australia	,,	1 17 4	2 4 4	2 16 0
,, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed: not being Varnished, &c.	Hanse Towns	*per Lb.*			
	Holland and Belgium	,,	0 2 0	0 1 9½	0 2 2
	France	,,			
,, TANNED: not otherwise Dressed	Hanse Towns, Holland, and Portugal	,,	0 0 9	0 0 11¼	0 1 1⅝
	United States	,,	0 0 8*	0 0 9	0 0 10¼
	British East Indies	,,	0 0 8½*	0 0 9½	0 1 1⅛
	Australia	,,	0 0 8*	0 0 8¾	0 0 11
HOPS	Hanse Towns	*per Cwt.*	10 0 0	6 18 0	2 10 0
	Holland and Belgium	,,		8 15 0	
	United States	,,	7 0 0	6 3 0	
INDIGO	British East Indies	*per Cwt.*	23 16 0	27 8 0	30 11 4
IRON, Unwrought, in Bars	Russia	*per Ton*	12 13 0	14 10 0	16 12 6
	Sweden	,,			14 9 0
LARD	United States	*per Cwt.*	2 11 6	2 12 6	3 2 3
LEAD, Pig and Sheet	Spain	*per Ton*	21 10 0	22 6 8	23 3 0
LEATHER GLOVES	France	*per Pair*	0 0 10 to 0 1 9	0 0 10 to 0 1 9	0 1 0 to 0 2 0
MADDER	Holland	*per Cwt.*	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 1 0
	France	,,	2 7 0	2 5 0	2 10 6
MADDER ROOT	France	*per Cwt.*	2 1 0*	1 18 6	2 6 3
	Two Sicilies	,,	1 15 0	1 11 6	2 4 9
	Turkey Proper	,,	2 15 0	2 12 6	3 0 0
	British East Indies	,,	1 15 0	1 9 0	1 18 4
,, Garancine	Holland and France	,,	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
NITRE, CUBIC	South America	*per Cwt.*	0 17 3	0 16 6	0 17 0
OIL: Cocoa Nut	British East Indies	*per Cwt.*	2 9 0	2 4 0	2 2 0
,, Olive	Spain and Portugal	*per Tun*	55 5 0	53 15 8	51 10 0
	Two Sicilies	,,	57 2 6	55 2 6	51 10 0
,, Palm	West Coast of Africa	*per Cwt.*	2 6 0	2 3 6	2 3 0
,, Seed of all Kinds	Holland, Belgium, and France	*per Tun*	36 19 0 to 47 11 9	41 9 0 to 58 5 6	36 15 0 to 51 10 0
,, Train or Blubber	Greenland and Davis's Straits	,,	40 12 0	50 16 0	47 0 0
	British North America	,,		46 7 0	
,, Spermaceti or Head Matter	United States	,,	107 15 0	125 7 0	106 10 0
OIL OF SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE	United States	*per Cwt.*	2 4 6	1 14 10	1 13 9
OIL SEED CAKE	Various Countries	*per Ton*	9 3 0	10 2 0	8 12 0
PORK, Salted (except Hams)	Hanse Towns	*per Cwt.*	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 13 6
	United States	,,	2 5 0	2 1 6	2 5 6
POTATOES	Holland	*per Cwt.*	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6
QUICKSILVER	Spain	*per Lb.*	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 1 8¾
RAGS and other Materials for making Paper	Prussia	*per Ton*	21 10 0	22 11 9	22 0 0
	Hanse Towns	,,			
	Tuscany	,,	25 10 0	26 13 4	25 12 6
RICE, not Rough nor in the Husk	British East Indies	*per Cwt.*	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 10 6
ROSIN	United States	*per Cwt.*	0 5 8	0 6 10	0 9 0

* These are corrected Prices from those Fixed in 1854.

No. 11.—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES Fixed for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.		AVERAGE PRICES (exclusive of DUTY). 1854.	1855.	1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SALTPETRE	British East Indies	*per Cwt.*	1 7 6	1 8 8	1 15 0
SEEDS: Clover	Hanse Towns	*per Cwt.*	2 12 3	3 8 0	3 17 4
	France	,,			
,, Flax	Holland	*per Quarter*	4 0 0	3 12 3	3 11 6
,, Linseed	Russia, Baltic	,,	3 1 3	3 3 0	2 9 8
	,, Black Sea	,,		3 7 0	3 1 9
	Prussia	,,		3 0 0	2 9 8
	British East Indies	,,		3 11 6	2 18 0
,, Rape	British East Indies	,,	2 15 9	3 9 8	2 18 6
SILK: Knubs or Husks and Waste	Holland, France, and Italy	*per Cwt.*	4 4 0	5 12 0	16 16 0
,, Raw	France	*per Lb.*	1 1 6	1 2 9	1 12 6
	Egypt	,,	0 11 9	0 12 9	0 18 10
	British East Indies	,,	0 11 9	0 12 9	0 18 10
	China	,,	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 19 7
,, Thrown, not Dyed	France	,,	1 5 6	1 6 4	1 15 6
	China	,,	0 15 6	0 15 0	1 1 2
,, Manufactures of India: Corahs, Choppas, Bandannas, &c.	British East Indies	*per Piece*	0 7 6 to 0 12 6	0 6 9 to 0 15 4	0 8 4 to 0 17 6
,, Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin, Plain, Striped, Figured, or Brocaded	France	*per Lb.*	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4
,, Ribbons	Belgium and France	,,	1 13 4* to 4 13 4	1 13 4 to 4 13 4	1 13 4 to 4 13 4
SPELTER or ZINC, Crude in Cakes	Prussia and Hanse Towns	*per Ton*	23 10 0	23 12 4	25 17 0
,, Rolled, but not otherwise Manufactured	Hanse Towns and Belgium	,,	28 7 6	28 14 0	30 17 0
SPICES, Pepper	British East Indies	*per Lb.*	0 0 5	0 0 5 and 0 0 5¼	0 0 5
SPIRITS: Rum	British West India Islands: Jamaica	*per Gallon*	0 3 8	0 3 4	0 3 2
	,, Other Islands	,,		0 2 7	0 2 4
	British Guiana	,,		0 2 7	0 2 4
Brandy	France	,,	0 8 4	0 9 9½	0 10 2
Geneva	Holland	,,	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 2 11
SUGAR: Refined	Holland and Belgium	*per Cwt.*	1 9 0	1 14 3	1 16 0
Unrefined, White Clayed or equal in quality thereto	Cuba	*per Cwt.*	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 13 0
	Mauritius	,,	1 7 9	1 6 6	1 13 0
	British East Indies	,,	1 8 0	1 11 4	1 15 6
,, Yellow Muscovado or Brown Clayed Sugar	Cuba	,,	1 2 9	1 6 6	1 11 0
	Porto Rico	,,			
	Mauritius	,,	1 2 9	1 5 8	1 9 6
	British East Indies	,,	1 5 0	1 9 8	1 12 6
	British West Indies	,,	1 2 6	1 7 4	1 11 0
,, Brown Muscovado, or any other Kind not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed	Philippine Islands	,,	0 18 6	1 1 2	1 8 6
	Cuba	,,	1 0 0	1 5 3	1 9 8
	Brazil	,,	0 18 6	1 4 0	1 5 8
	Mauritius	,,	0 17 6	1 4 4	1 8 0
	British East Indies	,,	0 18 0	1 2 8	1 8 0
	British West Indies	,,	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 8 6

* This is a corrected Price from that Fixed in 1854.

No. 11.—*Continued.*

AVERAGE PRICES Fixed for the COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.		AVERAGE PRICES exclusive of (DUTY). 1854.	1855.	1856.
SUGAR—*Continued.*			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Molasses	Cuba	*per Cwt.*	0 11 0	0 13 8	0 15 6
	British West Indies	,,	0 11 9	0 14 7	0 16 0
TALLOW	Russia and Prussia	*per Cwt.*	3 3 0	2 17 0	2 12 6
	Australia	,,	3 0 0	2 13 0	2 12 6
	Buenos Ayres	,,	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 9 6
TAR	Sweden	*per Last*	14 14 0	15 9 0	10 13 0
	Russia	,,	21 0 0	24 0 0	11 10 0
	United States	,,	15 0 0	10 1 0	8 4 0
TEA	China	*per lb.*	0 1 3½	0 1 3 1/16	0 1 2½
	British East Indies (Assam)	,,			0 2 1¼
TEETH, Elephants'	Africa and East Indies	*per Cwt.*	25 10 0	26 10 0	35 13 4
TERRA JAPONICA	Singapore	*per Ton*	27 2 6	18 8 1	18 3 3
,, Cutch	British East Indies	,,	12 0 0	25 0 0	14 0 0
TIN in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	Holland, British East Indies, and China	*per Cwt.*	5 18 9	5 18 0	6 15 8
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured:					
,, Stemmed or Stripped	United States	*per lb.*	0 0 8¼	0 0 8¼	0 1 0½
,, Unstemmed	Holland	*per lb.*	0 0 9½	0 0 10	0 0 8
	Turkey Proper	,,	0 0 5	0 0 5¼	0 0 8
	Cuba	,,	0 2 0	0 2 2¾	0 2 6½
	United States	,,	0 0 5½	0 0 6¼	0 0 8¼
,, Manufactured, and Cigars	Philippine Islands	,,	0 7 10	0 6 8	0 6 10½
	United States	,,	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	0 1 0
	Cuba	,,	0 10 6	0 11 6½	0 11 0
TURPENTINE	United States	*per Cwt.*	0 10 1	0 8 8	0 9 4
VALONIA	Turkey Proper	*per Ton*	13 0 0	11 1 6	13 11 0
WINE, Red: Of British Possessions	British Possessions in South Africa	*per Gallon*	0 3 6	0 3 1	0 3 11
	Other British Possessions	,,	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
Foreign	France	,,	0 12 1	0 13 1	0 14 9
	Portugal	,,	0 6 2	0 6 9	0 7 9
White: Of British Possessions	British Possessions in South Africa	,,	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 3 6
	Other British Possessions	,,		0 3 0	0 4 0
Foreign	France	,,	0 12 1	0 16 8	0 17 0
	Spain	,,	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 6
	Two Sicilies	,,	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 4 3
WOOD and TIMBER: Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn	Russia and Prussia	*per Load*	3 16 0	3 13 0	3 2 0
	Sweden	,,			
	British North America	,,	4 6 6	4 4 0	4 5 0
Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split	Russia	,,	4 10 0	4 10 6	3 6 9
	Sweden and Norway	,,			
	British North America	,,	3 12 0	2 15 0	3 5 6
STAVES	Prussia	,,	8 0 0	8 19 0	9 0 0
	United States	,,			
	British North America	,,	7 0 0	7 8 6	6 0 0
Mahogany	Honduras, British Settlements	*per Ton*	10 6 3	9 2 0	10 19 0
	Cuba	,,	10 13 4	10 2 0	9 15 0
WOOL: Alpaca and Llama	South America	*per lb.*	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 8½
Sheep and Lambs'	Hanse Towns	,,	0 1 9	0 1 8½	0 1 11
	British Possessions in South Africa	,,	0 1 2½	0 1 2	0 1 1
	British East Indies	,,	0 0 6½	0 0 8½	0 0 9
	Australia	,,	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 9

No. 12.

GROSS AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED upon the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Books	7,568	5,979	4,542	4,386	5,054
Butter	143,574	131,756	119,703	111,977	124,458
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	—	9,530	10,781	10,512	12,102
Cheese	70,408	59,663	48,838	47,667	49,530
China, Porcelain, and Earthenware	3,641	3,398	2,607	2,696	3,452
Clocks	8,621	8,626	7,353	6,766	8,036
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, Shells, and Chocolate	18,979	19,947	20,408	20,188	16,765
Coffee:					
British Possessions	346,622	351,892	386,505	449,620	475,696
Foreign	91,454	111,774	81,887	98,267	111,071
Total	438,076	463,666	468,392	547,887	586,767
Corks, ready made	6,389	6,439	7,700	6,342	7,641
Corn:					
Wheat	153,712	247,569	173,440	134,312	205,400
Barley	31,338	41,435	28,041	17,594	36,796
Oats	49,775	51,755	51,466	52,211	57,841
Peas	5,356	5,090	5,553	5,797	4,345
Beans	18,767	17,525	19,406	17,373	17,755
Indian Corn or Maise	74,010	77,647	67,920	61,215	89,412
Wheat Meal and Flour	72,932	87,123	68,997	36,041	75,319
Other Kinds of Grain and Meal	935	4,547	1,456	598	1,855
Total	406,825	532,691	416,279	325,141	488,723
Cotton Manufactures, wholly or in part made up	1,149	1,789	2,173	1,193	1,583
Eggs	39,507	28,896	18,005	16,668	19,566
Embroidery and Needlework	8,696	11,362	13,615	9,582	12,323
Flowers, Artificial	16,864	17,643	15,537	14,748	19,724
Fruits:					
Almonds, Sweet	6,583	5,523	6,428	5,746	5,165
Apples, Raw	9,865	4,952	4,975	2,622	6,708
Currants	285,933	146,707	134,851	123,125	178,074
Dates	1,166	1,950	2,357	2,927	1,966
Figs	26,478	26,972	30,668	25,938	28,240
Lemons and Oranges	86,058	53,411	27,423	26,572	23,968
Nuts, Small	22,242	10,871	12,167	10,116	12,717
„ Walnuts	3,420	2,901	1,073	1,742	2,805
Prunes	6,545	11,887	4,187	4,235	7,728
Raisins	180,535	140,078	119,018	125,507	134,104
Plums, Dried or Preserved, French Plums, and Prunelloes	4,876	2,691	2,722	3,622	3,651
Glass, of all Kinds	10,145	8,059	8,160	6,588	6,916
Hair or Goats' Wool, Manufactures of	1,799	1,570	778	1,069	1,157
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	5,029	5,320	2,420	1,763	1,776
Hops	300	50,957	125,672	43,551	23,873
Iron and Steel	2,291	2,152	1,463	878	1,096
Lace and Articles thereof	6,394	6,848	5,157	4,795	4,938
Leather Manufactures:					
Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes	3,330	5,131	4,162	3,224	4,327
Boot Fronts	4,861	5,228	4,942	4,672	5,826
Gloves	38,803	47,754	52,158	51,769	56,809
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	224	315	235	321	256

No. 12.—*Continued.*

GROSS AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED upon the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Linen Manufactures of all Kinds	4,381	3,496	1,004	775	805
Liquorice Juice and Paste	9,272	9,750	9,371	10,514	10,023
Musical Instruments	5,487	8,826	7,771	7,336	10,760
Oil, Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed, of all Kinds	12,729	9,901	10,007	9,199	9,855
Oil cloth	—	686	2,590	3,111	2,639
Opium	3,282	3,455	3,072	2,804	2,122
Paper Hangings	2,988	3,372	3,816	3,480	3,371
„ Of Other Sorts	2,235	3,653	20,796	12,555	9,050
Plate, Gold and Silver	1,866	1,709	2,190	2,613	4,338
Platting of all Kinds	16,934	24,185	17,097	13,188	16,263
Prints and Drawings	1,539	1,181	671	709	767
Rice, not in the husk	16,000	17,725	15,872	18,359	26,903
Sago	2,329	1,680	2,270	2,036	2,451
Seeds :					
Clover	25,160	35,855	*	*	*
Carraway	2,865	2,350	2,048	2,314	3,031
Silk Manufactures :					
Of Europe : Broad Stuffs of all Kinds	52,608	69,034	71,082	73,586	74,231
Ribbons of all Kinds	120,374	146,034	161,722	144,748	175,940
Plush for making Hats	13,792	13,094	7,447	7,276	8,541
Not separately specified	4,853	10,341	10,486	8,953	9,732
Of India and China of all Kinds	5,755	6,974	7,253	4,554	5,875
Origin not distinguished	26,121	29,937	24,969	25,471	35,553
Total	223,503	275,414	282,959	264,588	309,872
Soap	1,218	956	528	379	296
Spices :					
Cassia Lignea	1,426	735	518	459	575
Cinnamon	500	363	450	358	367
Cloves	4,602	2,460	1,495	1,839	1,789
Ginger	5,316	4,602	4,160	5,354	3,594
Mace	2,820	1,431	1,279	1,428	1,365
Nutmegs	19,832	12,336	9,624	8,881	10,655
Pepper	92,519	90,861	97,667	95,752	98,881
Pimento	1,017	950	909	884	1,004
Spirits :					
Rum	1,103,893	1,253,260	1,276,739	1,300,775	1,389,113
Brandy	1,443,422	1,402,933	1,396,970	1,144,373	1,150,957
Geneva	19,737	20,995	19,325	18,933	20,486
Of Other Sorts	15,584	13,268	12,472	13,098	16,251
Total	2,582,636	2,690,456	2,705,506	2,477,179	2,576,807
Succades and Confectionery, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar	3,746	2,872	2,183	2,617	3,133
Sugar, Unrefined :					
Of or from British Possessions in America	1,783,271	1,531,348	1,745,947	1,931,715	2,260,500
„ the Mauritius	571,459	673,064	800,642	870,459	1,030,975
„ British Possessions in the East Indies	769,634	692,213	536,467	501,197	644,279
Foreign	515,589	1,017,104	1,452,516	1,579,644	1,247,926
Total	3,639,953	3,913,729	4,535,572	4,883,015	5,183,680
Sugar, Refined and Candy :					
Of or from British Possessions out of Europe	3,465	7,320	7,210	9,070	1,377
„ Other Parts	267,407	183,287	241,600	259,952	257,464
Total	270,872	190,607	248,810	269,022	258,841

* Free of Duty from 1st June 1853.

No. 12.—*Continued.*

GROSS AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES RECEIVED upon the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar, *Continued*—Molasses:					
Of or from British Possessions out of Europe	119,177	96,771	101,255	72,865	77,040
„ Other Parts	41,517	76,044	96,277	157,686	136,065
Total	160,694	172,815	197,532	230,551	213,105
Tallow	78,432	89,744	52,117	56,539	69,559
Tea	5,985,484	5,686,193	4,781,899	5,312,197	5,538,242
Timber and Wood:					
Not Sawn or Split or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn,					
Of British Possessions	30,512	31,271	36,438	23,448	29,132
„ Foreign	143,891	183,342	216,649	164,299	183,003
Deals, Battens, Boards or other Timber or Wood, Sawn or Split,					
Of British Possessions	60,266	65,450	78,317	52,689	67,993
„ Foreign	274,529	284,614	289,940	237,626	284,325
Firewood	5,005	6,323	5,371	5,740	6,034
Lathwood	5,737	7,174	5,520	4,445	6,793
Spars or Poles	1,316	1,145	1,314	1,057	1,074
Staves	79	129	267	202	113
Total	521,335	579,448	633,816	489,506	578,767
Tin	9,631	3,525	*	*	*
Tobacco:					
Stemmed	2,959,083	2,904,194	2,682,331	2,479,593	2,459,911
Unstemmed	1,507,450	1,745,384	2,095,772	2,288,728	2,632,025
Manufactured and Snuff	94,209	102,199	97,370	103,101	117,690
Total	4,560,742	4,751,777	4,875,473	4,871,422	5,209,626
Toys	4,249	4,316	3,436	3,414	4,193
Vinegar	1,031	1,087	587	452	440
Watches	14,675	14,227	15,062	15,999	15,426
Wine:					
Of British Possessions	35,242	41,005	40,329	38,018	51,301
„ Foreign	1,837,700	1,995,070	1,982,200	1,847,780	2,022,434
Total	1,872,942	2,036,075	2,022,529	1,885,798	2,073,735
Woollen Manufactures, wholly or in part made up	5,950	5,870	2,891	2,120	2,237
Yarn, Worsted, Dyed or Coloured, or fit for Embroidery or other Fancy Purposes	2,809	2,950	2,791	2,227	2,223
Other Articles	134,976	106,448	72,066	68,200	78,231
Total	22,187,151	22,612,733	22,357,383	22,615,708	24,206,844

* Free of Duty from 4th June 1853.

Note.—Drawbacks, and Allowances for Over-Entries, &c. are not deducted in this Account.

No. 13.

TOTAL QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, EXPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Alkali: Soda	*Cwts.*	980,417	1,070,624	1,100,315	1,045,004	1,405,901
Apothecary Wares, not otherwise described	£	380,308	538,616	495,775	492,593	509,203
Apparel, Old and New	„	855,135	1,898,466	1,657,730	989,207	1,363,619
Arms and Ammunition:						
Guns	*No.*	181,121	238,767	226,952	181,740	219,636
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	7,140,133	9,410,891	8,715,213	8,576,430	10,500,018
Bacon and Hams	*Cwts.*	14,546	38,368	23,935	40,012	51,023
Bags, Empty	*Dozen*	307,807	376,006	412,580	407,443	594,528
Beef and Pork	*Cwts.*	11,509	14,737	30,140	43,193	28,023
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	244,115	416,422	398,941	384,414	410,392
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	20,579	32,781	32,350	24,844	30,095
Butter	„	95,039	93,724	92,269	120,098	139,548
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	£	132,494	349,995	302,080	178,299	208,103
Candles, Stearine	*Lbs.*	1,104,301	2,094,004	2,856,622	4,110,513	6,038,991
Carriages of all Sorts	*No.*	1,016	1,951	1,799	1,484	1,467
Cement	*Cwts.*	303,143	413,366	453,759	703,878	995,548
Cheese	„	17,164	32,650	16,987	22,318	39,545
Coals	*Tons*	3,479,282	3,758,123	4,119,712	4,762,963	5,637,587
—— Coke and Cinders	„	160,912	176,939	189,543	213,939	242,192
Copper, Unwrought:						
Bricks, Pigs, &c.	*Cwts.*	118,266	95,623	60,817	102,385	121,935
——— Wrought:						
Sheet, Nails, &c.	„	116,072	118,833	102,220	114,844	159,846
Mixed or Yellow Metal	„	85,815	77,256	88,465	93,804	127,725
Other Kinds	„	18,568	20,935	22,063	22,133	28,617
Cordage and Cables	„	83,069	107,526	107,004	99,315	130,214
Corn: Wheat	*Quarters*	28,793	35,833	38,185	106,116	125,242
Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	19,241	67,371	38,190	71,999	81,423
Other Kinds	£	83,618	235,155	383,046	493,534	343,622
Cotton Manufactures:						
Calicoes, White or Plain	*Yards*	942,900,751	924,821,703	1,089,861,773	1,232,467,158	1,211,281,686
„ Printed or Dyed	„	563,693,536	650,626,668	583,539,736	686,501,068	803,132,156
Cambrics and Muslins:						
Plain	„	7,730,547	6,650,057	9,263,536	8,496,932	6,063,034
Printed or Dyed	„	3,189,082	2,628,678	3,003,915	2,476,488	3,261,667
Fustians, Velvets, &c.	„	4,352,254	5,108,747	4,884,249	5,238,860	7,544,370
Cotton and Linen, Mixed	„	2,390,744	4,756,806	2,345,913	2,553,519	3,992,056
Lace and Patent Net	£	550,447	596,554	514,413	470,538	424,778
Stockings	*Dozen Pairs*	683,911	1,353,477	950,766	552,947	1,009,339
For Sewing	*Lbs.*	4,600,239	4,885,322	4,622,404	4,855,869	5,371,643
Hosiery and Small Wares	£	273,940	303,860	232,458	244,333	366,827
Cotton Twist and Yarn	*Lbs.*	145,478,302	147,539,302	147,128,498	165,493,598	181,495,805
Earthenware and Porcelain	£	1,151,897	1,338,370	1,306,146	1,000,738	1,334,118
Fish: Herrings	*Barrels*	275,033	319,397	285,453	381,949	315,388
Glass: Plate	£	21,866	48,730	59,324	52,312	60,430
Flint and Phial	*Cwts.*	33,165	47,548	53,072	39,295	59,559
Window	„	22,168	39,158	34,522	21,537	28,500
Common Bottles	„	385,014	457,787	481,262	513,140	526,813
Haberdashery and Millinery	£	2,074,180	4,156,494	3,677,822	2,682,537	3,638,358
Hardware and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	505,791	647,505	641,083	530,958	694,763
Hats of all Kinds	*Dozen*	92,318	142,960	138,060	83,189	126,624
Iron: Pig	*Tons*	240,491	333,585	293,432	291,776	357,326
Bar and Rail	„	548,996	644,886	604,662	519,846	673,077
Bolt and Rod	„	18,696	9,016	12,056	21,146	28,796
Cast	„	61,865	60,979	69,338	70,138	72,394
Wire	„	5,271	9,912	7,937	5,923	9,190

No. 13.—*Continued.*

TOTAL QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, EXPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Continued*).		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Iron: (*continued*) Wrought:						
Anchors, Grapnels, &c.	*Tons*	16,661	20,651	26,084	24,042	28,146
Hoops	,,	25,679	26,199	30,709	33,294	38,659
Nails	,,	7,399	7,970	8,141	7,603	11,281
Sheets, Plates, &c.	,,	78,665	111,652	111,269	82,175	172,204
Old for re-manufacture	,,	16,348	16,134	12,242	20,099	25,969
Jewellery	£	185,986	378,741	290,361	197,855	195,645
Lead: Pig, Rolled, Sheet, and Shot	*Tons*	19,996	16,242	19,605	22,247	23,134
Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge	,,	3,585	3,358	3,395	5,585	5,788
Leather, Tanned, Unwrought	*Cwts.*	31,978	23,740	29,601	31,055	33,229
Wrought of all Kinds (except Saddlery and Harness)	*Lbs.*	2,516,930	5,435,616	4,876,089	3,496,420	6,250,435
Saddlery and Harness	£	178,455	300,104	329,614	226,659	263,242
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	23,928,592	22,893,586	17,696,567	18,177,484	25,118,349
Linen Manufactures: White or Plain	*Yards*	123,176,250	124,705,793	101,721,729	108,827,938	133,170,996
Printed, Dyed, or Stained	,,	4,117,166	4,042,858	4,043,774	3,027,862	5,786,409
Cambric and Lawn	,,	1,244,985	799,020	1,314,282	1,573,188	1,538,184
Damask and Diaper	,,	894,993	712,670	774,344	759,097	1,162,418
Sailcloth	,,	3,759,233	3,904,950	3,794,528	3,851,636	4,752,181
Thread for Sewing	*Lbs.*	3,852,083	4,348,827	3,190,223	3,068,907	4,163,037
Entered at Value	£	16,581	24,458	24,665	21,575	40,866
Machinery: Steam Engines	,,	338,222	458,376	566,768	883,370	819,067
Other Kinds	,,	913,138	1,527,160	1,364,092	1,359,796	1,897,386
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	3,906,107	4,401,664	3,870,050	4,594,748	7,087,429
Painters' Colours	£	249,130	324,845	366,331	314,473	435,813
Pickles and Sauces	,,	146,380	332,462	396,375	325,731	394,164
Plate, Gold and Silver	*Ozs.*	164,117	214,661	178,427	189,720	181,544
Plated Wares	£	59,790	99,468	113,605	96,112	93,411
Provisions, not otherwise described	,,	56,528	140,000	128,180	332,052	283,675
Salt	*Tons*	495,584	521,274	488,584	625,676	745,788
Silk, Thrown	*Lbs.*	229,958	272,293	205,186	237,654	841,553
—— Twist and Yarn	,,	476,215	377,907	483,153	507,376	602,859
Silk Manufactures:						
Stuffs and Ribbons of Silk only	,,	456,537	717,865	548,305	432,638	655,218
Fringes, Laces, Trimmings, &c.	£	278,982	336,316	340,292	357,884	557,362
Mixed with other Materials	,,	331,261	357,152	250,341	224,898	427,906
Slops and Negro Clothing	,,	391,542	868,230	608,544	297,167	452,691
Soap	*Cwts.*	152,786	185,941	202,317	204,914	206,925
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	323,719	827,912	680,564	3,840,691	4,846,793
Stationery	£	411,713	618,882	712,962	593,206	720,390
Steel, Unwrought	*Tons*	15,813	20,288	20,793	16,693	21,858
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	213,563	179,254	125,139	43,881	313,953
Tin, Unwrought	,,	18,931	25,540	28,114	26,945	37,526
—— Plates	£	1,057,926	1,181,069	1,037,958	1,110,843	1,407,906
Wool, Sheep and Lambs	*Lbs.*	13,919,277	6,734,129	12,901,294	16,191,767	14,378,774
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:						
Cloths of all Kinds, Coatings, Duffels, Kerseymeres, &c.	*Pieces*	628,734	645,372	726,579	522,152	651,246
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, and Carpets	*Yards*	77,751,660	76,169,148	66,884,114	57,866,974	66,974,272
Worsted Stuffs	*Pieces*	2,191,926	2,331,664	1,997,323	1,901,622	2,219,090
Entered at Value	£	298,452	500,291	415,403	474,615	684,254
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	*Cwts.*	126,966	124,687	140,475	182,217	244,109

No. 14.

DECLARED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES, the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, EXPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali: Soda	396,196	474,162	463,546	395,959	608,499
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	380,308	538,616	495,775	492,593	509,203
Apparel, Old and New. (*See also* Slops, &c.)	855,135	1,898,466	1,657,730	989,207	1,363,619
Arms and Ammunition:					
Guns	174,134	227,988	192,521	157,568	281,372
Gunpowder	169,054	232,452	249,414	251,763	315,176
Bacon and Hams	49,512	138,491	96,534	149,370	214,199
Bags, Empty	150,294	187,336	265,084	233,101	347,497
Beef and Pork	37,929	61,875	132,215	210,237	122,527
Beer and Ale	754,627	1,291,357	1,314,810	1,398,885	1,455,013
Books, Printed	289,433	452,062	440,523	370,922	425,355
Butter	335,800	401,242	424,192	570,506	693,777
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	132,494	349,995	302,080	178,299	208,103
Candles, Stearine	44,504	87,946	131,785	206,242	305,137
Carriages of all Sorts	70,865	159,790	177,956	126,290	143,268
Cement	49,862	64,217	63,211	99,530	134,579
Cheese	57,519	119,414	64,588	88,142	160,232
Coals	1,287,626	1,507,950	1,976,076	2,265,080	2,634,696
—— Coke and Cinders	84,488	96,641	151,080	181,261	191,886
Copper, Unwrought:					
Bricks, Pigs, &c.	547,429	523,487	347,167	585,702	673,224
——— Wrought:					
Sheet, Nails, &c.	587,970	699,130	647,886	736,528	987,512
Mixed or Yellow Metal	368,513	400,941	501,452	529,746	677,136
Other Kinds	108,043	125,867	154,370	152,146	189,181
Cordage and Cables	145,924	226,402	312,652	261,117	278,432
Corn or Wheat	57,993	97,154	122,405	413,029	427,287
Wheat Flour	13,834	59,356	39,452	96,070	79,279
Other Kinds	83,618	235,155	383,046	493,534	343,622
Cotton Manufactures:					
Calicoes, White or Plain	11,350,767	11,775,262	12,861,940	14,272,999	14,492,426
,, Printed or Dyed	9,816,534	11,559,710	10,089,086	11,349,204	13,435,324
Cambrics and Muslins:					
Plain	175,477	160,253	195,409	177,776	140,407
Printed or Dyed	69,653	64,079	66,133	45,935	65,841
Fustians, Velvets, &c.	165,891	206,112	197,132	201,283	283,545
Cotton and Linen, Mixed	70,136	136,524	71,806	76,280	104,016
Lace and Patent Net	550,447	596,554	514,413	470,538	424,778
Stockings	243,994	461,360	301,909	184,187	308,592
For Sewing	506,593	553,535	524,241	556,211	582,410
Hosiery and Small Wares	273,940	303,860	232,458	244,333	366,827
Cotton Twist and Yarn	6,654,655	6,895,653	6,691,330	7,200,395	8,028,575
Earthenware and Porcelain	1,151,897	1,338,370	1,306,146	1,000,738	1,334,118
Fish: Herrings	278,949	333,441	297,999	420,763	380,393
Glass: Plate	21,866	48,730	59,324	52,312	60,430
Flint and Phial	122,715	162,849	180,896	141,890	194,599
Window	32,849	58,503	57,761	33,659	35,311
Common Bottles	201,397	248,458	274,832	279,471	291,632
Haberdashery and Millinery	2,074,180	4,156,494	3,677,822	2,682,537	3,638,358
Hardwares and Cutlery	2,691,697	3,665,051	3,868,498	2,959,610	3,747,598
Hats of all Kinds	140,515	262,332	252,102	146,106	212,687
Iron: Pig	557,586	1,056,310	1,244,853	1,072,428	1,385,118
Bar and Rails	3,279,236	5,555,711	5,598,003	4,414,142	5,924,600
Bolt and Rod	127,124	92,062	133,668	214,257	292,924
Cast	489,304	576,814	727,428	659,180	712,177
Wire	94,216	201,842	168,490	125,791	195,034

No. 14.—*Continued.*

DECLARED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES, the PRODUCE of the UNITED KINGDOM, EXPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron—*Continued.*					
Wrought:					
Anchors, Grapnels, &c.	204,703	315,375	459,233	403,292	468,107
Hoops	193,727	283,735	373,228	353,851	418,000
Nails	160,001	187,848	217,593	188,529	269,102
Sheets, Plates, &c.	1,000,205	1,820,851	2,010,018	1,353,302	2,429,134
Old for re-manufacture	51,314	72,741	60,309	96,700	136,090
Jewellery	185,986	378,741	290,361	197,855	195,645
Lead: Pig, Rolled, Sheet, and Shot	353,180	372,940	466,967	513,315	582,269
Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge	77,526	81,086	90,552	135,184	151,935
Leather, Tanned, Unwrought	186,179	195,525	250,370	256,914	292,923
Wrought of all Kinds (except Saddlery and Harness)	480,125	1,082,966	924,389	658,303	1,200,286
Saddlery and Harness	178,455	300,104	329,614	226,659	263,242
Linen Yarn	1,140,565	1,154,977	944,502	932,981	1,365,980
Linen Manufactures: White or Plain	3,514,800	3,960,715	3,341,010	3,430,177	3,955,606
Printed, Dyed, or Stained	119,646	120,899	128,509	96,654	177,528
Cambric and Lawn	50,972	40,208	56,680	62,239	67,744
Damask and Diaper	46,538	47,256	48,339	38,946	47,608
Sailcloth	140,535	176,522	193,569	174,100	216,758
Thread for Sewing	342,714	388,374	315,685	294,322	381,670
Entered at Value	16,581	24,458	24,665	21,575	40,866
Machinery: Steam Engines	338,222	458,376	566,768	883,370	819,067
Other Kinds	913,138	1,527,160	1,364,092	1,359,796	1,897,386
Oil, Linseed	434,959	516,328	554,557	712,399	1,079,748
Painters' Colours and Materials	249,130	324,845	366,331	314,473	435,813
Pickles and Sauces	146,380	332,462	396,375	325,731	394,164
Plate, Gold and Silver	68,722	102,430	83,250	89,255	83,361
Plate and Plated Wares	59,790	99,468	113,605	96,112	93,411
Provisions, not otherwise described	56,528	140,000	128,180	332,052	283,675
Salt	223,976	272,173	293,473	347,685	401,202
Silk, Thrown	194,524	239,296	185,220	209,936	907,480
—— Twist and Yarn	201,037	211,216	280,596	231,815	295,919
Silk Manufactures:					
Stuffs and Ribbons of Silk only	546,062	900,381	635,931	499,810	773,389
Fringes, Laces, Trimmings, &c.	278,982	336,316	340,292	357,884	557,362
Mixed with other Materials	331,261	357,152	250,341	224,898	427,906
Slops and Negro Clothing (*See also* Apparel)	391,542	868,230	608,544	297,167	452,691
Soap	241,921	290,284	266,091	268,857	276,242
Spirits, British	66,548	208,441	167,651	848,749	998,445
Stationery	411,713	618,882	712,962	593,206	720,390
Steel, Unwrought	526,860	682,133	681,852	584,170	735,823
Sugar, Refined	300,134	301,627	218,351	99,916	806,445
Tin, Unwrought	84,534	140,859	163,144	152,737	238,936
—— Plates	1,057,926	1,181,069	1,037,958	1,110,843	1,407,906
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	778,967	423,860	755,092	986,523	950,193
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures					
Cloths of all Kinds, Coatings, Duffels, Kerseymeres, &c.	2,683,395	2,923,515	3,089,334	2,371,324	2,762,622
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, and Carpets	3,015,283	3,641,767	3,050,548	2,503,984	3,220,011
Worsted Stuffs	2,733,804	3,106,609	2,565,474	2,368,451	2,833,541
Entered at Value	298,452	500,291	415,403	474,615	684,254
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	1,430,140	1,456,786	1,557,612	2,026,095	2,889,642
OTHER ARTICLES	3,194,450	4,639,143	5,108,877	4,966,482	5,331,870
TOTAL	78,076,854	98,933,781	97,184,726	95,688,085	115,826,948

No. 15.

TOTAL QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE EXPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Annatto, Roll and Flag	*Cwts.*	626	1,628	1,386	669	1,505
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	,,	9,902	7,637	3,726	7,715	1,900
Bacon and Hams:						
Bacon	,,	360	2,705	212	2,518	3,474
Hams	,,	2,743	3,667	364	103	152
Bark, Peruvian	,,	10,092	13,631	14,146	16,591	9,796
Brimstone	,,	23,697	24,498	7,925	3,055	69,078
Caoutchouc	,,	5,335	5,987	10,872	8,350	9,709
Cheese	,,	5,706	9,436	5,605	5,348	7,112
Cochineal, including Granilla and Dust	,,	8,964	11,178	14,475	13,691	16,007
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	1,925,966	2,736,827	1,573,077	1,470,725	4,935,262
Coffee	,,	12,937,552	26,656,892	32,589,117	28,766,528	27,602,836
Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	*Cwts.*	20,931	32,793	35,065	19,014	25,398
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	15,522	91,344	84,927	32,581	90,169
Other kinds of Corn and Grain	,,	12,706	24,060	37,195	45,122	36,433
Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	67,839	120,787	61,067	118,833	96,337
Other kinds of Meal and Flour	,,	142	2,689	1,017	337	2,385
Cotton, Raw	,,	998,967	1,326,515	1,101,126	1,110,430	1,309,472
—— Yarn	*Lbs.*	617,814	674,305	540,814	435,827	530,548
—— Manufactures of India and China	*Pieces*	170,957	151,945	220,014	173,968	106,379
of Europe, &c.	*Value £*	106,733	113,305	78,210	51,206	77,944
Dyewoods. *See* Woods.						
Embroidery and Needlework	,,	14,523	14,768	15,253	11,574	11,365
Flax, dressed or undressed	*Cwts.*	75,668	28,336	18,224	16,023	9,088
Fruit: Almonds of all kinds	,,	18,758	16,992	15,140	16,061	25,249
Currants	,,	74,735	43,687	78,983	46,876	52,516
Raisins	,,	32,316	56,798	116,515	127,477	48,595
Furs. *See* Skins.						
Glass of all Kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass)	*Square Feet*	24,541	15,642	—	—	—
	Lbs.	630,554	826,272	453,359	221,862	594,446
Guano	*Tons*	36,247	40,937	50,254	47,502	64,384
Gum, Animi and Copal	*Cwts.*	4,763	8,854	9,011	5,888	10,785
—— Arabic	,,	12,265	14,559	12,517	20,607	24,121
—— Lac Dye	,,	6,955	6,053	4,627	6,121	4,185
Hair, Manufactures thereof, or of Goat's Wool	*Value £*	214,314	213,269	164,014	209,840	222,655
Hemp, Dressed or Undressed	*Cwts.*	40,179	28,856	24,118	47,413	56,929
Hides, Raw	,,	119,340	85,816	111,931	161,717	158,933
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed	*Lbs.*	158,142	51,646	135,241	346,484	192,184
Indigo	*Cwts.*	67,184	59,588	50,551	64,167	52,815
Iron in Bars, Unwrought	*Tons*	5,773	5,458	4,341	3,174	6,645
Lead, Pig and Sheet	,,	2,967	1,439	199	98	566
Linen Manufactures	*Value £*	*	*	2,528	3,434	4,947
Madder, and Madder Root	*Cwts.*	2,806	3,116	1,177	330	966
—— Garancine	,,	74	34	10	150	1,000
Nitre, Cubic	,,	13,639	27,600	13,839	45,749	11,331
Oil, Castor	,,	7,403	5,280	5,529	8,649	11,126
—— Cocoa Nut	,,	74,751	108,966	108,539	149,277	94,172
—— Olive	*Tuns*	697	1,210	1,749	1,291	2,203
—— Palm	*Cwts.*	111,654	98,358	142,193	176,601	189,084
—— Train, Spermaceti and Blubber	*Tuns*	2,793	1,501	618	583	1,185
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	783,401	1,107,131	900,270	1,606,321	1,334,451
Rhubarb	,,	92,262	100,035	81,503	39,547	177,112
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	450,979	625,700	804,490	754,226	1,090,819

* Not ascertained previously to the Year 1854.

No. 15.—*Continued.*

TOTAL QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE EXPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Continued*).		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Sago	*Cwts.*	5,468	2,325	8,373	4,842	4,580
Saltpetre	,,	45,711	63,299	39,874	68,219	98,320
Seeds, Flax and Linseed	*Qrs.*	34,781	49,521	79,782	131,370	43,182
—— Rape	,,	38,456	24,661	9,450	74,632	122,027
Senna	*Lbs.*	196,399	177,595	198,857	142,726	208,762
Silk, Raw and Waste	,,	705,816	455,631	1,189,487	2,305,395	1,501,542
—— Thrown	,,	242,102	252,769	524,817	402,264	282,705
Silk Manufactures :						
Of Europe : Entered by Weight	,,	19,567	39,434	34,996	19,233	23,096
Of India : ,, by the Piece	*Pieces*	367,303	381,797	361,729	375,393	405,174
All other Silk Goods	*Value £*	*	*	99,568	73,074	92,168
Skins and Furs :						
Skins, Sheep and Lamb	*No.*	54,490	36,368	334,622	221,759	317,391
—— Goat	,,	311,203	240,945	285,548	128,659	265,438
—— Kid	,,	13,005	43,749	25,347	17,593	4,894
—— Seal	,,	8,771	12,163	18,011	1,995	3,695
Furs : Marten	,,	35,431	29,677	24,253	29,476	46,367
—— Minx	,,	85,098	74,309	61,557	78,744	46,749
—— Racoon	,,	554,067	483,893	507,047	523,928	380,870
All other Skins and Furs	*Value*	*	*	115,166	141,415	225,904
Spelter or Zinc	*Tons*	5,948	9,461	5,322	2,637	2,172
Spices : Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	344,077	156,972	307,691	454,925	615,703
Cinnamon	,,	490,664	544,084	766,521	782,354	704,289
Cloves	,,	200,188	114,720	711,016	741,365	882,593
Ginger, Raw	*Cwts.*	5,477	6,003	7,868	5,831	8,198
Mace	*Lbs.*	43,992	65,343	65,477	48,954	50,866
Nutmegs	,,	143,003	102,350	172,744	163,248	164,287
Pepper	,,	1,512,366	4,079,904	3,996,990	3,828,820	4,923,201
Pimento	*Cwts.*	16,995	14,446	18,258	20,887	16,053
Spirits : Rum	*Proof Gallons*	2,199,997	2,022,786	3,103,333	3,209,004	3,916,443
Brandy	,,	1,225,074	2,378,773	1,113,586	910,423	1,539,075
Geneva	,,	119,150	211,772	131,965	176,418	155,941
Of various Kinds (mixed in Bond)	,,	48,728	192,023	234,353	145,513	263,669
Sugar, Raw	*Cwts.*	415,340	252,074	369,031	227,040	740,012
——— Refined and Candy	,,	37,650	51,764	87,073	43,110	66,624
——— Molasses	,,	9,584	27,256	60,700	41,525	32,795
Tallow	,,	13,547	7,563	2,887	160,846	107,542
Tea	*Lbs.*	6,134,743	4,836,009	8,655,955	13,626,507	5,718,764
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	*Cwts.*	3,673	2,824	2,510	2,580	2,942
Terra Japonica, and Cutch	*Tons*	768	994	1,192	1,926	1,031
Tin	*Cwts.*	8,663	21,450	13,376	5,608	4,005
Tobacco, Raw	*Lbs.*	10,111,754	9,195,576	11,318,594	8,719,884	10,507,219
——— Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	,,	1,808,596	2,107,893	2,440,257	2,114,119	1,542,381
Wax, Bees'	*Cwts.*	4,302	4,183	3,917	3,698	5,722
Wine	*Gallons*	1,802,017	2,467,545	2,101,060	1,883,757	2,372,960
Wood and Timber :—Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split	*Loads*	10,209	52,457	35,804	21,642	30,394
,, Dyewoods :						
Brazil Wood	*Tons*	230	281	265	262	716
Fustic	,,	754	599	159	489	935
Logwood	,,	2,225	1,709	2,530	4,564	3,709
Nicaragua	,,	1,081	894	653	939	926
,, Hardwoods :—Mahogany	,,	2,755	1,892	722	1,403	1,721
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', (including Alpaca and Llama Wool)	*Lbs.*	11,316,933	11,725,369	24,509,263	29,453,466	26,679,793
Woollen Manufactures	*Value £*	41,493	86,281	58,291	17,926	20,728

* Not ascertained previously to the Year 1854.

No. 16.

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Annatto, Roll and Flag	22,638	10,927	24,582	8,062	3,328	7,030
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	6,086	12,601	3,103	5,713	14,273	4,180
Bacon and Hams:						
Bacon	791	9,401	12,970	442	6,389	9,930
Hams	1,348	385	567	1,092	340	528
Bark, Peruvian	237,653	278,729	164,573	198,044	220,660	110,695
Brimstone	7,330	2,825	63,889	2,257	823	18,508
Caoutchouc	30,442	23,380	27,185	98,845	48,847	55,260
Cheese	7,966	7,059	9,347	12,891	14,306	19,145
Cochineal, including Granilla and Dust	1,823,850	1,725,066	2,007,250	317,123	302,685	344,317
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks and Shells, and Chocolate	56,675	53,106	177,531	21,998	28,728	113,411
Coffee	2,036,495	1,797,865	1,724,807	764,044	745,170	712,212
Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	236,877	126,380	167,331	211,595	111,692	133,607
Corn: Wheat	175,107	67,161	181,014	295,827	120,687	285,912
Other kinds of Corn and Grain	25,595	33,841	26,515	67,918	65,564	58,054
Wheatmeal and Flour	30,534	59,417	48,170	66,411	144,085	99,146
Other kinds of Meal and Flour	281	57	428	484	204	1,169
Cotton, Raw	7,869,999	7,934,121	9,357,224	2,302,197	2,475,218	3,345,770
—— Yarn	30,421	24,515	29,843	65,710	48,721	55,540
—— Manufactures	329,671	252,888	211,153	158,276	115,637	122,108
Dyewoods. *See* Wood.						
Embroidery and Needlework	15,253	11,574	11,365	15,253	11,574	11,365
Flax and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	44,311	37,618	24,814	53,485	44,911	22,644
Fruit: Almonds of all kinds	41,976	44,464	69,946	40,907	50,741	83,593
Currants	145,861	86,671	96,969	85,894	151,567	145,075
Raisins	118,290	129,552	49,261	183,511	186,967	110,350
Furs. *See* Skins and Furs.						
Glass of all kinds (except Bottles of Green or Common Glass)	26,600	14,128	22,536	5,508	3,671	5,829
Guano	502,540	475,024	643,835	539,393	483,535	714,389
Gum, Animi and Copal	71,148	53,704	71,607	42,414	26,919	32,829
—— Arabic	35,081	57,700	67,572	21,696	31,941	41,106
—— Lac Dye	19,433	25,708	17,577	25,911	28,922	14,229
Hair, viz., Manufactures of Hair or of Goats' Wool	164,014	209,840	222,655	164,014	209,840	222,655
Hemp, Dressed or Undressed	42,019	67,835	87,326	49,907	84,991	88,442
Hides, Raw or Tanned	395,984	576,992	563,189	328,372	545,690	682,317
Indigo	1,085,165	1,377,489	1,133,769	1,203,114	1,749,086	1,593,692
Iron in Bars, Unwrought	56,433	41,258	86,487	54,914	46,019	98,795
Lead, Pig and Sheet	2,985	1,464	8,489	4,278	2,180	13,102
Linen Manufactures	2,510	2,662	4,407	2,528	3,434	4,947
Madder, Madder Root and Garancine	8,401	2,831	14,462	2,952	1,775	9,414
Nitre, Cubic	44,977	148,684	36,826	11,936	37,743	9,631
Oil, Castor	61,925	96,869	127,971	11,611	23,136	29,993
—— Cocoa Nut	324,260	445,965	281,339	265,921	328,409	197,761
—— Olive	91,298	67,364	115,010	101,253	71,639	115,671
—— Palm	177,741	220,751	236,355	327,044	384,107	406,531
—— Train, Spermaceti and Blubber	10,125	9,613	19,785	25,628	28,759	37,525
Quicksilver	270,081	481,896	400,335	90,027	147,246	115,374
Rhubarb	50,939	24,717	110,695	21,055	18,785	34,684
Rice, Cleaned or in the Husk	805,658	754,111	1,090,429	567,172	549,981	586,318

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last Year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 16.—*Continued.*

OFFICIAL and REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES EXPORTED—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (*Continued*).	OFFICIAL VALUE.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sago	41,027	23,726	22,449	8,373	5,992	5,802
Saltpetre	129,590	221,712	319,540	54,827	97,781	172,060
Seed, Flax and Linseed	98,398	162,023	53,258	244,665	441,184	116,412
—— Rape	9,765	77,120	126,095	27,523	265,566	360,997
Senna	24,865	17,841	26,095	2,071	2,973	4,349
Silk, Raw and Waste	879,509	1,746,768	1,148,181	775,474	1,517,668	1,430,058
—— Thrown	787,225	603,396	424,057	573,497	371,412	369,499
—— Manufactures	615,244	561,894	630,304	410,506	366,616	420,001
Skins and Furs	95,921	85,298	110,431	247,549	270,807	396,561
Spelter or Zinc	266,100	131,845	108,615	126,159	64,963	59,505
Spices: Cassia Lignea	30,769	45,492	61,570	15,797	15,993	20,523
Cinnamon	191,630	195,588	176,072	51,101	52,157	51,354
Cloves	266,631	278,012	330,972	29,626	30,118	19,307
Ginger	17,110	12,683	17,831	13,408	8,382	13,424
Mace	62,203	46,506	48,323	7,503	5,405	5,087
Nutmegs	56,215	53,093	53,456	23,753	19,163	19,774
Pepper	216,491	207,349	266,636	83,271	79,767	102,566
Pimento	59,985	70,362	52,662	46,862	52,391	34,647
Spirits: Brandy	300,584	256,952	410,337	459,354	436,245	775,950
Geneva	36,557	45,155	38,017	18,695	24,993	22,742
Rum	969,353	1,002,685	1,223,680	503,270	429,803	467,497
Of various Kinds (mixed in Bond)	70,306	43,654	79,100	50,777	30,315	59,326
Sugar, Raw	922,575	567,557	1,839,755	388,839	307,678	1,106,682
——Refined and Candy	242,803	119,590	184,248	123,683	73,245	117,923
——Molasses	50,965	34,688	27,875	33,857	28,708	25,841
Tallow	4,692	261,375	174,725	8,946	444,388	280,119
Tea	1,298,393	2,043,971	857,799	559,030	855,206	345,509
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse or Sea Morse	22,354	23,041	27,329	61,359	66,196	100,368
Terra Japonica, and Cutch	25,032	40,439	21,654	39,934	41,882	26,254
Tin	86,944	36,452	26,032	79,420	33,087	27,167
Tobacco, Raw	212,264	163,513	197,021	354,046	300,332	438,211
—— Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	107,414	71,894	49,651	256,622	191,571	205,585
Wax, Bees'	27,027	25,516	39,481	26,936	26,579	40,742
Wine	385,402	345,502	435,106	700,298	656,807	959,135
Wood and Timber:—Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split	15,109	8,641	12,540	157,804	84,600	101,114
„ Dyewoods:						
Brazil Wood	19,875	19,631	53,715	9,275	13,087	39,391
Fustic	2,146	6,597	12,627	1,081	2,826	5,491
Logwood	35,420	63,892	51,928	18,142	29,227	25,377
Nicaragua	7,836	11,269	11,111	8,081	12,043	13,888
„ Hardwood:—Mahogany	7,220	14,188	17,210	7,686	13,361	18,186
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', (including Wool of the Alpaca and the Llama Tribe)	1,685,497	2,025,444	1,834,425	1,470,684	1,879,573	1,949,323
Woollen Manufactures	58,291	17,926	20,728	58,291	17,926	20,728
ALL OTHER ARTICLES	1,820,540	1,817,873	1,948,590	1,653,664	1,614,274	1,674,147
TOTAL	29,808,044	31,494,391	33,423,724	18,636,366	21,003,215	23,393,405

* Some of the Figures for 1854 and 1855 differ slightly from those published last Year, owing to subsequent corrections in the Public Accounts.

No. 17.

QUANTITIES and TOTAL VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION ENTERED at the CUSTOM HOUSE for EXPORTATION to VARIOUS COUNTRIES, in each Year from 1852 to 1856.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES OF GOLD. — BRITISH GOLD COIN.					QUANTITIES OF GOLD. — FOREIGN GOLD COIN AND BULLION.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Denmark	–	–	–	2,500	–	–	–	–	6,000	1,357
Hanse Towns	18,192	9,236	1,618	308	3,746	268,898	518,736	124,910	119,317	103,314
Holland	135	–	125	2,500	90	2,535	281,468	24,200	8,000	70
Belgium	4,584	13,460	2,620	–	13,265	46,835	409,574	186,120	49,563	204,741
France	5,724	2,150	2,857	8,600	50	170,363	1,366,195	3,435,549	2,525,065	2,480,116
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	41,829	141,015	88,090	81,980	33,765	125	–	262	11,092	–
Gibraltar	7,378	3,781	47,094	24,572	14,015	–	–	31,655	33,019	19,006
Turkey	6,589	12,168	162,326	28,260	27,868	–	–	1,875	–	–
Egypt	62,341	124,215	51,139	63,062	48,692	152	92,854	77,222	50,315	26,258
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,608	–	–	9,358
United States	–	–	–	–	5,602	–	–	–	–	17,212
Brazil	24,845	7,749	397	14,753	24,511	16,882	1,140	128	–	–
British Possessions in South Africa	42,026	388	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	16,709	20,718	2,313	1,806	33,333	–	–	–	–	–
British Possessions in India	16,356	9,846	–	–	13,725	–	–	–	–	–
British Settlements in Australia	327,112	237,254	–	38	–	–	2,500	–	–	–
Other Countries	16,947	7,318	5,541	11,212	5,556	14,409	7,562	5,091	636	6,048
TOTAL — Quantities	590,767	589,298	364,120	239,616	224,218	520,199	2,685,637	3,887,012	2,803,007	2,867,480
TOTAL — Value	£ 2,300,300	£ 2,294,579	£ 1,417,792	£ 933,005	£ 873,049	£ 2,025,525	£ 10,457,199	£ 15,135,053	£ 10,914,208	£ 11,165,250

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES OF GOLD—*Cont^d.* — TOTAL.					TOTAL VALUE OF GOLD (*at 3l. 17s. 10½d. per Ounce*).				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	£	£	£	£	£
Denmark	–	–	–	8,500	1,357	–	–	–	33,097	5,283
Hanse Towns	287,090	527,972	126,528	119,625	107,060	1,117,856	2,055,791	492,668	465,789	416,866
Holland	2,670	281,468	24,325	10,500	160	10,396	1,095,967	94,716	40,884	623
Belgium	51,419	423,034	188,740	49,563	218,006	200,213	1,647,189	734,906	192,986	848,860
France	176,087	1,368,345	3,438,406	2,533,665	2,480,166	685,639	5,327,993	13,388,293	9,865,459	9,657,145
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	41,954	141,015	88,352	93,072	33,765	163,359	549,077	344,024	362,399	131,472
Gibraltar	7,378	3,781	78,749	57,591	33,021	28,728	14,722	306,627	224,245	128,576
Turkey	6,589	12,168	164,201	28,260	27,868	25,656	47,379	639,357	110,037	108,511
Egypt	62,493	217,069	128,361	113,377	74,950	243,332	845,213	499,805	441,462	291,838
Cuba	–	5,608	–	–	9,358	–	21,836	–	–	36,438
United States	–	–	–	–	22,814	–	–	–	–	88,832
Brazil	41,727	8,889	525	14,753	24,511	162,475	34,610	2,044	57,445	95,440
British Possessions in South Africa	42,026	388	–	25	–	163,639	1,511	–	97	–
Mauritius	16,709	20,718	2,313	1,806	33,333	65,061	80,671	9,006	7,032	129,790
British Possessions in India	16,356	9,846	–	–	13,725	63,686	38,338	–	–	53,442
British Settlements in Australia	327,112	239,754	–	38	–	1,273,692	933,542	–	1 8	–
Other Countries	31,356	14,880	10,632	11,848	11,604	122,092	57,939	41,399	46,133	45,183
TOTAL	1,110,966	3,274,935	4,251,132	3,042,623	3,091,698	4,325,824	12,751,778	16,552,845	11,847,213	12,048,299

No. 17.—*Continued.*

QUANTITIES and TOTAL VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION ENTERED at the CUSTOM HOUSE for EXPORTATION to VARIOUS COUNTRIES, in each Year from 1852 to 1856—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES OF SILVER.									
	BRITISH SILVER COIN.					FOREIGN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanse Towns	2,000	–	500	–	900	2,005,992	1,305,189	6,194,468	1,828,034	2,322,590
Holland	–	–	–	–	100	2,263,037	272,520	3,245,723	183,125	712,735
Belgium	648	–	120	–	–	2,327,500	531,410	227,800	522,046	833,225
France	5,000	2,100	–	1,160	400	4,299,792	1,960,181	1,114,463	2,633,364	3,244,196
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	84,000	59,300	67,128
Gibraltar	–	20,000	–	–	–	–	36,032	10,000	9,000	–
Turkey	4,000	400	3,200	–	39,800	–	4,000	–	–	–
Egypt	140,783	18,224	7,948	5,350	2,000	11,430,853	18,269,142	13,010,323	22,518,447	43,714,377
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	13,000	–	8,440	–	3,380	–	3,840	43,039	8,921	26,198
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,705	–	–	–
British Possessions in South Africa	80,037	–	–	–	–	–	8,144	–	3,770	–
Mauritius	100,750	77,994	20,350	–	98,200	8,800	–	3,883	8,500	6,000
British Possessions in India	77,000	98,800	–	–	–	1,006,757	1,892,278	105,400	78,430	6,419
British Settlements in Australia	52,027	37,403	20	–	–	–	250	1,200	–	–
Other Countries	15,344	24,287	26,304	12,500	11,584	45,240	56,000	27,713	51,913	164,760
TOTAL Quantities	490,589	279,208	66,882	19,011	156,366	23,387,971	24,340,691	24,068,012	27,904,850	51,097,628
TOTAL Value	£ 122,647	£ 69,802	£ 16,720	£ 4,753	£ 39,091	£ 5,846,993	£ 6,085,173	£ 6,017,003	£ 6,976,212	£ 12,774,407

	QUANTITIES OF SILVER—*Contd.*					TOTAL VALUE OF SILVER. (*at 5s. per Ounce*).				
	TOTAL.									
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	£	£	£	£	£
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanse Towns	2,007,992	1,305,189	6,194,968	1,828,034	2,323,490	501,998	326,297	1,548,742	457,008	580,873
Holland	2,263,037	272,520	3,245,723	183,125	712,835	565,759	68,130	811,431	45,781	178,209
Belgium	2,328,148	531,410	227,920	522,046	833,225	582,038	132,853	56,980	130,512	208,305
France	4,304,792	1,962,281	1,114,463	2,634,524	3,244,596	1,076,195	490,570	278,614	658,631	811,149
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	84,000	59,301	67,130	–	–	21,000	14,825	16,782
Gibraltar	–	56,032	10,000	9,000	–	–	14,008	2,500	2,250	–
Turkey	4,000	4,400	3,200	–	39,800	1,000	1,100	800	–	9,950
Egypt	11,571,636	18,287,366	13,018,271	22,523,797	43,716,377	2,892,909	4,571,842	3,254,568	5,630,949	10,929,094
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	13,000	3,840	51,479	8,921	29,578	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	7,395
Brazil	–	1,705	–	–	–	–	426	–	–	–
British Possessions in South Africa	80,037	8,144	–	3,770	–	20,009	2,036	–	943	–
Mauritius	109,550	77,994	24,233	8,500	104,200	27,389	19,498	6,058	2,125	26,050
British Possessions in India	1,083,757	1,991,078	105,400	78,430	6,419	270,939	497,769	26,352	19,608	1,605
British Settlements in Australia	52,027	37,653	1,220	–	–	13,007	9,413	305	–	–
Other Countries	60,584	80,287	54,017	64,413	176,344	15,146	20,072	13,504	16,103	44,086
TOTAL	23,878,560	24,619,899	24,134,894	27,923,861	51,253,994	5,969,640	6,154,975	6,033,723	6,980,965	12,813,498

No. 17.—*Continued.*

QUANTITIES and TOTAL VALUE of GOLD and SILVER COIN and BULLION ENTERED at the CUSTOM HOUSE for EXPORTATION to VARIOUS COUNTRIES, in each Year from 1852 to 1856—*Continued.*

TOTAL VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Denmark	—	—	—	33,097	5,283
Hanse Towns	1,619,854	2,382,088	2,041,410	922,797	997,739
Holland	576,155	1,164,097	906,147	86,665	178,832
Belgium	782,251	1,780,042	791,886	323,498	1,057,165
France	1,761,834	5,818,563	13,666,907	10,524,090	10,468,294
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	163,359	549,077	365,024	377,224	148,254
Gibraltar	28,728	28,730	309,127	226,495	128,576
Turkey	26,656	48,479	640,157	110,037	118,461
Egypt	3,136,241	5,417,055	3,754,373	6,072,411	11,220,932
Cuba	—	21,836	—	—	36,438
United States	3,251	961	12,869	2,230	96,227
Brazil	162,475	35,036	2,044	57,445	95,440
British Possessions in South Africa	183,648	3,547	—	1,040	—
Mauritius	92,450	100,169	15,064	9,157	155,840
British Possessions in India	334,625	536,107	26,352	19,608	55,047
British Settlements in Australia	1,286,699	942,955	305	148	—
Other Countries	137,238	78,011	54,903	62,236	89,269
TOTAL	10,295,464	18,906,753	22,586,568	18,828,178	24,851,797

No. 18.

TOTAL VALUE of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.*

YEARS.	DECLARED VALUE OF ARTICLES ENTERED AT VALUE.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF ARTICLES ENTERED BY QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
	£	£	£
1852	3,414,846	291,816	3,706,662
1853	4,663,848	614,226	5,278,074
		COMPUTED REAL VALUE.	
1854	4,367,336	679,012	5,046,348
1855	2,909,625	673,041	3,582,666
1856	3,470,380	1,108,704	4,579,084

Note.—The Comparison of the Value of Merchandise Transhipped in 1854 and the previous years is interrupted so far as relates to the Articles Entered by Quantity (which constitute but a small portion of the Transhipments) by the change, in 1854, from the old Official Valuation to a Computed Real Value.

* The Transhipments are not included in the Accounts of Imports and Exports.

No. 19.

TOTAL VALUE of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IMPORTED for, and EXPORTED after TRANSHIPMENT, from and to EACH COUNTRY, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT.				
	OFFICIAL AND DECLARED VALUE.		REAL AND DECLARED VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	6,228	55,571	14,837	2,905	176,508
Denmark	1,838	4,340	7,575	30,364	8,537
Prussia	350	12,124	2,571	18,968	896
Hanse Towns	40,251	132,727	237,022	132,322	232,753
Holland	89,764	243,684	191,588	135,662	197,521
Belgium	203,055	493,333	353,228	174,008	252,744
Channel Islands	4,104	14,920	23,593	24,758	9,921
France	3,257,769	4,110,952	3,860,039	2,659,847	3,036,060
Portugal and Madeira	1,805	4,581	19,352	29,394	59,931
Spain and Canaries	3,630	21,980	40,041	63,582	26,145
Sardinia	2,031	6,674	3,064	3,927	3,202
Austrian Italy	484	8,735	8,827	3,216	16,689
Tuscany	4,484	8,075	7,297	4,190	5,341
Two Sicilies	3,454	4,464	3,616	3,438	4,667
Turkish Dominions	6,684	29,187	44,855	104,048	120,711
Egypt	2,752	12,082	17,469	26,280	90,163
British East Indies	8,278	28,717	123,430	42,047	50,387
Philippine Islands	520	1,410	2,614	10,261	119,437
China	12,965	28,141	20,729	11,587	16,108
Java	–	8,125	–	–	–
Cuba	27,120	2,843	7,393	7,051	19,442
United States	5,869	11,695	24,702	42,233	22,680
Brazil	596	25,327	11,018	4,560	32,133
Other Countries	22,631	8,387	21,488	48,018	77,108
TOTAL	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	EXPORTED AFTER TRANSHIPMENT.				
	OFFICIAL AND DECLARED VALUE.		REAL AND DECLARED VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	12,959	6,298	–	10,403	28,464
Sweden	4,500	30,797	3,602	7,389	9,088
Prussia	2,430	–	6,428	1,450	1,647
Hanse Towns	34,345	41,157	18,395	55,869	77,185
Holland	10,976	10,663	123,940	82,038	169,119
Belgium	10,331	11,687	24,456	51,185	20,679
Channel Islands	13,527	17,439	19,481	17,627	14,468
France	2,590	96,489	48,797	151,002	133,359
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	7,562	11,428	5,740	10,637	61,225
Spain and Canary Islands	3,234	4,175	1,963	4,249	127,032
Austrian Italy	228	539	9,730	804	8,175
Ionian Islands	1,102	26	366	449	941
Turkish Dominions	8,840	17,109	34,246	45,335	45,561
Egypt	9,361	13,668	11,897	6,117	4,447
Morocco, and West Coast of Africa	2,135	9,186	11,072	23,030	22,844
British Possessions in South Africa	19,482	30,263	26,257	14,994	24,489
British East Indies	86,232	112,737	89,070	98,359	99,910
Philippine Islands	6,558	6,659	16,877	24,950	33,730
China	20,418	13,599	6,894	11,731	21,319
Australia	64,821	314,825	332,652	178,318	309,908
British North America	22,804	51,379	80,911	39,550	63,167
British West Indies	40,275	47,365	23,498	24,803	32,918
Haiti, and Foreign West Indies	85,909	120,002	205,661	366,023	453,143
United States	2,577,877	3,695,387	3,555,402	1,941,411	2,400,239
Central America	32,225	24,252	29,587	20,376	19,180
New Granada	194,456	97,626	17,448	31,962	26,165
Venezuela	3,093	2,689	12,988	17,519	6,427
Brazil	376,995	427,797	236,898	270,099	275,844
Rio de la Plata	12,429	8,644	24,032	3,454	6,188
Chili	9,756	13,494	23,399	16,645	14,521
Peru	8,255	15,338	11,986	8,647	11,604
Other Countries	20,957	25,357	32,675	46,241	56,098
TOTAL	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084

Note.—The Comparison of the Value of Merchandise Transhipped in 1854 and the previous years, is interrupted, so far as relates to the Articles Entered by Quantity, (which constitute but a small portion of the Transhipments,) by the change, in 1854, from the old Official Valuation to a Computed Real Value.

* The value of Merchandise Imported for, and Exported after, Transhipment, is not included in the Returns of Imports and Exports.

No. 20.

QUANTITIES and TOTAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.*

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					VALUE.				
							OFFICIAL.		COMPUTED REAL.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Beads and Bugles, of Glass	*Lbs.*	14,100	212,173	25,480	39,925	32,158	529	7,956	1,274	1,996	2,591
Cheese	*Cwts.*	5,028	7,415	4,057	4,208	6,179	6,913	10,196	9,331	11,221	16,683
Chicory	*Lbs.*	–	90,595	149,632	–	16,524	–	809	651	–	172
Clocks and Watches	*No.*	–	1,632	3,528	657	691	–	5,968	8,882	2,082	3,034
Coffee	*Lbs.*	126,704	609,226	788,143	297,444	610,356	7,919	38,076	15,882	6,600	13,527
Corks, Cut	„	15,040	48,110	42,606	45,802	47,318	1,504	4,811	4,261	4,580	4,140
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	457	47,243	15,650	24,980	79,482	754	77,951	47,922	85,839	232,364
„ Other kinds of Corn and Grain	„	8,180	5,753	6,485	27,299	20,420	6,941	6,428	10,894	37,189	32,312
„ Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	1,641	9,935	1,738	27,787	2,156	718	4,347	2,011	33,931	2,156
Glass, Window	„	23,266	21,895	23,514	16,518	21,037	116,330	124,475	16,460	11,563	15,252
„ Flint, Cut and Uncut	*Lbs.*	128,810	73,897	128,854	139,671	122,443	11,501	6,598	2,454	1,164	1,020
Metals: Copper	*Tons*	21	66	–	–	–	2,430	7,920	–	–	
„ Lead	„	–	290	–	–	–	–	4,350	–	–	
„ Tin	*Cwts.*	–	1,200	–	–	–	–	6,000	–	–	
Opium	*Lbs.*	25,302	42,278	25,920	98,204	103,840	3,479	5,813	22,032	77,088	81,774
Paper of all Kinds (except Paper Hangings)	„	173,468	604,099	637,174	1,104,116	1,182,339	4,337	15,102	10,631	18,518	19,882
Paper Hangings	*Sq. Yards*	–	61,502	119,284	–	–	–	2,306	6,958	–	–
	Lbs.	–	–	5,664	1,848	17,094	–	–	283	92	855
Pepper	„	7,844	39,355	275,107	172,898	–	131	656	5,731	3,422	–
Perfumery	„	–	4,346	5,099	14,857	18,287	–	1,086	382	1,114	1,372
Rice	*Cwts.*	11,076	30,789	164,966	51,442	51,243	8,307	23,092	115,476	36,438	26,903
Spirits: Rum	*Gallons*	20,812	9,768	1,441	38,540	1,905	1,734	814	187	4,530	216
„ Brandy	„	72,379	243,944	130,128	55,091	168,763	9,952	33,542	49,808	24,701	71,948
„ Geneva	„	293,995	627,517	359,310	309,429	559,620	16,537	35,298	50,902	43,836	79,280
„ Of all other Sorts	„	7,666	53,260	65,191	36,090	44,498	4,600	31,956	65,191	34,862	42,917
Succades	*Lbs.*	2,618	42,527	32,326	32,813	29,199	175	2,835	1,616	1,641	1,460
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	10,713	3,118	766	27	26,949	14,730	4,287	919	36	35,504
„ Refined and Candy	„	10,769	33,096	27,600	6,273	6,894	28,851	88,019	40,020	9,474	12,104
Tea	*Lbs.*	73,354	114,760	249,719	137,037	162,730	7,335	11,476	16,128	8,600	10,949
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	1,153,201	350,835	47,006	67,911	3,095,428	10,811	3,289	1,696	4,009	125,820
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	320,959	216,676	139,911	113,386	154,352	3,009	2,031	9,706	19,324	20,709
Vinegar	*Gallons*	23,514	3,724	3,517	635	1,062	588	93	147	26	66
Wines	„	78,942	219,359	274,252	245,693	296,826	8,623	24,541	125,652	129,452	157,957
Other Articles	£	–	–	–	–	–	13,078	22,105	35,525	59,713	95,737
							DECLARED VALUE.				
Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and Leather Manufactures, and other Manufactured Goods not separately specified		–	–	–	–	–	3,414,846	4,663,848	4,367,336	2,909,625	3,470,380
TOTAL VALUE		–	–	–	–	–	3,706,662	5,278,074	5,046,348	3,582,666	4,579,084

Note.—The Comparison of the Value of Merchandise Transhipped in 1854 and the previous years is interrupted so far as relates to the Articles Entered by Quantity (which constitute but a small portion of the Transhipments,) by the change, in 1854, from the old Official Valuation to a Computed Real Value.

* The Transhipments are not included in the Accounts of Imports and Exports.

No. 21.

Total Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) Entered and Cleared from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

YEARS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	ENTERED.					
1852	21,764	4,934,863	16,287	2,952,584	38,051	7,887,447
1853	21,628	5,055,343	21,248	3,887,763	42,876	8,943,106
1854	21,340	5,374,551	20,251	3,786,815	41,591	9,161,366
1855	22,787	5,270,792	18,193	3,680,447	40,980	8,951,239
1856	26,029	6,390,715	19,371	4,162,419	45,400	10,553,134
	CLEARED.					
1852	21,530	5,051,106	17,831	3,191,596	39,361	8,242,702
1853	21,478	5,212,980	23,301	4,234,124	44,779	9,447,104
1854	20,876	5,370,298	22,618	4,137,423	43,494	9,507,721
1855	23,095	5,648,940	19,502	3,889,291	42,597	9,538,231
1856	26,115	6,555,056	20,744	4,480,859	46,859	11,035,915
	TOTAL.					
1852	43,294	9,985,969	34,118	6,144,180	77,412	16,130,149
1853	43,106	10,268,323	44,549	8,121,887	87,655	18,390,210
1854	42,216	10,744,849	42,869	7,924,238	85,085	18,669,087
1855	45,882	10,919,732	37,695	7,569,738	83,577	18,489,470
1856	52,144	12,945,771	40,115	8,643,278	92,259	21,589,049

No. 22.

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

YEARS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	BRITISH.											
1852	17,564	4,267,815	4,200	667,048	21,764	4,934,863	18,702	4,459,321	2,828	591,785	21,530	5,051,106
1853	18,232	4,513,207	3,396	542,136	21,628	5,055,343	18,259	4,551,498	3,219	661,482	21,478	5,212,980
1854	17,656	4,789,986	3,684	584,565	21,340	5,374,551	18,414	4,683,654	2,462	686,644	20,876	5,370,298
1855	16,191	4,171,082	6,596	1,096,710	22,787	5,270,792	20,816	5,036,926	2,279	612,014	23,095	5,648,940
1856	18,261	5,086,262	7,768	1,304,453	26,029	6,390,715	23,970	5,883,861	2,145	671,195	26,115	6,555,056
	FOREIGN.											
1852	12,320	2,462,354	3,967	490,230	16,287	2,952,584	13,043	2,413,260	4,788	778,336	17,831	3,191,596
1853	17,071	3,284,343	4,177	603,420	21,248	3,887,763	16,258	3,032,113	7,043	1,202,011	23,301	4,234,124
1854	14,872	3,109,756	5,379	677,059	20,251	3,786,815	17,233	3,186,882	5,385	950,541	22,618	4,137,423
1855	12,085	2,844,386	6,108	836,061	18,193	3,680,447	16,167	3,311,738	3,335	577,553	19,502	3,889,291
1856	12,344	3,155,402	2,027	1,007,017	19,371	4,162,419	17,383	3,777,473	3,361	703,386	20,744	4,480,859
	TOTAL.											
1852	29,884	6,730,169	8,167	1,157,278	38,051	7,887,447	31,745	6,872,581	7,616	1,370,121	39,361	8,242,702
1853	35,303	7,797,550	7,573	1,145,556	42,876	8,943,106	34,517	7,583,611	10,262	1,863,493	44,779	9,447,104
1854	32,528	7,899,742	9,063	1,261,624	41,591	9,161,366	35,647	7,870,536	7,847	1,637,185	43,494	9,507,721
1855	28,276	7,015,468	12,704	1,932,771	40,980	8,951,239	36,983	8,348,664	5,614	1,189,567	42,597	9,538,231
1856	30,605	8,241,664	14,795	2,311,470	45,400	10,553,134	41,353	9,661,334	5,506	1,374,581	46,859	11,035,915

Note.—"Transports" with Troops, Government Stores, &c. in 1854, 1855, and 1856 are not included in the Shipping Returns of the United Kingdom.

No. 23.

TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) ENTERED from various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
FOREIGN.										
Russia { Northern Ports	2,022	410,875	3,006	581,713	434	72,772	–	–	2,979	570,370
Russia { Southern „	599	184,020	692	207,305	422	121,761	80*	27,906*	344	112,136
Sweden	1,013	195,819	1,352	256,579	1,530	278,489	1,551	316,568	1,343	273,022
Norway	1,391	216,027	1,888	301,717	1,917	299,197	1,585	285,402	1,634	291,413
Denmark	2,112	195,198	2,324	214,742	2,286	202,462	2,373	229,753	2,030	234,563
Prussia	1,972	299,493	3,542	573,687	3,145	540,130	2,907	544,268	2,253	408,454
Mecklenburg	234	25,207	266	32,869	210	27,569	203	27,693	98	11,543
Hanover	767	51,180	644	42,599	669	45,003	742	58,000	1,007	88,327
Oldenburg	223	13,261	153	10,196	144	9,568	202	19,732	214	18,096
Hanse Towns	2,494	502,819	2,401	475,335	2,493	519,720	2,810	627,127	3,112	724,813
Holland	3,454	617,152	3,113	644,091	3,298	621,322	4,127	717,955	3,811	699,363
Java	10	4,218	12	4,969	24	10,436	10	5,163	5	1,832
Belgium	1,265	222,375	1,241	226,156	1,338	236,508	1,544	274,031	1,576	307,987
France	7,867	851,128	8,884	1,014,334	8,728	1,018,298	9,776	1,250,343	10,635	1,439,566
Algeria	7	779	29	3,723	38	6,065	19	3,645	41	11,870
Isle of Bourbon	–	–	–	–	1	220	–	–	–	–
Pondicherry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	380
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	838	82,371	815	94,886	1,023	116,842	886	110,211	831	118,390
Cape Verd Islands	3	496	2	278	3	464	1	139	4	754
Spain and Canaries	655	75,342	781	90,561	1,047	125,443	1,372	179,030	1,125	162,992
Cuba and Porto Rico	199	60,363	329	87,398	488	144,393	317	100,137	345	100,495
Philippine Islands	9	4,823	6	3,324	27	14,267	31	17,785	28	21,469
Fernando Po	–	–	–	–	14	6,820	16	6,824	9	3,229
Sardinia	53	14,068	51	15,863	180	48,528	105	32,085	116	37,445
Tuscany	110	18,483	139	24,776	172	30,672	206	37,897	124	22,642
Papal States	43	8,157	45	7,726	20	3,674	27	5,102	48	9,721
Two Sicilies	404	54,985	371	55,079	509	81,729	411	71,987	456	78,225
Austria	117	28,900	147	34,070	178	48,396	164	45,126	159	47,154
Greece	53	7,470	91	15,120	58	9,361	178	39,919	292	60,740
Turkey	335	76,098	600	155,973	429	123,444	439	131,336	485	162,314
Wallachia and Moldavia	565	105,942	557	97,706	142	21,715	11	2,683	291	49,770
Syria and Palestine	27	5,408	45	9,491	21	4,693	24	5,445	34	7,383
Egypt	557	174,400	451	152,936	400	133,053	468	153,418	509	174,596
Tripoli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	524
Tunis	–	–	–	–	1	164	2	224	2	323
Morocco	39	4,357	76	8,448	110	12,720	142	16,720	158	19,904
United States	1,382	1,101,023	1,436	1,088,009	1,502	1,291,532	1,171	1,096,379	1,539	1,431,837
Mexico	21	13,781	24	7,406	21	6,360	38	8,101	50	12,805
Central America	50	15,354	34	7,136	46	9,690	19	5,005	15	5,118
Haïti	55	11,537	47	10,630	45	9,405	31	7,163	62	13,415
Foreign West Indies { except Haïti, Cuba and Porto Rico, specified separately	5	996	39	44,899	53	48,754	53	50,775	54	53,878
New Granada	39	8,018	27	5,913	40	9,094	42	9,614	38	9,604
Venezuela	8	1,429	9	1,626	13	2,676	11	2,747	12	4,326
Brazil	247	71,578	318	88,455	273	86,077	305	85,037	280	83,123
Monte Video	34	6,977	57	12,288	40	9,091	69	14,816	80	20,024
Buenos Ayres	124	28,047	97	21,230	122	26,967	112	25,182	88	21,638
Patagonia	23	5,455	6	1,758	1	368	2	558	2	559
Chili	74	22,750	95	30,974	83	27,985	99	31,851	100	35,482
Bolivia	12	4,664	1	736	–	–	2	455	2	1,268
Peru	166	78,384	210	103,873	378	191,044	371	219,215	240	141,490
Ecuador	–	–	2	565	2	464	2	720	4	1,200
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	109	58,740	114	62,210	132	77,432	130	81,335	119	79,871
Birman Empire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,970
West Coast of Africa (Foreign Possessions)	108	32,073	88	25,817	128	36,858	116	37,296	145	47,006
East Coast of Africa	4	1,471	–	–	–	–	1	174	1	347
South Sea Islands	–	–	1	181	–	–	1	296	1	254
Greenland and South Sea Fisheries	54	15,009	63	16,226	52	14,596	58	16,763	62	17,461
Baltic Fleet	–	–	–	–	7	5,161	11	2,339	–	–
Alacrane Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	444	–	–
Total from Foreign Countries	31,952	5,988,500	36,721	6,973,582	34,437	6,789,452	35,374	7,039,919	39,064	8,255,481
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.										
Channel Islands	1,821	179,607	1,890	176,850	2,083	191,688	1,922	166,229	1,950	183,125
Heligoland	1	173	1	30	–	–	10	2,113	2	657
Gibraltar	41	13,594	63	18,223	66	20,456	87	27,425	177	48,630
Malta	82	12,727	54	9,873	119	32,822	122	41,609	115	41,532
Ionian Islands	36	4,555	48	6,985	33	4,999	25	4,359	53	7,152
North American Provinces	2,219	951,756	2,324	1,002,990	2,812	1,262,016	1,567	795,023	2,127	1,040,976
West Indies and Honduras	896	255,263	733	194,406	905	255,057	736	222,329	691	203,850
Falkland Islands	1	817	2	562	3	699	–	–	2	764
Australia and New Zealand	159	75,275	177	103,611	177	118,132	161	104,120	145	103,833
Hong Kong	9	5,257	4	2,718	3	1,652	3	1,876	1	250
East Indies and Singapore	499	294,824	549	347,336	577	356,247	637	434,178	720	542,088
Ceylon	50	21,015	54	20,994	73	31,522	60	27,514	57	24,715
Aden	1	1,176	1	202	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	138	44,708	140	49,745	197	67,330	156	56,024	163	64,488
Cape of Good Hope	66	17,249	39	10,416	51	13,990	69	17,228	95	25,165
West Coast of Africa	77	20,423	72	23,559	53	15,114	50	13,953	38	9,908
St. Helena and Ascension	3	1,028	1	1,024	2	1,199	1	349	–	–
Total from British Possessions	6,099	1,898,947	6,155	1,969,524	7,154	2,371,914	5,606	1,911,320	6,336	2,297,653
TOTAL FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS	38,051	7,887,447	42,876	8,943,106	41,591	9,161,366	40,980	8,951,239	45,400	10,553,134

* From the Crimea.

No. 24.

TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) CLEARED to various FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
FOREIGN.										
Russia { Northern Ports	1,690	343,459	2,291	458,811	243	36,947	–	–	2,033	420,027
Russia { Southern "	117	35,280	174	50,261	32	10,200	358*	146,377*	152	78,356
Sweden	781	142,981	1,087	187,905	1,113	194,296	1,052	194,870	1,074	200,553
Norway	1,435	232,601	1,991	315,990	2,201	352,466	1,676	273,857	1,921	355,936
Denmark	4,305	464,131	5,477	619,433	5,364	617,384	4,680	545,478	4,747	605,516
Prussia	1,833	298,814	2,535	441,379	2,425	437,724	2,441	451,779	2,248	432,568
Mecklenburg	132	18,778	188	29,106	149	21,784	176	27,763	181	30,391
Hanover	691	47,936	707	52,248	774	54,601	851	64,681	1,020	90,839
Oldenburg	172	9,638	133	9,545	129	9,073	154	14,437	205	17,576
Hanse Towns	2,736	513,814	2,636	489,934	2,719	543,989	2,815	563,686	3,031	666,064
Holland	2,669	417,052	2,315	380,306	2,749	440,659	2,950	503,156	3,095	529,975
Java and Sumatra	43	19,914	36	18,699	34	15,494	42	20,301	31	16,003
Belgium	920	154,810	882	155,586	912	169,996	1,084	179,692	1,116	206,326
France	7,478	838,628	8,218	920,783	8,185	989,093	9,569	1,172,065	10,395	1,305,442
Algeria	76	13,905	112	19,374	194	25,527	140	23,224	140	21,276
Isle of Bourbon	–	–	–	–	2	632	5	1,398	–	–
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,029	127,767	1,197	171,299	1,046	150,527	920	127,988	1,040	162,489
Cape Verd Islands	56	12,871	58	14,222	63	14,175	35	8,607	46	11,648
Spain and Canaries	1,445	263,516	1,709	294,001	1,663	259,961	1,387	239,519	1,762	334,232
Cuba and Porto Rico	245	70,768	297	85,161	297	84,575	380	119,885	342	102,252
Philippine Islands	10	5,178	15	7,024	9	4,797	11	5,873	21	8,916
Fernando Po	–	–	–	–	20	7,614	17	6,759	15	5,107
Sardinia	303	65,186	437	96,399	467	102,491	320	97,027	423	119,454
Tuscany	99	19,260	124	21,695	119	19,881	87	13,676	100	17,051
Papal States	49	8,292	53	9,587	37	6,542	39	6,758	62	12,621
Two Sicilies	371	64,327	359	64,695	360	63,181	404	73,422	465	86,937
Austria	357	95,529	344	83,463	308	76,034	193	65,877	303	95,227
Greece	78	17,021	86	21,425	101	22,679	78	22,716	121	31,388
Turkey	566	116,976	876	237,860	1,038	356,558	1,718	559,295	917	326,465
Wallachia and Moldavia	157	25,669	123	19,047	6	666	5	606	50	7,998
Syria and Palestine	71	14,600	51	10,997	42	9,601	90	20,046	43	11,893
Egypt	257	79,359	170	71,237	258	94,208	191	72,196	346	124,179
Tunis	1	259	4	728	9	1,542	9	1,492	7	956
Morocco	28	3,375	37	5,511	34	4,075	45	5,719	38	5,108
United States	2,026	1,442,076	2,157	1,541,278	1,972	1,486,551	1,498	1,334,237	1,766	1,623,221
Mexico	43	16,787	50	12,724	33	7,041	47	10,656	48	10,862
Central America	26	9,300	13	3,075	10	4,012	17	5,342	20	6,313
Haïti	45	7,988	29	4,455	40	7,201	30	4,987	34	6,203
Foreign West Indies { except Haïti, Cuba and Porto Rico, specified separately	209	65,878	246	101,916	249	95,217	231	96,517	255	110,095
New Granada	80	48,105	39	13,100	21	6,526	27	6,636	32	10,772
Venezuela	32	5,997	27	5,106	39	6,885	35	6,250	30	5,147
Brazil	435	115,024	422	122,493	539	161,373	446	144,483	491	160,251
Monte Video	42	8,687	39	9,603	46	12,376	34	9,793	55	15,870
Buenos Ayres	92	20,043	67	14,890	117	26,802	88	22,544	85	22,551
Patagonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chili	142	55,545	138	57,953	191	64,846	135	60,434	184	82,829
Bolivia	2	280	1	199	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	69	34,679	71	29,062	104	60,898	89	47,410	127	100,828
Ecuador	2	849	5	1,325	2	509	1	261	2	620
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	67	31,790	51	26,157	36	17,969	53	29,659	64	36,890
Borneo and Indian Archipelago	1	532	3	1,722	–	–	–	–	–	–
Birman Empire	–	–	5	2,675	9	3,561	8	3,125	3	1,836
Ternate, Molucca Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	604
Persian Gulf	1	162	2	337	–	–	–	–	–	–
Red Sea	5	2,312	4	1,115	3	858	7	2,887	5	2,386
East Coast of Africa	1	262	1	178	2	626	2	406	–	–
West Coast of Africa (Foreign Possessions)	101	29,137	153	51,618	150	46,266	148	46,813	157	50,803
South Sea Islands	6	1,339	3	729	6	2,267	4	1,396	6	1,589
Greenland and South Sea Fisheries	54	15,058	67	16,982	55	14,702	56	15,189	56	15,979
Russian Settlements, North-West Coast of America	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arctic Regions	–	–	2	574	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baltic Fleet	–	–	–	–	16	15,380	3	647	–	–
Total to Foreign Countries	33,681	6,483,524	38,317	7,382,977	36,742	7,240,838	36,881	7,479,827	40,911	8,706,418
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.										
Channel Islands	1,560	137,881	1,486	128,546	1,570	137,206	1,442	118,920	1,438	123,621
Heligoland	1	53	2	64	1	36	7	1,554	1	1,130
Gibraltar	213	39,197	280	49,606	342	59,624	445	82,885	445	102,033
Malta	225	56,813	344	87,013	678	199,067	696	228,918	477	153,280
Ionian Islands	61	13,494	71	16,819	72	17,741	42	13,775	69	20,739
North American Provinces	1,351	522,870	1,423	568,596	1,579	657,828	861	391,704	1,202	583,851
West Indies and Honduras	797	232,055	657	180,354	795	230,490	654	204,118	653	197,069
Falkland Islands	5	1,060	4	1,468	3	380	–	–	–	–
Australia and New Zealand	586	346,010	1,225	565,252	884	538,192	465	350,751	512	418,593
Hong Kong	32	15,307	63	29,871	28	16,845	43	24,270	47	31,640
East Indies and Singapore	430	249,627	455	276,621	481	292,934	719	510,171	705	533,022
Ceylon	69	28,780	66	27,216	78	31,418	36	30,302	74	32,817
Aden	48	26,445	40	24,179	43	25,879	53	23,668	49	42,456
Mauritius	42	17,214	57	23,905	49	19,799	62	24,626	51	22,870
Cape of Good Hope	157	45,847	183	51,411	77	20,531	106	30,782	144	46,131
West Coast of Africa	80	20,258	83	25,995	58	15,195	71	18,870	65	14,942
St. Helena and Ascension	23	6,267	23	7,211	14	3,718	14	3,090	16	5,303
Total to British Possessions	5,680	1,759,178	6,462	2,064,127	6,752	2,266,883	5,716	2,058,404	5,948	2,329,497
TOTAL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS	39,361	8,242,702	44,779	9,447,104	43,494	9,507,721	42,597	9,538,231	46,859	11,035,915

* To the Crimea, exclusive of "Transports" with Troops and Government Stores.

No. 25.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) of EACH NATION, ENTERED and CLEARED, with CARGOES only, from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	ENTERED.									
BRITISH.										
United Kingdom, and its Dependencies	17,564	4,267,815	18,232	4,513,207	17,656	4,789,986	16,191	4,174,082	18,261	5,086,262
FOREIGN.										
Russian	335	100,353	532	143,890	61	15,962	—	—	116	26,841
Swedish	565	94,370	906	141,472	820	123,950	609	104,031	531	97,870
Norwegian	1,872	350,671	2,680	494,197	2,550	461,900	1,922	380,421	2,259	468,744
Danish	1,922	157,024	2,663	225,892	2,451	213,436	2,088	186,829	2,055	194,686
Prussian	1,100	242,777	1,772	390,015	1,457	326,772	1,211	279,554	1,238	296,363
Mecklenburg									316	68,806
Hanoverian									933	93,200
Oldenburg									169	23,836
Hamburg	1,652	214,831	2,505	326,225	2,300	283,017	1,869	255,620	339	86,544
Bremen									57	10,078
Lubeck									32	4,679
Dutch	1,200	126,229	1,454	171,525	1,454	177,427	1,118	147,637	1,210	169,097
Belgian	216	36,399	296	49,805	268	50,791	214	45,414	208	51,082
French	1,632	90,461	1,696	111,321	1,210	88,193	1,014	66,137	846	50,136
Spanish	192	28,721	332	51,970	375	56,391	275	41,810	220	43,089
Portuguese	67	8,689	158	23,318	195	22,534	127	18,292	121	20,882
Sardinian									38	9,690
Tuscan									5	1,949
Papal States	425	113,453	750	193,983	352	96,601	281	78,440	6	1,072
Sicilian									35	7,812
Austrian									80	26,392
Greek	120	31,727	216	54,804	26	7,810	70	19,228	60	16,301
Turkish									1	306
United States	1,015	863,660	1,097	901,575	1,336	1,179,044	1,277	1,216,451	1,447	1,378,631
Mexican									1	194
New Grenada									1	373
Venezuelan									1	387
Brazilian									3	1,312
Uruguay	7	2,989	14	4,351	17	5,928	10	4,522	3	673
Buenos Ayrean									2	406
Chilian									4	1,468
Peruvian									6	2,254
Equador									1	249
Total Foreign	12,320	2,462,354	17,071	3,284,343	14,872	3,109,756	12,085	2,844,386	12,344	3,155,402
TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN	29,884	6,730,169	35,303	7,797,550	32,528	7,899,742	28,276	7,018,468	30,605	8,241,664

No. 25.—*Continued.*

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) of EACH NATION, ENTERED and CLEARED, with CARGOES only, from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Continued.*

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	CLEARED.									
BRITISH.										
United Kingdom, and its Dependencies	18,702	4,459,321	18,259	4,551,498	18,414	4,683,654	20,816	5,036,926	23,970	5,883,861
FOREIGN.										
Russian	267	75,905	292	72,788	65	17,100	—	—	98	21,175
Swedish	530	79,554	767	116,672	787	115,750	612	101,302	652	125,726
Norwegian	867	123,255	1,114	154,969	1,304	191,930	1,589	292,246	1,795	339,400
Danish	2,215	186,081	2,670	232,027	2,676	234,578	2,639	246,040	2,706	258,543
Prussian	1,094	228,424	1,361	269,049	1,379	290,524	1,308	287,844	1,395	326,163
Mecklenburg									393	86,011
Hanoverian									1,519	125,400
Oldenburg									290	32,738
Hamburg	2,490	288,121	2,456	295,879	2,611	312,957	2,578	341,917	506	122,381
Bremen									141	37,688
Lubeck									28	4,190
Dutch	1,374	205,741	1,585	291,578	1,634	249,345	1,573	243,396	1,535	230,699
Belgian	264	47,905	274	54,576	296	59,990	280	57,642	315	76,206
French	2,309	195,579	3,456	335,360	4,123	391,460	3,431	304,653	3,682	361,879
Spanish	174	27,372	327	52,134	364	58,038	258	46,799	268	50,363
Portuguese	48	6,221	135	20,709	147	21,858	110	16,293	154	26,839
Sardinian									73	23,900
Tuscan									6	2,808
Papal States	383	102,222	518	131,569	586	164,955	397	111,428	6	1,060
Sicilian									64	14,234
Austrian									106	34,044
Greek	80	21,872	154	41,113	39	11,514	80	22,547	82	22,671
Turkish									4	2,515
United States	940	821,844	1,142	962,337	1,204	1,057,767	1,301	1,234,547	1,541	1,441,664
Mexican									—	—
New Granada									—	—
Venezuelan									—	—
Brazilian									5	2,115
Uruguay									3	777
Buenos Ayres	8	3,164	7	1,353	18	9,116	11	5,083	4	1,041
Chilian									6	2,712
Peruvian									3	1,357
Ecuador									2	890
Other Countries									1	284
Total Foreign	13,043	2,413,260	16,258	3,032,113	17,233	3,186,882	16,167	3,311,738	17,383	3,777,473
TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN	31,745	6,872,581	34,517	7,583,611	35,647	7,870,536	36,983	8,348,664	41,353	9,661,334

No. 26.

TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) ENTERED and CLEARED at the PRINCIPAL and OTHER PORTS in ENGLAND and WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

PORTS.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	ENTERED.									
IN ENGLAND AND WALES.										
London	9,986	2,160,157	11,763	2,594,113	10,943	2,667,823	9,770	2,426,586	9,922	2,645,283
Liverpool	4,186	1,847,629	4,457	2,005,931	4,493	2,190,404	4,197	2,074,168	4,405	2,487,855
Hull	2,307	461,732	2,860	554,853	2,789	504,348	2,085	414,839	3,097	666,388
Bristol	631	134,739	778	174,854	649	162,538	567	130,034	682	173,806
Newcastle	2,821	389,210	2,625	367,433	3,048	441,193	3,836	595,890	3,992	643,072
Southampton	871	217,918	912	252,176	873	262,276	839	216,040	878	239,848
Other Ports	11,414	1,610,969	12,661	1,800,414	13,242	1,900,739	14,249	2,142,693	16,398	2,533,751
Total	32,216	6,822,354	36,056	7,749,774	36,037	8,129,321	35,543	7,994,250	39,374	9,390,003
IN SCOTLAND.										
Leith	870	109,962	1,231	147,552	1,086	135,586	1,200	157,290	1,211	170,474
Glasgow	430	105,064	593	138,782	544	125,482	412	99,994	569	147,178
Greenock	280	100,274	319	108,674	377	144,152	266	98,149	286	127,498
Other Ports	2,030	281,856	2,321	325,229	2,046	297,720	2,171	312,645	2,413	348,043
Total	3,610	597,156	4,464	720,237	4,053	702,940	4,049	668,078	4,449	793,193
IN IRELAND.*										
Dublin	404	79,206	416	81,472	337	71,602	297	52,964	324	73,560
Cork	417	92,001	439	95,468	461	87,323	360	70,831	428	93,033
Belfast	347	67,655	446	81,649	214	53,837	204	41,516	252	60,392
Other Ports	1,057	229,075	1,055	214,506	489	116,343	527	123,600	573	142,953
Total	2,225	467,937	2,356	473,095	1,501	329,105	1,388	288,911	1,577	369,938
TOTAL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM	38,051	7,887,447	42,876	8,943,106	41,591	9,161,366	40,980	8,951,239	45,400	10,553,134
	CLEARED.									
IN ENGLAND AND WALES.										
London	7,017	1,643,860	8,761	2,007,092	8,174	2,127,419	7,480	1,948,699	7,383	2,116,570
Liverpool	4,745	1,938,968	4,977	2,149,282	4,551	2,161,265	4,483	2,223,044	4,823	2,609,451
Hull	1,708	362,453	2,061	408,002	1,884	374,859	1,629	358,340	2,432	540,848
Bristol	263	80,477	350	108,369	296	101,273	219	68,227	306	89,045
Newcastle	5,660	918,664	5,466	881,534	6,671	1,122,126	6,488	1,150,953	7,153	1,332,467
Southampton	866	225,724	880	254,357	861	279,658	835	260,282	879	284,904
Other Ports	13,716	2,056,203	15,510	2,369,173	15,543	2,327,072	15,961	2,571,390	17,843	2,957,680
Total	33,975	7,226,349	38,005	8,177,809	37,980	8,493,672	37,095	8,580,935	40,819	9,930,965
IN SCOTLAND.										
Leith	349	58,913	457	71,888	393	71,545	407	68,862	453	88,423
Glasgow	818	215,216	1,054	283,702	914	246,519	869	218,839	950	255,053
Greenock	144	52,470	200	68,280	179	71,572	161	69,805	164	79,172
Other Ports	2,748	365,427	3,508	481,950	3,202	417,137	3,587	483,339	3,954	542,699
Total	4,059	692,026	5,219	905,820	4,688	806,773	5,024	840,845	5,521	965,347
IN IRELAND.*										
Dublin	239	53,386	271	61,763	148	44,793	104	24,203	169	34,974
Cork	279	65,638	338	79,687	325	62,671	118	21,800	139	25,934
Belfast	248	55,009	323	67,724	128	33,988	70	13,512	86	22,807
Other Ports	561	150,294	623	154,301	225	65,824	186	56,936	185	55,888
Total	1,327	324,327	1,555	363,475	826	207,276	478	116,451	519	139,603
TOTAL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM	39,361	8,242,702	44,779	9,447,104	43,494	9,507,721	42,597	9,538,231	46,859	11,035,915

* Only the Shipping in the *direct* Trade between Irish and Foreign Ports is included.

No. 27.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

IN THE YEAR

1856.

Note.—The Quantities *Entered for Home Consumption* can only be given for Articles Charged with Duty.

"British East Indies," throughout this Account, includes the British Territories in Continental India, Singapore, and Ceylon.

"Turkey Proper," throughout this Account, denotes the Turkish Dominions, exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

GENERAL IMPORTS. YEAR 1856.

No. 27.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Alkali and Barilla	Spain	178	–	178	–	1,688			
	—— Canary Islands	18	156	174	–	1,656			
	Two Sicilies	466	–	466	–	4,426	9 10 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Peru	238	–	238	–	2,263			
	Other Parts	3	1	4	–	34			
		903	157	1,060		10,067			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Aloes	British Possessions in South Africa	395,624	68,446	464,070	–	9,806	2 7 4		
	British East Indies	43,346	–	43,346	–	1,790	4 12 6		
	Australia	9,659	–	9,659	–	399		– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	British West India Islands	18,538	–	18,538	–	828	5 0 0		
	British Guiana	4,276	–	4,276	–	190			
	Other Parts	2,441	–	2,441	–	54	2 10 0		
		473,884	68,446	542,330		13,067			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£			
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	Denmark	17,094	–	17,094	–	299,145	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	4,154	2,207	6,361	–	111,318			
	Holland	17,633	2,032	19,665	–	344,138			
	France	1,431	56	1,487	–	26,023	17 10 0		
	Portugal	3,922	–	3,922	–	68,635			
	Spain	2,968	94	3,062	–	53,585			
	Other Parts	16	412	428	–	7,488			
		47,218	4,801	52,019		910,332			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Cows	Denmark	985	–	985	–	14,529			
	Hanse Towns	690	–	690	–	10,178			
	Holland	6,791	1,212	8,003	–	118,044	14 15 0		
	France	142	8	150	–	2,213			
	Other Parts	14	1	15	–	220			
		8,622	1,221	9,843		145,184			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Calves	Holland	16,102	632	16,734	–	75,303			
	Belgium	939	3,110	4,049	–	18,221	4 10 0		
	France	634	9	643	–	2,893			
	Other Parts	14	4	18	–	80			
		17,689	3,755	21,444		96,497			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Horses	Iceland, and Faroe Islands	196	–	196	–	4,900			
	Hanse Towns	358	13	371	–	9,275			
	Holland	158	7	165	–	4,125	25 0 0		
	Belgium	814	354	1,168	–	29,200			
	France	936	–	936	–	23,400			
	Other Parts	137	6	143	–	3,575			
		2,599	380	2,979		74,475			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Sheep. Each. £ s. d. / Lambs. Each. £ s. d.		
Sheep and Lambs	Denmark	10,328	–	10,328	–	18,163			
	Hanse Towns	16,367	212	16,579	–	30,666	1 17 0 / 1 4 0		
	Holland	106,847	9,996	116,843	–	210,986			
	Other Parts	1,308	1	1,309	–	2,388			
		134,850	10,209	145,059		262,203			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Animals (Cont^{d}):									
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Swine and Hogs	Hanse Towns	554	314	868	–	1,302	1 10 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1846.
	Holland	7,729	1,248	8,977	–	13,466			
	Other Parts	62	9	71	–	106			
		8,345	1,571	9,916		14,874			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Annatto, Roll and Flag	France	2,400	149	2,549	–	12,745	5 0 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	United States	–	966	966	–	4,621	4 15 8		
	Brazil	1,291	15	1,306	–	5,180	3 19 4		
	British Guiana	118	–	118	–	647	5 9 8		
	Other Parts	51	–	51	–	143	2 16 0		
		3,860	1,130	4,990		23,336			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Argol	France	4,469	333	4,802	–	15,486	3 4 6	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Portugal	3,087	206	3,293	–	6,874	2 1 9		
	Sardinia	584	–	584	–	2,044	3 10 0		
	Tuscany	5,270	1,184	6,454	–	22,589			
	Two Sicilies	1,824	522	2,346	–	8,211			
	British Possessions in South Africa	302	155	457	–	1,691	3 14 0		
	Other Parts	849	90	939	–	2,991	2 10 0 to 3 14 0		
		16,385	2,490	18,875		59,886			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		£	
Arrowroot	Turkey Proper	545	239	784	834	1,234	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	16	All Kinds, 4½d. per Cwt. – 4th June 1853.
	Philippine Islands	270	13	283	256	445		5	
	Sierra Leone	361	8	369	344	582	1 11 6	6	
	British Possessions in South Africa	371	–	371	265	585		5	
	British East Indies	535	48	583	423	918		8	
	British North America	516	–	516	535	1,401	2 14 3	10	
	British West India Islands, viz.								
	Bermudas	10	–	10	10	70	7 3 6	–	
	Other Islands	12,815	5	12,820	11,348	34,775	2 14 3	213	
	Other Parts	425	1	426	457	631	1 5 8 to 2 14 3	9	
		15,848	314	16,162	14,472	40,641		272	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	Russia	3,069	602	3,671	–	7,648	2 1 8	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Tuscany	1,814	410	2,224	–	4,633			
	United States	3,811	7,862	11,673	–	25,827	2 4 3		
	British North America	86,516	730	87,246	–	193,032			
	Other Parts	709	418	1,127	–	2,348	2 1 8 and 2 4 3		
		95,919	10,022	105,941		233,488			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Asphaltum, or Bitumen Judaicum	France	1,701	872	2,573	–	29,848	11 12 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	81	53	134	–	1,730	10 0 0 to 85 0 0		
		1,782	925	2,707		31,578			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Bacon and Hams: Bacon	Denmark	1,980	161	2,141	–	7,547	3 10 6	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1853.
	Hanse Towns	35,870	8,040	43,910	–	154,782			
	United States	25,196	277,091	302,587	–	832,114	2 15 0		
	British North America	732	–	732	–	2,013			
	Other Parts	1,457	3	1,460	–	4,089	3 10 6		
		65,235	285,295	350,530		1,000,545			

Hams. *See* p. 48.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Bacon and Hams (Contd.)	Hanover	502	127	629	–	2,186			
	Oldenburg	578	–	578	–	2,009	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	4,047	244	4,291	–	14,911			
Hams	Holland	1,790	187	1,977	–	6,870	3 9 6	– –	Free 1st June 1853.
	Spain	241	10	251	–	872			
	United States	4,538	9,219	13,757	–	47,806			
	British North America	325	–	325	–	1,129			
	Other Parts	385	70	455	–	1,580			
		12,406	9,857	22,263		77,363			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Balsam, Peru	Central America	34,628	4,915	39,543	–	10,215	0 5 2	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
	Honduras, British Settlements	504	–	504	–	130			
		35,132	4,915	40,047		10,345			
Barilla.	*See* Alkali.								
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
	Norway	251	2,468	2,719	–	680	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	1,163	2,046	3,209	–	802			
	Holland	43,569	31,419	74,988	–	18,747	0 5 0		
	Belgium	81,568	66,143	147,711	–	36,928			
	France	4,593	–	4,593	–	1,148			
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	Tuscany	12,903	8,266	21,169	–	6,880			
	Two Sicilies	2,250	–	2,250	–	731	0 6 6		
	Morocco	24,373	–	24,373	–	8,835	0 7 3		
	United States	4,950	52,643	57,593	–	35,996	0 12 6		
	Australia	14,553	291	14,844	–	7,792	0 10 6		
	Other Parts	719	–	719	–	224	0 5 0 to 0 12 6	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
		190,892	163,276	354,168		118,763			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
	Hanse Towns	101	1,269	1,370	–	15,484	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	United States	376	4,844	5,220	–	58,988			
,, Peruvian	New Granada	12,867	1,941	14,808	–	167,335	11 6 0		
	Peru	5,159	71	5,230	–	59,099			
	Other Parts	774	196	970	–	10,955			
		19,277	8,321	27,598		311,861			
		Bundles.	Bundles.	Bundles.		£			
	Hanse Towns	24,754	6,937	31,691	–	3,169	Per Bundle. £ s. d.		
	Holland	62,529	3,882	66,411	–	6,641			
Basket Rods: Peeled	Belgium	13,798	2,785	16,583	–	1,658	0 2 0		
	France	7,701	–	7,701	–	770			
	Other Parts	717	–	717	–	71			
		109,499	13,604	123,103		12,309		– –	Free 19th March 1845.
		Bundles.	Bundles.	Bundles.		£			
	Hanse Towns	8,023	485	8,508	–	426	Per Bundle. £ s. d.		
,, Unpeeled	Holland	129,151	9,694	138,845	–	6,942			
	Belgium	3,609	2,724	6,333	–	317	0 1 0		
	France	3,456	4	3,460	–	173			
		144,239	12,907	157,146		7,858			
		Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	£	Per Cubic Foot £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	13,510	1,110	14,620	14,726	3,168		245	
	Holland	1,911	120	2,031	1,759	440		29	
Baskets	France	152,434	406	152,840	152,777	33,115	0 4 4	2,546	Of all kinds, 4d. per Cubic Foot – From 8th Aug. 1854.
	Portugal	2,684	–	2,684	6,068	582		101	
	Other Parts	1,051	220	1,271	1,400	275		25	
		171,590	1,856	173,446	176,730	37,580		2,946	

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		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
Beads and Bugles of Glass	Denmark	8,665	224	8,889	–	1,111	Per Lb. £ s. d.	– –	Free – – – 4th June 1853.
	Hanse Towns	471,432	70,148	541,580	–	67,697	0 2 6		
	Holland	25,875	11,571	37,446	–	4,681			
	Belgium	25,312	392	25,704	–	3,213			
	France	6,823	12	6,835	–	854			
	Sardinia	18,949	–	18,949	–	947			
	Tuscany	–	10,432	10,432	–	522	0 1 0		
	Austrian Italy	1,231,300	262,152	1,493,452	–	74,673			
	Other Parts	14,306	–	14,306	–	1,564	0 1 0 and 0 2 6		
		1,802,662	354,931	2,157,593		155,262			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Beef, Salted	Russia	984	85	1,069	–	2,191	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1846.
	Denmark	2,391	1,749	4,140	–	8,487			
	Hanse Towns	8,308	6,392	14,700	–	30,135	2 1 0		
	France	1,539	26	1,565	–	3,208			
	Spain	989	1,382	2,371	–	4,861			
	United States	17,088	141,349	158,437	–	297,069	1 17 6		
	British North America	3,058	47	3,105	–	5,822			
	Other Parts	1,992	337	2,329	–	4,477	1 17 6 and 2 1 0		
		36,349	151,367	187,716		356,250			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
" Fresh or slightly Salted	Hanse Towns	59	17	76	–	156	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	United States	40	1	41	–	84	2 1 0		
	Other Parts	3	2	5	–	10			
		102	20	122		250			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Berries, Yellow	Turkey Proper	6,142	609	6,751	–	16,540	2 9 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	17	–	17	–	38	1 15 0 and 2 9 0		
		6,159	609	6,768		16,578			
Black Lead.	*See* Lead.								
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
Bones of Animals and Fish, (except Whalefins)	Russia	2,866	10,517	13,383	–	68,588	Per Ton. £ s. d.	– –	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Norway	12	866	878	–	4,500			
	Denmark	168	2,468	2,636	–	13,509			
	Prussia	228	598	826	–	4,233			
	Hanover	8	543	551	–	2,824			
	Hanse Towns	2,397	1,676	4,073	–	20,874			
	Holland	1,637	2,816	4,453	–	22,822			
	France	857	24	881	–	4,515			
	Spain	387	390	777	–	3,982			
	Tuscany	564	223	787	–	4,033	5 2 6		
	Two Sicilies	901	–	901	–	4,618			
	Austrian Italy	491	1,477	1,968	–	10,086			
	Turkey Proper	752	105	857	–	4,392			
	United States	–	589	589	–	3,019			
	Brazil	6,510	1,302	7,812	–	40,036			
	Uruguay	9,359	6,098	15,457	–	79,217			
	Buenos Ayres	6,111	3,825	9,936	–	50,922			
	Australia	782	55	837	–	4,289			
	Other Parts	2,043	1,304	3,347	–	17,154			
		36,073	34,876	70,949		363,613			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Books: Of Editions printed prior to 1801	Hanse Towns	82	18	100	–	1,123	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1853.
	Holland	113	12	125	–	1,396			
	Belgium	31	1	32	–	361			
	France	183	5	188	–	2,107	11 4 0		
	Spain	11	44	55	–	611			
	Tuscany	35	1	36	–	399			
	Other Parts	22	28	50	–	568			
		477	109	586		6,565			

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Books (Cont[d]): -		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		£	
" Of Editions printed in or since 1801 -	Hanover - - -	8	73	81	82	909	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 11 4 0	123	In all Languages, 1l. 10s. per Cwt. - - 11th June 1853.
	Hanse Towns - - -	255	34	289	270	3,238		405	
	Holland - - -	235	65	300	197	3,357		295	
	Belgium - - -	104	35	139	99	1,559		148	
	France - - -	124	4	128	100	1,434		150	
	Tuscany - - -	88	17	105	98	1,174		147	
	United States - -	350	359	709	730	7,946		1,065	
	Other Parts - -	159	24	183	159	2,048		231	
		1,323	611	1,934	1,735	21,665		2,564	
" Admitted under Treaties of International Copyright		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 11 4 0	£	Without distinction of origin, 15s. per Cwt. - 11th June 1853.
	Hanover - - -	20	238	258	258	2,888		193	
	Hanse Towns - -	682	55	737	738	8,257		554	
	Belgium - - -	159	18	177	175	1,984		136	
	France - - -	1,826	84	1,910	1,879	21,394		1,408	
	Other Parts - -	29	-	29	28	320		22	
		2,716	395	3,111	3,078	34,843		2,313	
" Of and from any British Possession		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 11 4 0	£	15s. per Cwt. - - 11th June 1853.
	Egypt - - -	37	-	37	37	418		28	
	British East Indies - -	116	1	117	174	1,315		130	
	Other Parts - -	26	-	26	25	282		19	
		179	1	180	236	2,015		177	
Boracic Acid -		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 4 8 0	- -	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	Sardinia - - -	313	-	313	-	1,377			
	Tuscany - - -	20,596	4,464	25,060	-	110,264			
	Peru - - -	1,453	-	1,453	-	6,394			
	Other Parts - - -	1	-	1	-	4			
		22,363	4,464	26,827		118,039			
Borax, Refined -		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	-	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 3 3 6	- -	Free - 19th March 1845.
	Peru - - -	743	-	743	-	2,360			
	British East Indies - -	3,447	326	3,773	-	11,978			
	Other Parts - -	135	-	135	-	430			
		4,325	326	4,651		14,768			
" or Tincal Unrefined		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	-	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 2 9 6		
	Peru - - -	1,163	-	1,163	-	2,877			
	British East Indies - -	11,519	945	12,464	-	30,848			
	Other Parts - - -	357	-	357	-	887			
		13,039	945	13,984		34,612			
Brimstone, Unrefined		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	-	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 0 5 4	- -	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	France - - -	3,340	-	3,340	-	891			
	Portugal - - -	8,638	-	8,638	-	2,303			
	Sardinia - - -	3,026	7,200	10,226	-	2,727			
	Papal States - -	820	1,100	1,920	-	512			
	Two Sicilies - - -	1,285,323	81,131	1,366,454	-	364,388			
	Austrian Italy - -	3,488	3,602	7,090	-	1,891			
	Malta - - - -	1,881	-	1,881	-	501			
	Australia - - -	1,300	-	1,300	-	347			
	Other Parts - -	603	-	603	-	161			
		1,308,419	93,033	1,401,452		373,721			
" Refined -		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	-	£	Per Cwt. In Rolls s. d. 8 0 In Flour s. d. 10 0		
	Belgium - - -	3,448	96	3,544	-	1,453			
	Two Sicilies - - -	4,263	-	4,263	-	2,131			
	Austrian Italy - - -	1,347	-	1,347	-	539			
	Other Parts - - -	1	-	1	-	1			
		9,059	96	9,155		4,124			
Bristles, Rough and in the Tufts, and not in any way sorted		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	-	£	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 2 3	- -	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	Russia - - -	48,754	12,072	60,826	-	6,843			
	Prussia - - -	67,860	3,803	71,663	-	8,062			
	United States - -	500	48,603	49,103	-	5,521			
	Other Parts - -	10,465	1,871	12,336	-	1,388			
		127,579	66,349	193,928		21,817			

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Bristles (Cont^d):		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
„ Sorted or arranged in Colours	Russia	1,557,294	74,248	1,631,542	–	203,943	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Denmark	184,306	–	184,306	–	23,038			
	Prussia	57,569	294,235	351,804	–	43,976			
	Hanse Towns	359,167	45,197	404,364	–	50,546	0 2 6	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Belgium	20,734	22,853	43,587	–	5,448			
	France	55,264	1,451	56,715	–	7,089			
	Other Parts	2,767	7,825	10,592	–	1,324			
		2,237,101	445,809	2,682,910		335,364			
Bulls.	*See* Animals.								
Butter	Russia	Cwts. 7,955	Cwts. 392	Cwts. 8,347	Cwts. 807	£ 39,440	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 4 14 6	£ 202	
	Denmark	5,923	7,070	12,993	12,405	61,390		3,101	
	Hanover	5,237	6,874	12,111	11,507	55,560	4 11 9	2,877	
	Hanse Towns	84,276	4,652	88,928	87,227	500,219	5 12 6	21,807	
	Holland	264,975	13,651	278,626	276,111	1,444,214	5 3 8	69,028	
	Belgium	60,918	1,982	62,900	63,204	326,031		15,801	Of British Possessions, 2s 6d. per Cwt. – 4th June 1853.
	France	28,129	4,255	32,384	32,096	137,630	4 5 0	8,024	Not of ditto, 5s. per Cwt.
	United States	550	1,455	2,005	882	7,269	3 12 6	221	
	Channel Islands	12,211	3	12,214	12,154	51,908	4 5 0	3,039	
	British North America	1,199	–	1,199	1,122	4,346	3 12 6	142	
	Other Parts	1,245	440	1,685	863	7,175	4 5 0 to 4 14 6	216	
		472,618	40,774	513,392	498,378	2,635,182		124,458	
Candles, Stearine	Russia	Cwts. 315	Cwts. –	Cwts. 315	Cwts. 2	£ 1,771	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 5 12 6	£ –	
	Denmark	106	–	106	–	595		–	
	Holland	147	55	202	41	1,136		7	3s. 6d. per Cwt. – 4th June 1853.
	Belgium	88	85	173	27	975		5	
	France	70	14	84	15	471		3	
	Other Parts	11	4	15	13	88		2	
		737	158	895	98	5,036		17	
Canes, Rattans, not ground	Hanse Towns	Number. 2,100	Number. 270,350	Number. 272,150	–	£ 545	Per 100. £ s. d. 0 4 0	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Holland	2,440,177	1,350,228	3,790,405	–	7,581			
	Java	127,017	–	127,017	–	254			
	British East Indies	2,946,773	641,996	3,588,769	–	7,177			
	Other Parts	61,061	1,000	62,061	–	124			
		5,577,128	2,263,574	7,840,702		15,681			
„ Reed, and Canes or Sticks unenumerated	Hanse Towns	Number. 124,768	Number. 15,950	Number. 140,718	–	£ 1,467	Reed Canes. Each. s. d.	Other Sorts. Each. £ s. d.	
	Spain	102,850	120	102,970	–	429			
	Philippine Islands	177,771	–	177,771	–	1,852			
	China	133,235	23,939	157,174	–	1,637	0 1 0	0 2½	
	British East Indies	1,001,978	21,500	1,023,478	–	9,190			
	Other Parts	60,649	42,434	103,083	–	530			
		1,601,251	103,943	1,705,194		15,105			
Caoutchouc	Hanse Towns	Cwts. 257	Cwts. 130	Cwts. 387	–	£ 1,264	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 3 5 4	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Holland	465	–	465	–	1,519			
	Western Coast of Africa (not particularly designated)	306	–	306	–	500	1 12 8		
	United States	40	352	392	–	2,744	7 0 0		
	Brazil	14,292	3,976	18,268	–	127,876			
	British East Indies	8,093	549	8,642	–	28,231	3 5 4		
	Other Parts	153	152	305	–	1,287	3 5 4 and 7 0 0		
		23,606	5,159	28,765		163,421			
„ Manufactures of	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 7,726	Lbs. 2,105	Lbs. 9,831	Lbs. 3,268	£ 1,175	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 3 0	£ 31	
	France	352,403	31	352,434	312,270	52,865		5,205	
	United States	112,944	209,738	322,682	337,119	18,868		3,941	[illegible] – 19th March 1845.
	British North America	157,680	22,610	180,290	68,905	27,044		1,448	
	Other Parts	5,881	494	6,375	4,417	956		74	
		636,604	234,978	871,582	725,979	130,738		12,102	
Cassia Lignea.	*See* Spices.								

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Cheese	Hanse Towns	587	13	600	576	1,620	2 14 0	72	Of British Possessions, 1s. 6d. per Cwt. — 4th June 1853. Not of British Possessions, 2s. 6d. per Cwt.
	Holland	286,125	51,422	337,547	326,479	911,378		40,801	
	France	1,092	10	1,102	855	2,975		107	
	Sardinia	313	94	437	434	1,595	3 13 0	54	
	Tuscany	34	65	99	129	361		16	
	United States	19,830	46,398	66,228	67,500	175,502	2 13 0	8,438	
	British North America	90	—	90	90	244	2 14 0	7	
	Other Parts	116	104	220	201	605	2 14 0 and 3 13 0	35	
		308,217	98,106	406,323	396,264	1,094,280		49,530	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Chickory, Raw or Kiln-dried	Hanover	226	2,526	2,752	—	1,445	0 10 6	—	Free — 10th October 1854.
	Hanse Towns	3,388	3,566	6,954	—	3,651			
	Holland	25,215	10,943	36,158	—	18,983			
	Belgium	20,849	15,004	35,853	—	18,822			
	Other Parts	4	—	4	—	2			
		49,682	32,039	81,721		42,903			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
China or Porcelain Ware, plain, painted, gilt, and ornamented	Denmark	72	1	73	68	727	10 0 0	34	10s. per Cwt. — 4th June 1853.
	Hanse Towns	1,220	185	1,405	1,401	14,047		701	
	Holland	95	82	177	175	1,769		88	
	Belgium	123	5	128	131	1,281		65	
	France	3,738	41	3,779	3,656	37,790		1,829	
	China	218	82	300	287	3,000		143	
	British East Indies	65	2	67	78	668		39	
	Other Parts	68	7	75	73	763		37	
		5,599	405	6,004	5,869	60,045		2,936	
							Not exceeding the Value of: 5s. 0d. each. / 5s. 0d. to 12s. 6d. each.		
Clocks: Not exceeding the Value of 12s. 6d. each	Holland	Number. 58,965	Number. 9,875	Number. 68,840	Number. 68,773	£ 16,126	s. d. / s. d. 4 6 / 10 3	£ 1,183	Not exceeding the value of 5s. each, 4s. per Dozen — Exceeding the value of 5s. and not exceeding the value of 12s. 6d. each, 8s. per Dozen — 4th June 1853.
	Belgium	1,797	2,451	4,248	4,248	1,002		73	
	France	63,922	39	63,961	63,050	21,198		1,431	
	United States	3,880	82,333	86,213	85,869	39,162		2,530	
	Other Parts	1,549	159	1,708	1,536	468		30	
		130,113	94,857	224,970	223,476	77,956		5,247	
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£	Each. £ s. d.	£	
Exceeding the Value of 12s. 6d. each	Holland	662	59	721	601	1,702	2 0 0	69	Exceeding the value of 12s. 6d. and not exceeding the value of 3l. each, 2s. each — Exceeding the value of 3l. and not exceeding the value of 10l. each, 4s. — Exceeding the value of 10l. each, 10s. — 4th June 1853.
	France	18,144	91	18,235	17,954	58,532		2,543	
	United States	85	658	743	988	817	1 1 0	100	
	Other Parts	431	150	581	561	1,802	2 0 0	77	
		19,322	958	20,280	20,104	62,853		2,789	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Cochineal	Holland	487	19	506	—	10,752	21 5 0		Free — 19th March 1845.
	France	421	—	421	—	8,941			
	Canary Islands	6,384	48	6,432	—	139,577	21 14 0		
	Mexico	1,724	—	1,724	—	36,634			
	Central America	466	—	466	—	9,906	21 5 0		
	Peru	187	—	187	—	3,968			
	British West India Islands	134	—	134	—	2,857			
	Honduras, British Settlements	8,106	—	8,106	—	175,910	21 14 0		
	Other Parts	147	—	147	—	3,116	21 5 0 and 21 14 0		
		18,056	67	18,123		391,661			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Cocoa, in the nut	France	330,288	–	330,288	92,897	9,634	0 0 7	387	1d. per Lb. – 4th June 1853.
	St. Thomas	123	–	123	24,393	2	0 0 4½	102	
	United States	–	66,740	66,740	43,988	1,251	0 0 4½	183	
	Ecuador	1,209,661	553,081	1,762,742	102,584	39,478	0 0 5⅜	427	
	Brazil	306,678	43,130	349,808	112,061	6,559	0 0 4½	467	
	Chili	396,194	–	396,194	47	7,429			
	Australia	11,654	–	11,654	20,146	261	0 0 5⅜	84	
	British West India Islands	4,352,807	–	4,352,807	3,343,069	101,280	Grenada 5⅜d. Trinidad 5¼d. Other Islands 4½d.	13,929	
	Other Parts	73,092	27	73,119	23,539	1,984	4¼d. to 6⅝d.	99	
		6,680,497	662,978	7,343,475	3,762,724	167,878		15,678	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
„ Paste or Chocolate	Hanse Towns	2,142	19	2,161	345	81	0 0 9	3	2d. per Lb. – 4th June 1853.
	France	20,416	229	20,645	19,839	774		165	
	Spain	608	1,863	2,471	2,492	93		21	
	British West India Islands	4,697	39	4,736	1,522	285	Trinidad 0 1 3 Other Islands 0 0 9	13	
	Other Parts	3,651	343	3,994	2,910	150	0 0 9	24	
		31,514	2,493	34,007	27,138	1,383		226	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
„ Husks and Shells	France	4,152	385	4,537	4,673	1,198		467	2s. per Cwt. – 27th June 1853.
	Portugal	181	81	262	392	69		39	
	Spain	1,544	1,033	2,577	2,984	681		298	
	Other Parts	–	–	–	53	–	0 5 3⅜	6	
	Refuse of Cocoa originally delivered into the Victualling Stores	–	–	–	505	–		51	
		5,877	1,499	7,376	8,607	1,948		861	
Cocoa Nuts.	*See* Fruit, Nuts.								
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Coffee	Holland	829,501	146,621	976,122	612,312	21,392	2 9 0	10,206	Raw – 4d. per Lb., 21st April 1855. Kiln-dried roasted, or ground – 5d. per Lb., 21st April 1855.
	Portugal	10,632	28,516	39,148	114	1,371	3 18 6	2	
	Egypt	90,049	–	90,049	44,795	2,412	3 0 0	747	
	French Possessions in India	29,776	–	29,776	18,212	797		304	
	Java	265	–	265	19,103	3	1 2 6	318	
	Philippine Islands	12,458	2,524	14,982	2,392	150		40	
	China	158	11,924	12,082	14,213	252	2 6 9	237	
	Porto Rico	130	52	182	9,144	5	3 6 0	152	
	Hayti	376,985	295,834	672,819	251,673	14,518	2 8 4	4,195	
	United States	833	26,635	27,468	2,024	735		37	
	Central America	3,623,276	4,401	3,627,677	3,237,253	97,170	3 0 0	53,954	
	New Granada	14,133	–	14,133	14,962	379		219	
	Venezuela	49,295	254	49,549	495,534	1,299	2 18 9	8,257	
	Ecuador	–	14,149	14,149	7,979	338	2 13 6	133	
	Brazil	4,186,103	4,940,553	9,126,656	1,477,120	190,478	2 6 9	24,618	
	Chili	118,394	–	118,394	100,891	3,171	3 0 0	1,681	
	British Possessions in South Africa	15,048	34	15,082	6,611	529	3 18 6	110	
	Mauritius	378	–	378	1,003	10	3 0 0	17	
	British East Indies (exclusive of Ceylon)	4,983,693	37,621	5,021,314	3,607,436	148,571	3 11 8	60,127	
	Ceylon	34,439,592	529,425	34,969,017	23,144,893	952,281	3 1 0	385,745	
	British West India Islands	1,613,210	517,574	2,130,784	1,773,898	61,195	3 4 4	29,565	
	British Guiana	1,748	–	1,748	3,037	50		51	
	Other Parts	39,876	466	40,342	35,088	1,002	2 15 6	594	
	Withdrawn from Her Majesty's victualling yards, for Home Consumption	–	–	–	260,565	–	–	5,428	
		50,435,533	6,556,583	56,992,116	35,140,252	1,498,108		586,767	
	Deduct Exported on Drawback, over Entered, &c.				144,308	–	– Repaid –	2,250	
					34,995,944	–	– –	584,517	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Coir Rope, Twine, and Strands	Russia	884	–	884	–	994	1 2 6	– –	Free 4th June 1853.
	Hanse Towns	887	491	1,378	–	1,550			
	British East Indies	41,760	356	42,116	–	47,380			
	Other Parts	719	233	952	–	1,072			
		44,250	1,080	45,330		50,996			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Copper: Ore	France	787	120	907	–	3,448	3 16 0	– –	Free 4th June 1833.
	Portugal	80	571	651	–	6,021	9 5 0		
	Spain	2,792	2,894	5,686	–	52,594			
	Sardinia	189	251	440	–	5,851	13 6 0		
	Tuscany	792	2	794	–	8,464	10 13 0		
	Algeria	256	1,334	1,590	–	15,900	10 0 0		
	Cuba	19,836	–	19,836	–	297,543	15 0 0		
	United States	179	495	674	–	10,791	16 0 0		
	Chili	21,300	2,435	23,735	–	545,895	23 0 0		
	Bolivia	663	466	1,129	–	18,066	16 0 0		
	Peru	2,842	627	3,469	–	55,499			
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,447	110	2,557	–	63,929	25 0 0		
	Australia	7,799	408	8,207	–	237,970	New Zealand 14*l*. Other Parts 29*l*.		
	British North America	234	–	234	–	3,740	16 0 0		
	British West India Islands	492	–	492	–	7,866	16 0 0		
	Other Parts	995	282	1,277	–	23,176	8 0 0 to 25 0 0		
		61,683	9,995	71,678		1,356,753			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
„ Regulus	France	706	–	706	–	36,379	51 10 0	– –	Free 4th June 1833.
	Chili	9,301	191	9,492	–	488,864			
	Peru	501	–	501	–	25,786			
	Australia	227	–	227	–	11,714			
	Other Parts	27	172	199	–	10,187			
		10,762	363	11,125		572,930			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
„ Old	Sweden	20	10	30	–	2,879	95 0 0	– –	Free 4th June 1833.
	Denmark	18	18	36	–	3,421			
	Hanse Towns	340	39	379	–	36,038			
	Holland	237	105	342	–	32,498			
	Belgium	79	17	96	–	9,091			
	Portugal	19	–	19	–	1,805			
	United States	3	75	78	–	7,457			
	Australia	95	1	96	–	9,143			
	British West India Islands	41	–	41	–	3,924			
	Other Parts	107	20	127	–	11,948			
		959	285	1,244		118,204			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
„ Unwrought	Prussia	30	–	30	–	3,065	101 10 0	– –	Free 4th June 1833.
	Spain	122	65	187	–	19,021			
	Turkey Proper	93	–	93	–	9,465			
	Mexico	55	–	55	–	5,542			
	Chili	491	–	491	–	49,852			
	British East Indies	119	–	119	–	12,114			
	Australia	992	46	1,038	–	105,362			
	Other Parts	49	7	56	–	5,567			
		1,951	118	2,069		209,988			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
Copper (Cont^{d}):	Norway	109	67	176	–	21,603			
	Hanse Towns	56	12	68	–	8,330			
	Holland	–	67	67	–	8,207			
	Spain	69	61	130	–	15,913	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Sardinia	48	–	48	–	5,874			
„ Part wrought	Turkey Proper	50	–	50	–	6,149	122 10 0		
	Buenos Ayres	53	–	53	–	6,462			
	Chili	1,027	–	1,027	–	125,814			
	Peru	36	–	36	–	4,398			
	Australia	46	31	77	–	9,445			
	Other Parts	1	11	12	–	1,444			
		1,495	249	1,744		213,639			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
	France	5	20	25	–	2,839	Per Ton. £ s. d.	– –	Free – – – 4th June 1853.
	Spain	14	–	14	–	1,562			
„ in Plates and Copper Coin	Turkey Proper	85	–	85	–	9,821	115 0 0		
	China	28	–	28	–	3,223			
	Mexico	12	–	12	–	1,423			
	Australia	45	16	61	–	7,047			
	Other Parts	3	–	3	–	288			
		192	36	228		26,203			
		(Entered at Value.)							
		£	£	£		£			
„ Wire	Holland	9,005	430	9,435	–	9,435			
	Belgium	869	220	1,089	–	1,089	– –		
	Other Parts	609	4	613	–	613			
		10,483	654	11,137		11,137			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		£	
„ Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and Copper Plates engraved	Prussia	–	42	42	42	299	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	21	
	Hanse Towns	18	2	20	20	143		10	10s. per Cwt. – – 4th June 1853.
	Holland	19	3	22	8	155	7 1 6	4	
	France	800	2	802	820	5,671		410	
	Other Parts	29	5	34	35	243		18	
		866	54	920	925	6,511		463	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
	Russia	11,435	5,871	17,306	–	42,111			
	Denmark	520	3	523	–	1,273	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Prussia	40	365	405	–	986			
Cordage	Hanse Towns	382	18	400	–	973	2 8 8	– –	Free – – – 4th June 1853.
	Spain	595	–	595	–	1,448			
	Philippine Islands	1,978	–	1,978	–	4,813			
	Other Parts	643	138	781	–	1,900			
		15,593	6,395	21,988		53,504			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Portugal	3,305	277	3,582	–	114,624	32 0 0		
Cork	Spain	256	78	334	–	11,690	35 0 0	– –	Free – – 19th March 1845.
	Morocco	93	–	93	–	2,976	32 0 0		
	Other Parts	23	1	24	–	768			
		3,677	356	4,033		130,058			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
	France	301,236	25,659	326,895	266,516	28,603		6,663	
	Portugal	17,924	8,795	26,719	17,227	2,238		431	
Corks, ready made	Spain	15,322	17,090	32,412	19,243	2,844	0 1 9	484	1d. per Lb. – – 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	3,446	620	4,066	2,658	356		66	
See also Other Articles.		338,128	52,064	390,192	305,644	34,041		7,644	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	£	
Corn, Grain, and Meal:	Russia	473,457	286,002	759,459	765,746	2,316,349	3 1 0	38,288	
	Denmark	23,154	154,062	177,216	178,658	580,384	3 5 6	8,933	
	Prussia	91,875	130,806	222,681	223,673	812,787	3 13 0	11,184	
	Mecklenburgh Schwerin	6,395	56,230	62,625	62,858	237,974	3 16 0	3,143	
	Hanse Towns	111,776	25,550	137,326	138,128	501,239	3 13 0	6,907	
	Holland	14,984	13,145	28,129	28,148	94,232	3 7 0	1,407	
	Belgium	16,773	8,165	24,938	25,124	83,543		1,256	
	Spain	30,959	18,760	49,719	50,316	164,073	3 6 0	2,516	
	Papal States	18,903	29,071	47,974	48,069	153,516		2,403	
	Two Sicilies	19,534	2,066	21,600	21,715	69,120	3 4 0	1,086	
Corn and Grain:	Austrian Italy	48,323	38,311	86,634	89,158	277,228		4,458	
Wheat	Greece	63,031	35,103	98,134	98,923	262,508		4,946	
	Turkey Proper	97,414	15,411	112,825	114,180	301,806	2 13 6	5,709	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	7,948	116,723	124,671	125,474	333,494		6,274	
	Syria and Palestine	35,745	450	36,195	36,721	76,914	2 2 6	1,836	
	Egypt	428,480	106,123	534,603	538,853	1,136,033		26,943	
	United States	100,903	1,178,247	1,279,150	1,286,374	4,477,026	3 10 0	64,320	
	British East Indies	67,514	23,449	90,963	95,346	252,422	2 15 6	4,767	
	British North America	103,660	8,158	111,818	112,332	369,001	3 6 0	5,617	
	Other Parts	28,675	37,498	66,173	68,145	216,700	2 2 6 to 3 13 0	3,407	
		1,789,503	2,283,330	4,072,833	4,107,941	12,716,349		205,400	
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	£	
	Russia	36,510	15,215	51,725	52,368	85,346		2,618	
	Denmark	26,280	238,056	264,336	265,526	436,155		13,277	
	Prussia	48,688	25,199	73,887	73,910	121,913	1 13 0	3,696	
	Hanse Towns	113,806	41,217	155,023	155,512	255,788		7,776	
	Holland	13,867	4,989	18,856	19,079	31,112		954	
Barley	Turkey Proper	89,451	22,596	112,047	113,770	156,866		5,689	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2,992	8,143	11,135	11,143	15,589	1 8 0	557	
	Egypt	17,851	38	17,889	18,049	25,045		902	
	Other Parts	18,414	8,100	26,514	26,535	42,495	1 8 0 and 1 13 0	1,327	1s. per Quarter - 1st February 1849.
		367,859	363,553	731,412	735,892	1,170,309		36,796	
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	£	
	Russia	185,839	146,175	332,014	332,654	398,417		16,633	
	Sweden	76,138	124,003	200,141	200,914	240,169		10,046	
	Denmark	14,865	150,594	165,459	169,873	198,551		8,494	
	Prussia	9,522	13,703	23,225	23,687	27,870		1,184	
Oats	Hanover	7,957	117,633	125,590	127,059	150,709	1 4 0	6,353	
	Hanse Towns	27,157	10,027	37,184	37,932	44,621		1,897	
	Holland	137,370	73,227	210,597	211,341	252,716		10,567	
	Turkey Proper	13,662	3,100	16,762	16,936	20,114		847	
	Other Parts	8,798	27,078	35,876	36,394	43,050		1,820	
		481,308	665,540	1,146,848	1,156,790	1,376,217		57,841	
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	£	
	Russia	-	3,862	3,862	3,862	7,724		193	
	Prussia	9,034	8,455	17,489	17,533	34,979		877	
Rye	Hanse Towns	1,812	3	1,815	1,815	3,631	2 0 0	91	
	United States	2,440	210	2,650	2,650	5,300		132	
	Other Parts	1,298	867	2,165	2,164	4,328		108	
		14,584	13,397	27,981	28,024	55,962		1,401	
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	£	
	Denmark	688	20,427	21,115	21,352	44,869		1,068	
	Prussia	2,352	6,135	8,487	8,511	18,035		426	
	Hanse Towns	3,960	1,014	4,974	4,997	10,570		250	
	Holland	1,838	108	1,946	1,989	4,135		99	
Peas	Morocco	7,504	1,332	8,836	8,942	18,776	2 2 6	447	
	United States	126	5,456	5,582	5,728	11,862		286	
	British North America	33,401	521	33,922	34,149	72,084		1,707	
	Other Parts	747	473	1,220	1,222	2,593		62	
		50,616	35,466	86,082	86,890	182,924		4,345	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Corn, Grain, and Meal (Cont^{d}):									
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£		£	
Corn and Grain (Cont^{d}): Beans	Denmark	3,018	2,253	5,271	5,274	10,937	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	264	
	Prussia	2,374	3,777	6,151	6,163	12,763		308	
	Hanover	479	17,261	17,740	17,766	36,810		888	
	Oldenburg and Kniphausen	401	6,509	6,910	6,981	14,338	2 1 6	349	
	Hanse Towns	20,222	2,634	22,856	23,132	47,426		1,157	
	Holland	17,060	6,705	23,765	23,838	49,312		1,192	
	Austrian Italy	3,330	2,965	6,295	6,381	13,062		319	
	Egypt	190,938	53,545	244,483	245,726	397,285	1 12 6	12,286	
	Morocco	6,224	1,706	7,930	7,966	12,887		398	
	Other Parts	8,265	3,552	11,817	11,862	23,280	1 12 6 and 2 1 6	594	
		252,311	100,907	353,218	355,089	618,100		17,755	
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£		£	
Maize or Indian Corn	Russia	28,396	32,990	61,386	61,730	98,217	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	3,087	
	France	14,869	12,789	27,658	27,679	44,252		1,384	
	Azores	8,510	3,536	12,046	12,046	19,274		602	
	Austrian Italy	38,625	42,151	80,776	81,693	129,241	1 12 0	4,085	
	Greece	151,244	59,183	210,427	212,551	336,683		10,628	
	Turkey Proper	49,079	13,632	62,711	63,706	100,338		3,185	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	42,818	153,888	196,706	198,679	314,730		9,934	
	Morocco	48,187	13,070	61,257	62,016	85,760	1 8 0	3,101	
	United States	132,449	868,422	1,000,871	1,003,794	1,601,393		50,191	
	Ionian Islands	11,444	878	12,322	12,355	19,715	1 12 0	618	
	British North America	20,600	2,717	23,317	23,317	37,308		1,166	
	Other Parts	20,450	7,886	28,336	28,646	42,883	1 8 0 and 1 12 0	1,431	1s. per Quarter - 1st February 1849.
		566,671	1,211,142	1,777,813	1,788,212	2,829,794		89,412	
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	Buck Wheat. Per Qr. £ s. d. / Bere or Bigg. Per Qr. £ s. d.	£	
Buckwheat and Bere or Bigg	Sweden	—	642	642	650	674	1 9 6 / 1 1 0	32	
	Denmark	—	333	333	333	350		17	
	Other Parts	82	9	91	92	134		5	
		82	984	1,066	1,075	1,158		54	
Lentils.	*See* Seeds.								
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Wheat Meal and Flour	Russia	22,915	1,318	24,233	24,531	24,233	1 0 0	460	
	Hanse Towns	120,246	9,767	130,013	131,906	130,013		2,474	
	France	60,156	9,685	69,841	70,146	83,809	1 4 0	1,315	
	Spain	271,768	189,055	460,823	466,008	552,987		8,738	
	Tuscany	4,665	8,184	12,849	13,131	12,849		246	
	United States	249,223	2,643,294	2,892,517	2,929,125	2,892,517	1 0 0	54,923	
	Chili	36,525	—	36,525	36,546	36,525		685	
	British North America	294,314	9,801	304,115	305,446	304,115		5,728	
	Other Parts	32,288	6,896	39,184	40,014	40,680	1 0 0 and 1 4 0	750	
		1,092,100	2,878,000	3,970,100	4,016,853	4,077,728		75,319	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	4½d. per Cwt. - 1st February 1849.
Barley Meal	Holland	44	—	44	44	26	0 11 6	1	
	Turkey Proper	83	—	83	83	48		2	
	Other Parts	2	10	12	12	6		—	
		129	10	139	139	80		3	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Oatmeal	United States	—	127	127	127	83	0 13 0	2	
	British North America	5,203	—	5,203	5,212	3,381		98	
	Other Parts	69	13	82	82	53		2	
		5,272	140	5,412	5,421	3,517		102	

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Corn, Grain, and Meal (Cont^{d}):									
Corn and Grain (Cont^{d}):		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
„ Ryemeal -	Russia - - -	1,238	–	1,238	1,238	526		23	
	Hanse Towns - -	2,704	251	2,955	3,058	1,256		57	
	United States - -	40	3,192	3,232	3,232	1,373	0 8 6	61	
	Other Parts - - -	100	168	268	273	114		5	
		4,082	3,611	7,693	7,801	3,269		146	
							Pea Meal. / Bean Meal.		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. s. d. / Per Cwt. s. d.	£	
„ Pea and Bean Meal -	France - - -	30	–	30	30	20	13 6 / 10 4	1	
	Other Parts - - -	7	–	7	7	5		–	
		37	–	37	37	25		1	4½d. per Cwt. - 1st February 1849.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
„ Maise or Indian Meal - -	Turkey Proper - -	1,052	–	1,052	1,052	526		20	
	United States - - -	1,813	4,995	6,808	6,813	3,404	0 10 0	128	
	Other Parts - - -	19	1	20	20	10		–	
		2,884	4,996	7,880	7,885	3,940		148	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
„ Buck Wheat Meal -	Hanse Towns - -	13	13	26	26	12		1	
	Holland - - -	57	–	57	57	27	0 9 6	1	
	Other Parts - - -	9	14	23	23	11		–	
See also Other Articles.		79	27	106	106	50		2	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Cotton, Raw -	Sweden - - -	4,892	2,032	6,924	–	21,003	3 0 8		
	France - - -	11,540	7	11,547	–	35,026			
	Egypt - - - -	287,495	19,639	307,134	–	952,116	3 2 0		
	United States - -	2,168,343	4,796,300	6,964,643	–	21,126,084	3 0 8		
	Brazil - - - -	178,565	16,352	194,917	–	609,116	3 2 6		
	Chili - - - -	4,593	–	4,593	–	13,932	3 0 8		
	Peru - - - -	2,687	6,078	8,765	–	24,542	2 16 0		
	British Possessions in South Africa - - -	10,176	–	10,176	–	30,867	3 0 8	– –	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	British East Indies - -	1,565,375	46,202	1,611,577	–	3,572,329	2 4 4		
	Other Parts - - -	17,243	4,323	21,566	–	63,209	1 11 3 to 3 10 0		
		4,250,909	4,890,933	9,141,842		26,448,224			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Declared Value. £			
Cotton Yarn -	Hanse Towns - - -	2,001	13,143	15,144	–	655	–		
	Holland - - -	312,624	276,194	588,818	–	59,927	–		
	Belgium - - -	207,440	177,250	384,690	–	37,660	–		
	France - - - -	66,270	24,470	90,740	–	11,399	–		
	Portugal - - -	10,195	–	10,195	–	340	–	– –	Free - - 19th March 1845.
	Turkey Proper - -	9,560	–	9,560	–	973	–		
	Other Parts - - -	11,526	5,553	17,079	–	1,146	–		
		619,616	496,610	1,116,226		112,100			
Cotton Manufactures:—						Declared Value. £			
Calicoes and Muslins, White -	France - - - -	Pieces. 3,828	Pieces. –	Pieces. 3,828	–	1,370	–		
	British East Indies - -	13	–	13	–	9	–		
	Other Parts -	38	–	38	–	36	–		
		3,879	–	3,879		1,415			
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.		Declared Value. £			
„ Dyed or Coloured -	France - - -	8,162	–	8,162	–	3,280	–		
	French Possessions in India -	57,367	–	57,367	–	20,176	–		
	British East Indies - -	81,665	3,950	85,615	–	31,856	–		
	Other Parts - - -	164	–	164	–	255	–		
		147,358	3,950	151,308		55,567			

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Cotton Manufactures (Cont[d]):									
„ Nankeens, not Dyed or Coloured	China	Pieces. 2,512	Pieces. 100	Pieces. 2,612	–	Declared Value. £ 463	–		
	Other Parts	662	24	686	–	114	–		
		3,174	124	3,298		577			
„ Dyed or Coloured	China	Pieces. 11,010	Pieces. –	Pieces. 11,010	–	Declared Value. £ 1,303	–		
	British East Indies	1,200	5	1,205	–	176	–		
	Other Parts	6	–	6	–	10	–		
		12,216	5	12,221		1,489		– –	Free - - 19th March 1846.
„ Handkerchiefs, Dyed or Coloured	Hanse Towns	Pieces. 12,521	Pieces. –	Pieces. 12,521	–	Declared Value £ 4,774	–		
	France	1,908	–	1,908	–	493	–		
	Egypt	3,610	–	3,610	–	2,400	–		
	British East Indies	68,570	–	68,570	–	35,298	–		
	Other Parts	405	–	405	–	35	–		
		87,014	–	87,014		43,000			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
„ Not separately specified, not made up.	Hanse Towns	£ 22,675	£ 2,310	£ 24,985	–	£ 24,985	–		
	Holland	91,173	20,770	111,943	–	111,943	–		
	Belgium	17,346	5,733	23,079	–	23,079	–		
	France	236,874	274	237,148	–	237,148	–		
	Turkey Proper	1,970	–	1,970	–	1,970	–		
	United States	396	4,157	4,553	–	4,553	–		
	Other Parts	3,844	1,402	5,246	–	5,246	–		
		374,278	34,646	408,924		408,924			
„ Fringe	Denmark	Lbs. 2,043	Lbs. –	Lbs. 2,043	Lbs. 2,834	£ 409	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 4 0	£ 24	2d. per Lb. - - 11th June 1853.
	Hanse Towns	35,567	6,557	42,124	29,515	8,425		246	
	Belgium	2,868	128	2,996	2,274	599		19	
	Other Parts	390	973	1,363	390	273		3	
		40,868	7,658	48,526	35,013	9,706		292	
„ Gloves of Cotton or Thread	Denmark	Pairs. –	Pairs. 4,152	Pairs. 4,152	Pairs. –	£ 61	Per Pair. £ s. d. 0 0 3½	£ –	3d. per Dozen Pairs - 11th June 1853.
	Hanover	–	5,004	5,004	–	73		–	
	Hanse Towns	106,637	4,164	110,801	106,505	1,616		111	
	Belgium	43,734	4,745	48,479	45,532	707		47	
	Other Parts	417	984	1,401	414	20		1	
		150,788	19,049	169,837	152,451	2,477		159	
„ Stockings and Socks	Denmark	Pairs. 9,922	Pairs. 6,780	Pairs. 16,702	Pairs. 67,022	£ 437	Stockings. Per Pair £ s. d. 0 0 7	Socks. Per Pair £ s. d. 0 0 4	£ 140	Pairs - - 11th June 1853. Socks, 3d. ditto. - -
	Hanover	–	13,464	13,464	3,768	351			8	
	Hanse Towns	260,592	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,653			112	
	Belgium	25,145	8,313	33,758	8,323	693			14	
	France	4,078	180	4,258	2,188	81			3	
	Other Parts	655	300	955	467	23			–	
		400,692	51,398	452,090	338,201	11,210			637	

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		(Entered at Value.)							
Cotton Manufactures (Cont^{d}):		£	£	£	£	£		£	
„ Not separately specified, wholly or partially made up.	Hanse Towns	3,207	196	3,403	2,068	3,403	–	103	Ad Valorem 5*l.* per Cent. — 11th June 1853.
	Holland	964	1,078	2,042	539	2,042	–	27	
	Belgium	539	65	604	455	604	–	23	
	France	10,190	125	10,315	6,438	10,315	–	322	
	Other Parts	976	166	1,142	400	1,142	–	20	
		15,876	1,630	17,506	9,900	17,506		495	
	See also Embroidery and Needlework.								
„ Lace.	*See* Lace.								
„ Stays.	*See* Stays and Corsets.								
Cows and Calves.	*See* Animals.								
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Cream of Tartar	France	5,626	825	6,451	–	34,728		– –	Free — 19th March 1845.
	Portugal	2,764	1,865	4,629	–	24,919			
	Sardinia	2,601	198	2,799	–	15,068			
	Tuscany	1,182	267	1,449	–	7,800	5 7 8		
	Two Sicilies	8,443	1,419	9,862	–	53,090			
	Austrian Italy	1,762	895	2,657	–	14,304			
	Other Parts	383	398	781	–	4,205			
		22,761	5,867	28,628		154,114			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Cubebs	France	25,216	10,574	35,790	–	1,905		– –	Free — 19th March 1845.
	British East Indies	18,704	–	18,704	–	996	5 19 3		
	Other Parts	1,763	–	1,763	–	94			
		45,683	10,574	56,257		2,995			
Cubic Nitre.	*See* Nitre.								
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Divi-Divi	Curaçoa	518	184	702	–	7,549		– –	Free — 19th March 1845.
	New Granada	1,441	1,303	2,744	–	29,494	10 15 0		
	Venezuela	16	458	474	–	5,091			
	Other Parts	1	265	266	–	2,862			
		1,976	2,210	4,186		44,996			
Dye Woods.	*See* Wood.								
Eau de Cologne.	*See* Water, Cologne.								
		Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	£	Per Cubic Foot. £ s. d.	£	
Eggs	Belgium	37,196	4,230	41,426	41,628	19,677		1,388	
	France	76,711	437,060	513,771	514,123	244,041		17,148	Of British Possessions, 4*d.* per Cubic Foot — From 8th August 1854.
	Spain	20,626	4,279	24,905	25,003	11,830	0 9 6	833	Not of British Possessions, 8*d.* per Cubic Foot — From 8th August 1854.
	Channel Islands	3,644	–	3,644	3,679	1,731		123	
	Other Parts	2,254	153	2,407	2,245	1,143		74	
		140,431	445,722	586,153	586,978	278,422		19,566	
							Silk Net. Per Lb. £ s. d. / Cotton Net. Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Embroidery and Needlework:		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£		£	
Silk and Cotton Net, being Imitation Lace	Hanse Towns	84	89	173	166	652		70	
	Belgium	1,996	240	2,236	2,166	7,958	1 10 0 / 3 10 0	880	Silk Net, 10*s.* per Lb. — 11th June 1853.
	France	2,557	–	2,557	2,533	10,680		1,186	Cotton Net, 8*s.* per Lb. — 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	122	91	213	185	858		83	
		4,759	420	5,179	5,050	20,148		2,219	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
„ Curtains, embroidered on Muslin or Net	Holland	7,271	5,950	13,524	12,682	6,762		634	
	France	50,233	–	50,233	50,263	25,117	0 10 0	2,513	1*s.* per Lb. — 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	303	68	371	371	185		19	
		58,110	6,018	64,128	63,316	32,064		3,166	

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Embroidery and Needlework (Cont[d]):									
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£	£	£		£	
Embroidery on Silk, not being Silk Net	Hanse Towns	1,267	35	1,302	667	1,302	–	100	Of British Possessions, Ad Valorem, 5*l.* per Cent. / Not of ditto, 15*l.* per Cent. — 8th August 1854.
	France	840	8	848	847	848	–	123	
	China	262	–	262	242	262	–	35	
	British East Indies	217	21	238	223	238	–	33	
	Australia	174	5	179	169	179	–	25	
	Other Parts	168	–	168	72	168	–	11	
		342	66	408	397	408	–	60	
		3,270	135	3,405	2,587	3,405		387	
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£	£	£		£	
Embroidery not otherwise described	Hanse Towns	10,494	409	10,903	8,852	10,903	–	885	Of British Possessions, Ad Valorem 5*l.* per Cent. / Not of ditto, 10*l.* per Cent. — 11th June 1853.
	Holland	1,599	508	2,107	1,231	2,107	–	123	
	Belgium	5,204	653	5,857	5,490	5,857	–	549	
	France	45,836	119	45,955	42,764	45,955	–	4,276	
	Sardinia	1,307	–	1,307	30	1,307	–	3	
	Egypt	4,564	–	4,564	4,085	4,564	–	274	
	British East Indies	1,953	82	2,035	2,031	2,035	–	114	
	Other Parts	3,390	615	4,005	3,306	4,005	–	328	
		74,347	2,386	76,733	67,786	76,733		6,552	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Feathers, for Beds	Russia	1,845	348	2,193	–	14,710	Per Cwt. £ 6 14 2	– –	Free — 19th March 1845.
	Denmark	315	9	324	–	2,176			
	Prussia	123	194	317	–	2,125			
	Hanse Towns	1,019	40	1,059	–	7,103			
	Holland	504	74	578	–	3,877			
	France	593	–	593	–	3,980			
	Other Parts	189	19	208	–	1,522	6 14 2 and 7 18 8		
		4,588	684	5,272		35,493			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ 4 10 0	£	
„ Ostrich, Dressed	France	58	–	58	58	262		9	3*s.* per Lb. — 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	4	–	4	4	17		–	
		62	–	62	62	279		9	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ 1 2 6		
„ Undressed	France	5,686	–	5,686	–	6,397		– –	Free — 19th March 1845.
	Tuscany	223	–	223	–	251			
	Morocco	1,949	–	1,949	–	2,193			
	United States	1,562	–	1,562	–	312	0 4 0		
	British Possessions in South Africa	941	53	994	–	9,741	9 16 0		
	Other Parts	321	–	321	–	268	0 4 0 and 1 2 6		
		10,682	53	10,735		19,162			
Fish, including Turtle, (not being Fresh Fish of British taking):		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ 0 10 0 to 8 8 0	– –	Free — 1st June 1853.
	Norway	1	4,582	4,583	–	2,657			
	Denmark and Iceland	1,522	671	2,193	–	1,682			
	Holland	8,864	11,568	20,432	–	20,712			
	France	9,932	1,679	11,611	–	23,201			
	Channel Islands	4,153	–	4,153	–	3,184			
	British North America	188,143	392	188,535	–	145,732			
	Other Parts	1,321	178	1,499	–	3,316			
		213,936	19,070	233,006		200,484			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ 2 14 6	– –	Free — 19th March 1845
Flax, Dressed	Russia	3,978	–	3,978	–	10,849			
	Prussia	25	309	334	–	1,445			
	Holland	1,519	236	1,755	–	4,783			
	Belgium	324	299	623	–	2,443			
	Egypt	5,720	–	5,720	–	13,085	2 5 9		
	Other Parts	176	3	179	–	487	2 14 6		
		11,942	1,047	12,989		32,893			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Flax (Cont^{d}):		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
„ Rough or Undressed	Russia	627,038	300,214	927,252	–	2,039,954	2 4 0		
	Prussia	92,263	177,122	269,385	–	592,647			
	Holland	114,744	14,489	129,233	–	305,851	2 7 4		
	Belgium	99,281	6,810	106,091	–	283,793	2 13 6		
	France	9,421	–	9,421	–	25,201	2 13 6		
	Egypt	7,624	–	7,624	–	11,055	1 9 0		
	Other Parts	3,622	1,716	5,338	–	12,239	1 9 0 to 2 13 6		
		953,993	500,351	1,454,344		3,270,740		– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
„ Tow and Codilla of Flax	Russia	119,354	29,570	148,924	–	223,386	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Prussia	10,491	8,126	18,617	–	27,925			
	Hanover	2,586	4,200	6,786	–	10,179			
	Hanse Towns	7,275	7,231	14,506	–	21,759	1 10 0		
	Holland	17,217	4,153	21,370	–	32,055			
	Belgium	999	4,149	5,148	–	7,722			
	Other Parts	1,255	3,102	4,357	–	6,535			
		159,177	60,531	219,708		329,561			
Flour and Meal. *See* Corn.									
		Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	£	Per Cubic Foot. £ s. d.	£	
Flowers, Artificial:	France	32,780	106	32,886	32,682	98,659	3 0 0	19,609	
	Other Parts	253	27	280	192	840		115	12s. per Cubic Foot – 4th June 1853.
		33,033	133	33,166	32,874	99,499		19,724	
							Jordan. Per Cwt. £ s. d.	Not Jordan. Per Cwt. £ s. d.	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£			£
Fruit:									
	France	450	96	546	475	2,553			238
	Portugal	117	1	118	76	550		4 13 2	38
	Spain	2,533	872	3,405	4,063	26,148			2,032
Almonds, Sweet	Two Sicilies	500	–	500	247	2,333	11 3 0		123
	Morocco	28,933	–	28,933	4,838	88,607		3 1 3	2,419
	Gibraltar	230	–	230	359	2,564			180
	Other Parts	280	31	311	272	1,477		4 13 2	135
		33,043	1,000	34,043	10,330	124,232			5,165
									10s. per Cwt. – – 4th June 1853.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
„ Bitter	Morocco	8,834	–	8,834	–	26,501			
	Gibraltar	240	–	240	–	720	3 0 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	120	–	120	–	360			
		9,194	–	9,194		27,581			
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£		£	
	Hanover	–	1,563	1,563	1,755	547	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	22	
	Hanse Towns	7,942	871	8,813	8,925	3,085		112	
	Holland	15,205	2,161	17,366	17,583	16,578		595	
	Belgium	170,925	42,229	213,154	215,028	74,604	0 7 0	2,688	Of British Possessions: – 2d. per Bushel – 20th August 1853.
Apples, Raw	France	105,929	110,291	216,220	218,617	75,677		2,733	Not of British Possessions: – 3d. per Bushel – 4th June 1853.
	Portugal	2,712	19	2,731	2,740	956		34	
	United States	22,638	13,308	35,946	37,117	25,162	0 14 0	464	
	British North America	3,266	28	3,294	3,360	2,307		34	
	Other Parts	2,097	107	2,204	2,149	770	0 7 0	26	
		360,714	170,577	531,291	537,274	199,686		6,708	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	£	
„ Dried	France	1,433	165	1,598	1,758	1,598		88	
	United States	83	593	676	255	676	1 0 0	13	1s. per Bushel – 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	65	25	90	109	90		5	
		1,581	783	2,364	2,122	2,364		106	

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Fruit (Cont^d):									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Currants, Dried	Two Sicilies	2,438	205	2,643	3,458	7,312	2 15 1	2,723	15s. 9d. per Cwt. — 6th June 1844.
	Austrian Italy	22,733	1,044	23,777	16,360	65,784		12,884	
	Greece	263,394	6,263	269,657	167,456	746,051		131,873	
	Turkey Proper	5,125	10	5,135	1,988	10,698	2 1 8	1,565	
	Ionian Islands	46,013	4,319	50,332	34,483	141,559	2 16 3	27,155	
	Other Parts	148	33	181	2,378	378	2 1 8	1,874	
		339,851	11,874	351,725	226,123	971,782		178,074	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Figs, Dried	Portugal	557	35	592	532	696	1 3 6	119	15s. 9d. per Cwt. — 15th May 1840.
	Spain	6,680	767	7,447	5,847	8,750		4,605	
	Austrian Italy	452	—	452	227	339	0 15 0	179	
	Turkey Proper	34,734	60	34,794	28,857	73,068	2 2 0	22,725	
	Gibraltar	258	—	258	116	194	0 15 0	91	
	Other Parts	365	3	368	280	273		221	
		43,046	865	43,911	35,859	83,320		28,240	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	£	
Grapes	Holland	4,228	142	4,370	4,370	7,647	1 15 0	36	2d. per Bushel — 4th June 1853.
	France	4,451	—	4,451	4,451	2,448		37	
	Portugal	1,452	—	1,452	1,452	798	0 11 0	12	
	Spain	1,124	44	1,168	1,337	642		11	
	Other Parts	400	168	568	619	314		6	
		11,655	354	12,009	12,229	11,849		102	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.		
Nuts: Chestnuts	Portugal	18,838	511	19,349	—	8,868	0 9 2	— —	Free — — — 19th March 1845.
	Spain	31,737	11,807	43,544	—	19,958			
	Tuscany	2,113	1,174	3,287	—	1,506			
	Other Parts	719	371	1,090	—	500			
		53,407	13,863	67,270		30,832			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Per 100. £ s. d.		
Cocoa-Nuts	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	89,514	4,000	93,514	—	392	0 12 8	— —	Free — — — 19th March 1845.
	British East Indies	173,165	1,800	174,965	—	1,107			
	British West India Islands	738,872	8,700	747,572	—	4,735			
	British Guiana	279,226	2,888	282,114	—	1,787			
	Honduras, British Settlements	464,154	52,344	516,498	—	3,272			
	Other Parts	53,585	11,140	64,725	—	410			
		1,798,516	80,872	1,879,388		11,903			
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	£	
Small Nuts	Spain	152,110	41,893	194,003	218,924	149,543	0 15 5	10,913	1s. per Bushel — 4th June 1853.
	Two Sicilies	11,146	—	11,146	8,310	8,592		415	
	Turkey Proper	10,648	—	10,648	24,856	8,208		1,245	
	Other Parts	1,566	716	2,282	2,285	1,760		114	
		175,470	42,609	218,079	254,415	168,103		12,717	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	£	
Walnuts	Holland	4,430	1,526	5,956	5,956	2,755		295	
	Belgium	19,153	17,112	36,265	36,265	16,944		1,828	
	France	7,933	711	8,644	8,247	3,758	0 9 3	412	
	Two Sicilies	3,932	260	4,192	4,177	1,939		208	
	Other Parts	1,436	41	1,477	1,456	513		59	
		36,884	19,650	56,534	56,094	26,146		2,803	

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Fruit (Cont^{d}):		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	£	
Oranges and Lemons	Portugal	205,981	22,944	228,925	234,710	148,801	0 13 0	7,824	
	——— Azores	261,485	1,551	263,036	285,739	170,973		9,525	
	——— Madeira	2,650	–	2,650	2,658	1,358	0 10 3	89	
	Spain	56,407	13,137	69,544	71,157	38,249	0 11 0	2,372	8d. per Bushel - 11th June 1853.
	Two Sicilies	123,101	404	123,505	118,603	63,296		3,953	
	Gibraltar	3,262	–	3,262	2,445	1,672	0 10 3	81	
	Malta	1,151	2	1,153	1,161	591		39	
	Other Parts	3,214	304	3,518	2,555	1,805		85	
		657,251	38,342	695,593	719,028	426,745		23,968	
Pears, Raw		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	461	20	481	481	186		6	
	Holland	3,833	375	4,208	4,208	1,630		53	
	Belgium	6,989	3,879	10,868	10,868	4,211		136	
	France	5,314	42	5,356	5,346	2,075	0 7 9	67	3d. per Bushel - 4th June 1853.
	Portugal	395	–	395	408	153		5	
	Channel Islands	1,176	–	1,176	1,176	456		15	
	Other Parts	30	18	48	47	19		–	
		18,198	4,334	22,532	22,534	8,730		282	
Plums: French and Prunelloes		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	France	4,615	89	4,704	4,460	23,988	5 2 0	3,212	
	Other Parts	43	17	60	93	307		66	
		4,658	106	4,764	4,553	24,295		3,278	
„ Dried or Preserved (except in Sugar), not otherwise described		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	94	3	97	37	305		28	15s. per Cwt. - 4th June 1853.
	Holland	72	28	100	8	316		6	7s. „ - 10th Dec. 1856.
	France	98	9	107	109	336	3 3 0	78	
	Portugal	338	3	341	351	1,076		250	
	United States	2	68	70	10	221		7	
	Other Parts	5	18	23	5	70		4	
		609	129	738	520	2,324		373	
Prunes		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	281	11	292	133	402		47	
	France	25,377	1,272	26,649	21,917	36,642	1 7 6	7,671	7s. per Cwt. - 20th August 1853.
	Other Parts	13	186	199	30	273		10	
		25,671	1,469	27,140	22,080	37,317		7,728	
Raisins		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	Holland	786	211	997	648	1,694	1 14 0	324	
	Spain	195,821	8,215	204,036	209,313	486,286	2 7 8	104,659	
	Two Sicilies	1,195	199	1,394	715	2,370	1 14 0	358	
	Austrian Italy	2,270	179	2,449	1,477	4,163		739	10s. per Cwt. - 4th June 1853.
	Turkey Proper	54,421	–	54,421	51,646	107,482	1 19 6	25,823	
	Gibraltar	1,570	–	1,570	1,375	2,669	1 14 0	688	
	Other Parts	1,191	535	1,726	3,028	2,934		1,513	
		257,254	9,339	266,593	268,202	607,598		134,104	
Tamarinds		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	20,700	35,762	56,462	–	580	1 3 0		
	Holland	53,078	56	53,134	–	403	0 17 0		
	Porto Rico	2,265	–	2,265	–	23			
	St. Bartholomew	22,642	–	22,642	–	232	1 3 0		
	United States	175	3,521	3,696	–	38			
	British East Indies	721,176	155,081	876,257	–	6,650	0 17 0	– –	Free - - 1st June 1853.
	British North America	5,628	–	5,628	–	57			
	British West India Islands	337,013	1,477	338,490	–	3,477	1 3 0		
	Other Parts	5,312	15	5,327	–	55	0 17 0 and 1 3 0		
		1,167,989	195,912	1,363,901		11,515			
Raw, not otherwise described:		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	18,160	1,494	19,654	19,658	4,913		164	
	Holland	38,986	6,590	45,576	45,642	11,394		380	
	Belgium	5,449	1,632	7,081	7,086	1,170		59	
	France	18,300	143	18,443	18,455	4,611		154	
	St. Bartholomew	914	–	914	914	228	0 5 0	8	2d. per Bushel - 4th June 1853.
	British West India Islands	3,704	17	3,721	3,823	930		32	
	Other Parts	1,242	366	1,608	1,495	1,062		12	
		86,755	10,242	96,997	97,073	24,248		809	
Furs.	See Skins.								

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Galls	Austrian Italy	251	–	251	–	1,040	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Turkey Proper	1,723	–	1,723	–	7,136			
	Syria and Palestine	1,561	–	1,561	–	6,465			
	Egypt	411	–	411	–	1,702	4 2 10	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Mauritius	416	–	416	–	1,723			
	British East Indies	522	–	522	–	2,162			
	Other Parts	159	106	265	–	1,097			
		5,043	106	5,149		21,325			
Garancine.	*See* Madder.								
Glass:									
Window Glass (not being Plate Glass), and Shades and Cylinders		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	Belgium	17,895	9,631	27,526	24,758	19,956		1,857	
	France	2,269	608	2,877	2,938	2,086	0 14 6	221	1s. 6d. per Cwt. – 6th April 1855.
	Other Parts	109	41	150	90	109		7	
		20,273	10,280	30,553	27,786	22,151		2,085	
Flint Glass, Cut, or Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	4,839	1,187	6,026	6,090	20,085		3,046	
	Belgium	1,077	421	1,498	1,047	4,992		524	
	France	2,091	68	2,159	2,122	7,198	3 6 8	1,062	10s. per Cwt. – 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	357	57	414	398	1,382		199	
		8,364	1,733	10,097	9,657	33,657		4,831	
Plate Glass		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Denmark	1,345	–	1,345	–	67			
	Hanse Towns	29,621	866	30,487	–	1,524			
	Holland	5,790	2,078	7,868	–	393	0 1 0	–	Free – 4th June 1853.
	Belgium	254,250	339,835	594,085	–	29,704			
	France	423,453	799	424,252	–	21,213			
	Other Parts	945	20	965	–	49			
		715,404	343,598	1,059,002		52,950			
White Flint Glass, not cut, engraved, or ornamented		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Denmark	4,603	696	5,299	–	65			
	Hanse Towns	147,496	67,297	214,793	–	2,624			
	Holland	2,734	2,288	5,022	–	58	0 0 3	–	Free – 4th June 1853.
	Belgium	90,689	20,457	111,146	–	1,389			
	France	222,177	18,710	240,887	–	2,853			
	Other Parts	178	2,000	2,178	–	27			
		467,877	111,448	579,325		7,016			
Grease		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Russia	3,578	957	4,535	–	8,503			
	Hanse Towns	4,794	3	4,797	–	8,994			
	France	1,038	39	1,077	–	2,019			
	Sardinia	1,932	–	1,932	–	3,622			
	United States	334	1,691	2,025	–	3,797	1 17 6	–	Free – 24th March 1845.
	Brazil	3,099	–	3,099	–	5,811			
	Uruguay	2,783	575	3,358	–	6,296			
	Buenos Ayres	20,223	6,279	26,502	–	49,691			
	Other Parts	425	314	739	–	1,387			
		38,206	9,858	48,064		90,120			
Guano		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Azores	387	–	387	–	1,355			
	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	976	–	976	–	3,416	3 10 0		
	United States	1,247	–	1,247	–	7,065	5 13 4		
	Mexico	367	332	699	–	2,447	3 10 0		
	Venezuela	877	1,489	2,366	–	22,477	9 10 0		
	Brazil	491	198	689	–	2,412			
	Uruguay	181	536	717	–	2,509	3 10 0		
	Chili	297	694	991	–	11,496	11 12 0		
	Bolivia	1,162	–	1,162	–	11,039	9 10 0	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Peru	165,848	11,168	177,016	–	2,053,386	11 12 0		
	Patagonia	699	–	699	–	2,446			
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,353	–	2,353	–	8,236	3 10 0		
	Mauritius	442	–	442	–	1,547			
	Falkland Islands	612	–	612	–	2,142			
	Other Parts	642	503	1,145	–	4,458	3 10 0 and 5 0 0		
		176,581	14,920	191,501		2,136,431			

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Gum: Animi	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	582	–	582	–	2,444	4 4 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	British Possessions on the Gold Coast	161	–	161	–	676	–		
	British East Indies	1,149	172	1,321	–	11,228	8 10 0		
	Other Parts	306	–	306	–	2,541	4 4 0 and 8 10 0		
		2,198	172	2,370		16,889			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Copal	Sweden	367	–	367	–	495	1 7 0	– –	Free – – 19th March 1845.
	France	368	11	379	–	512	1 7 0		
	Portugal	1,062	98	1,160	–	4,495	3 17 6		
	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	828	130	958	–	3,209	3 7 0		
	Philippine Islands	775	675	1,450	–	1,957	1 7 0		
	United States	361	–	361	–	1,264	3 10 0		
	Sierra Leone	590	–	590	–	1,534	2 12 0		
	British Possessions on the Gold Coast	176	–	176	–	590	3 7 0		
	British East Indies	–	467	467	–	1,810	3 17 6		
	Other Parts	412	10	422	–	873	1 7 0 and 3 7 0		
		4,939	1,391	6,330		16,739			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Arabic	Austrian Italy	406	624	1,030	–	1,288	1 5 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Egypt	53,696	2,309	56,005	–	102,209	1 16 6		
	Morocco	915	82	997	–	1,412	1 8 4		
	British East Indies	11,226	147	11,373	–	13,837	1 4 4		
	Other Parts	1,465	–	1,465	–	2,055	1 5 0 to 1 16 6		
		67,708	3,162	70,870		120,801			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Lac Dye	British East Indies	8,878	1,826	10,704	–	36,394	3 8 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	93	178	271	–	921			
		8,971	2,004	10,975		37,315			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Shellac	British East Indies	12,376	1,471	13,847	–	32,541	2 7 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	833	86	919	–	2,159			
		13,209	1,557	14,766		34,700			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Gutta Percha, Raw	Holland	1,687	19	1,706	–	6,824			
	Java	59	–	59	–	236	4 0 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	British East Indies	12,454	552	13,006	–	52,024			
	Other Parts	314	472	786	–	3,144			
		14,514	1,043	15,557		62,228			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Hair: Cow, Ox, Bull, or Elk	Denmark	–	122	122	–	641			
	Hanse Towns	3,928	900	4,828	–	25,317			
	Holland	126	266	392	–	2,058	5 5 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Buenos Ayres	124	34	158	–	830			
	Other Parts	124	124	248	–	1,301			
		4,302	1,446	5,748		30,177			

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Hair (Cont^{d}):		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
Goats	Russia	12,244	775	13,019	–	1,410			
	Denmark	30,448	–	30,448	–	3,299			
	Hanse Towns	32,416	–	32,416	–	3,512	Per Lb.		
	Austrian Italy	81,597	–	81,597	–	8,840	£ s. d.		
	Greece	43,569	–	43,569	–	4,720			
	Turkey Proper	2,574,724	–	2,574,724	–	278,928	0 2 2	–	Free - - - 6th June 1844.
	Syria and Palestine	13,656	–	13,656	–	1,479			
	Egypt	65,319	–	65,319	–	7,076			
	Gibraltar	17,635	–	17,635	–	1,910			
	British East Indies	25,871	–	25,871	–	2,803			
	Other Parts	14,584	–	14,584	–	1,580			
		2,912,063	775	2,912,838		315,557			
Horse	Russia	Cwts. 2,200	Cwts. 400	Cwts. 2,600	–	£ 16,152	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Prussia	845	360	1,205	–	7,486			
	Hanse Towns	1,893	138	2,031	–	12,618			
	France	874	–	874	–	5,430			
	Brazil	498	574	1,072	–	6,660	6 4 3		Free - - - 9th March 1845.
	Uruguay	6,216	472	6,688	–	41,549			
	Buenos Ayres	4,546	2,321	6,867	–	42,661			
	Other Parts	535	555	1,090	–	6,772			
		17,607	4,820	22,427		139,328			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
„ Manufactures of Hair or Goat's Wool, not Made up	Holland	£ 2,457	£ 569	£ 3,026	–	£ 3,026			
	France	17,099	–	17,099	–	17,099			
	Egypt	2,285	–	2,285	–	2,285	– –	– –	Free - - 1st June 1853.
	Other Parts	1,386	60	1,446	–	1,446			
		23,227	629	23,856		23,856			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
„ „ of Hair or Goat's Wool, wholly or in part Made up	France	£ 9,139	£ 4	£ 9,143	£ 2,661	£ 9,143	–	£ 133	From all Parts, ad Valorem 5*l.* per Cent. 1st June 1853.
	Egypt	229,544	152	229,696	17,944	229,696	–	897	
	British East Indies	3,886	22	3,908	2,108	3,908	–	105	
	Other Parts	718	28	746	435	746	–	22	
		243,287	206	243,493	23,148	243,493		1,157	
Hats or Bonnets of Straw (*See also* Platting.)	France	Lbs. 19,346	Lbs. 8	Lbs. 19,354	Lbs. 12,071	£ 58,062	Per Lb. £ s. d. 3 0 0	£ 1,510	
	Tuscany	3,584	935	4,519	1,507	13,558		188	
	Saint Thomas	1,059	–	1,059	1	1,059		–	
	United States	1,161	6,723	7,884	510	7,884		64	
	New Granada	1,088	–	1,088	5	1,088	1 0 0	1	2s. 6d. per Lb. - 4th June 1853.
	Peru	1,596	–	1,596	–	1,596		–	
	Other Parts	1,016	336	1,352	107	2,908	1 0 0 and 3 0 0	13	
		28,850	8,002	36,852	14,201	86,155		1,776	
Hemp: Dressed	Russia	Cwts. 9,501	Cwts. 7,916	Cwts. 17,417	–	£ 36,576	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 2 2 0		
	Prussia	2,723	2,347	5,070	–	10,647			
	Austrian Italy	–	1,926	1,926	–	4,048	2 9 0		
	British East Indies	619	–	619	–	681	1 1 0	–	Free - - 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	25	13	38	–	88	2 2 0 and 2 9 0		
		12,868	12,202	25,100		52,740			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Hemp (Cont^{d}):		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Russia	314,079	206,374	520,453	–	910,793			
	Denmark	5,669	205	5,874	–	10,280			
	Prussia	32,895	78,593	111,488	–	195,104	1 15 0		
	Hanse Towns	2,153	1,960	4,113	–	7,198			
„ Rough or Undressed	Two Sicilies	3,619	–	3,619	–	6,740	1 17 3		
	Austrian Italy	5,417	23,143	28,560	–	53,193			
	Philippine Islands	23,496	4,712	28,208	–	61,117	2 3 4		
	British East Indies	42,111	2,636	44,747	–	39,154	0 17 6		
	Other Parts	3,349	387	3,736	–	6,564	1 15 0 and 1 17 3		
		432,788	318,010	750,798		1,290,143			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Russia	1,344	941	2,285	–	3,485			
	Prussia	910	77	987	–	1,505			
„ Tow and Codilla of Hemp	Holland	6,088	341	6,429	–	9,804	1 10 6	– –	Free . . . 19th March 1845.
	Austrian Italy	1,002	3,078	4,080	–	6,222			
	Other Parts	1,344	108	1,452	–	2,214			
		10,688	4,545	15,233		23,230			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	United States	–	9,105	9,105	–	7,625			
„ Jute	British East Indies	593,081	120,599	713,680	–	597,707	0 16 9		
	Other Parts	2,995	5,313	8,308	–	6,958			
		596,076	135,017	731,093		612,290			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Other Vegetable substances of the nature and quality of Undressed Hemp	New Granada	1,213	–	1,213	–	1,441			
	British East Indies	3,333	15	3,348	–	3,976	1 3 9		
	Other Parts	825	116	941	–	1,117			
		5,371	131	5,502		6,534			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Hides, not Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way dressed:	Russia	6,674	94	6,768	–	29,215	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Denmark	1,654	95	1,749	–	7,550			
	Prussia	1,087	1,195	2,282	–	9,851			
	Hanse Towns	4,150	287	4,437	–	19,153	4 6 4		
	Holland	2,464	650	3,114	–	13,442			
	France	1,723	504	2,227	–	9,613			
Dry	Philippine Islands	4,289	4,077	8,366	–	36,113			
	Brazil	18,014	3,086	21,100	–	111,830			
	Uruguay	993	2,045	3,038	–	16,101	5 6 0		
	Buenos Ayres	973	891	1,864	–	9,879			
	British East Indies	111,670	43,983	155,653	–	671,902	4 6 4		
	Other Parts	6,917	1,413	8,330	–	35,613	3 13 6 to 5 6 0		
		160,608	58,320	218,928		970,262			
								– –	Free . . . 24th March 1845.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Denmark	1,353	3,375	4,728	–	12,687			
	Hanse Towns	17,221	563	17,784	–	47,720			
	Holland	10,689	1,604	12,293	–	32,986	2 13 8		
	Belgium	11,506	5,072	16,578	–	44,484			
	France	7,419	–	7,419	–	19,908			
	Brazil	43,160	28,450	71,610	–	267,324			
Wet	Uruguay	54,057	28,998	83,055	–	310,072	3 14 8		
	Buenos Ayres	94,378	19,372	113,750	–	424,667			
	British Possessions in South Africa	31,339	4,654	35,993	–	107,079	2 19 6		
	Australia	58,631	4,618	63,249	–	177,116	2 16 0		
	Other Parts	10,447	2,322	12,769	–	38,302	2 13 8 and 3 14 8		
		340,230	98,998	439,228		1,482,345			

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Hides (Cont^{d}):									
Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed:									
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
Not being Varnished, Japanned or Enamelled -	Prussia	2,064	7,279	9,343	–	1,012	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	9,207	1,740	10,947	–	1,186			
	Holland	150,663	84,954	235,617	–	25,525			
	Belgium	132,899	182,897	315,796	–	34,211	0 2 2		
	France	804,942	3,574	808,516	–	87,589			
	Portugal	13,317	595	13,912	–	1,507			
	Australia	87,178	15,000	102,178	–	7,663	0 1 6		
	Other Parts	12,256	8,931	21,187	–	2,140	0 1 6 and 0 2 2		
		1,212,526	304,970	1,517,496		160,833		– –	Free - 19th March 1846.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
Varnished, Japanned or Enamelled -	Denmark	8,362	2,066	10,428	–	3,389	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	46,202	2,028	48,230	–	15,675			
	Holland	131,266	130,606	261,872	–	85,108	0 6 6		
	Belgium	8,397	1,988	10,385	–	3,375			
	France	41,087	1,624	42,711	–	13,881			
	Other Parts	1,360	979	2,339	–	760			
		236,674	139,291	375,965		122,188			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Tanned: not otherwise Dressed -	Russia	13,121	–	13,121	–	697	0 1 0¾		
	Hanse Towns	47,490	–	47,490	–	2,645			
	Holland	53,395	27,176	80,571	–	4,490	0 1 1⅜		
	Belgium	22,980	10,615	33,595	–	1,872			
	France	114,220	10,468	124,688	–	7,858	0 1 3½		
	Portugal	119,207	134	119,341	–	6,651	0 1 1¾		
	United States	22,962	61,996	84,958	–	3,628	0 0 10¼		
	Brazil	6,141	9,622	15,763	–	558	0 0 8½	– –	Free - - - 24th March 1845.
	British Possessions in South Africa	13,704	–	13,704	–	778	0 0 1⅝		
	British East Indies	474,516	34,361	508,877	–	28,889			
	Australia	209,697	41,749	251,446	–	11,525	0 0 11		
	Other Parts	3,652	5,784	9,436	–	462	0 0 8½ to 0 1 1⅝		
		1,101,085	201,905	1,302,990		70,053			
Muscovy or Russia, or Pieces thereof, Tanned, Coloured, Shaved or otherwise Dressed -									
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Russia	27,644	9,052	36,696	–	4,587			
	Prussia	–	4,240	4,240	–	530	0 2 6	– –	Free - - - 19th March 1846.
	Other Parts	729	–	729	–	91			
		28,373	13,292	41,665		5,208			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£		£			
or Pieces thereof, Raw or Undressed, unenumerated	Denmark	500	–	500	–	500			
	Brazil	1,390	–	1,390	–	1,390			
	Buenos Ayres	470	10	480	–	480	– –	– –	Free - - - 24th March 1845.
	British East Indies	380	97	477	–	477			
	Other Parts	323	105	428	–	428			
		3,063	212	3,275		3,275			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£		£			
In any way Dressed, not otherwise enumerated	Denmark	–	300	300	–	300			
	United States	–	120	120	–	120	– –	– –	Free - - - 19th March 1846.
	Other Parts	133	15	148	–	148			
		133	435	568		568			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Hops - -	Hanover	–	2,851	3,851	1,634	9,628		3,676	
	Hanse Towns	5,104	562	5,666	3,567	14,164		8,026	
	Holland	1,107	1,047	2,154	1,753	6,135	2 10 0	3,944	2l. 5s. per Cwt. - 1st August 1855.
	Belgium	1,935	1,347	3,282	2,892	8,204		6,506	
	Other Parts	730	1	731	764	1,836		1,721	
		9,176	6,811	15,987	10,610	39,967		23,873	

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		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Horns and Tips, and Pieces thereof	Hanse Towns	236	29	265	–	25,327	95 11 6	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	United States	5	233	238	–	9,728			
	Brazil	147	92	239	–	9,769			
	Uruguay	139	67	206	–	8,420	40 17 6		
	Buenos Ayres	76	29	105	–	4,291			
	British Possessions in South Africa	192	15	207	–	7,659	37 0 0		
	British East Indies	1,230	149	1,379	–	32,406	23 10 0		
	Australia	137	19	156	–	3,664			
	Other Parts	78	99	177	–	13,483	23 10 0 to 95 11 6		
		2,240	732	2,972		114,747			
Horses.	*See* Animals.								
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Indigo	France	1,700	1	1,701	–	51,994	24 5 4	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	French Possessions in India	1,121	–	1,121	–	34,265	30 11 4		
	Philippine Islands	766	446	1,212	–	37,047			
	Central America	3,364	464	3,828	–	92,893	24 5 4		
	British East Indies	70,010	1,641	71,651	–	2,190,131	30 11 4		
	Honduras, British Settlements	560	–	560	–	13,589	24 5 4		
	Other Parts	1,032	209	1,241	–	33,714	24 5 4 and 30 11 4		
		78,553	2,761	81,314		2,453,633			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Iron, Unwrought in Bars	Russia	8,699	3,001	11,700	–	194,512	16 12 6		
	Sweden	13,569	25,172	38,741	–	559,807			
	Norway	19	324	343	–	4,956			
	Denmark	–	90	90	–	1,301	14 9 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Austrian Italy	778	95	873	–	12,615			
	Other Parts	90	98	188	–	2,717			
		23,155	28,780	51,935		775,908			
Iron and Steel: Wrought or Manufactured:									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		£	
Machinery, Wrought, Castings, Tools, Cutlery, and other Manufactures, not enumerated	Hanse Towns	195	106	301	274	301		34	
	Holland	1,687	463	2,150	1,176	2,150	Per Cwt.	147	
	Belgium	1,835	642	2,477	476	2,477	£ s. d.	60	
	France	1,717	572	2,289	1,995	2,289		250	
	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	308	–	308	308	308	1 0 0	38	
	United States	524	2,711	3,235	3,218	3,235		402	Machinery, Wrought, Castings, Tools, Cutlery, and other Manufactures of Iron or Steel, not enumerated, 2*s*. 6*d*. per Cwt. – 4th June 1853.
	Peru	140	–	140	–	140		–	
	Australia	197	143	340	51	340		6	
	Other Parts	750	154	904	568	904		73	
		7,353	4,791	12,144	8,066	12,144		1,010	Fancy Articles of Iron, 15*s*. per Cwt. – 4th June 1853.
									Do. of Steel, 15*s*. per Cwt. – 15th July 1853.
Fancy Ornamental Articles	France	Cwts. 96	Cwts. –	Cwts. 96	Cwts. 96	£ 2,491	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£ 72	
	Other Parts	11	1	12	18	310	26 0 0	13	
		107	1	108	114	2,801		85	
Manufactures, Coated with Brass or Copper, by any Galvanic process:	France	Cwts. 5	Cwts. –	Cwts. 5	Cwts. 5	£ 7	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 1 10 0	£ 1	3*s*. 6*d*. per Cwt. – 8th August 1854.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Isinglass	Russia	525	–	525	–	20,598			
	Prussia	151	15	166	–	6,509	39 4 0		
	Hanse Towns	12	35	47	–	1,838			
	Philippine Islands	31	17	48	–	388	8 2 0		
	Brazil	370	70	440	–	6,311	14 7 0		
	British East Indies	233	–	233	–	1,890	8 2 0		
	British Guiana	87	–	87	–	1,151	16 12 0		
	Other Parts	46	29	75	–	1,852	14 0 0 to 39 4 0	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1853.
		1,455	166	1,621		40,837			

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Ivory.	*See* Teeth, Elephants', &c.								
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Jalap - -	United States - -	–	6,301	6,301	–	709	0 2 3	– –	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	Mexico - - -	58,917	–	58,917	–	6,628			
	Other Parts - -	115	–	115	–	13			
		59,032	6,301	65,333		7,350			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
Jewels: Emeralds and other Precious Stones: Set - -		£	£	£	£	£		£	
	Hanse Towns - -	1,950	200	2,150	–	2,150	–	–	Ad Valorem, 10*l.* per Cent. 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts - -	231	–	231	131	231		13	
		2,181	200	2,381	131	2,381		13	
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
Unset - -		£	£	£	£	£		£	
	Hanse Towns - -	850	–	850	–	850	– –	– –	Free - - 19th March 1845.
	France - - -	8,325	150	8,475	–	8,475			
	Egypt - - - -	16,045	–	16,045	–	16,045			
	St. Thomas - -	1,961	–	1,961	–	1,961			
	British East Indies -	2,015	–	2,015	–	2,015			
	Other Parts - -	862	36	898	–	898			
		30,058	186	30,244		30,244			
Jute.	*See* Hemp.								
Lac Dye.	*See* Gum.								
Lace: Mohair or Worsted -	France - - -	Lbs. 178	Lbs –	Lbs. 178	Lbs. 93	£ 89	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 10 0	£ 5	Mohair or Worsted, 1*s.* per Lb. - - - 11th June 1853.
							Not exceeding One Inch in Width. Per Lb. £ s. d.	Exceeding One Inch in Width. Per Lb. £ s. d.	
Thread or Cotton Pillow Lace -	Hanse Towns - -	Lbs. 120	Lbs. –	Lbs. 120	Lbs. 2	£ 2,402	10 0 0	20 0 0	£ 3
	Belgium - - -	1,230	17	1,247	1,245	16,032			1,601
	France - - -	113	–	113	97	1,540			130
	Sardinia - - -	153	–	153	–	2,973			–
	Other Parts - -	3	–	3	3	33			4
		1,619	17	1,636	1,347	22,980			1,738
							Pillow Lace and Application. Per Lb. £ s. d.	Saxon Wire Ground Lace and Maltese Lace. Per Lb. £ s. d.	
Silk - -	Hanse Towns - -	Lbs. 119	Lbs. 12	Lbs. 131	Lbs. 120	£ 621	15 0 0	4 0 0	£ 49
	Belgium - - -	296	11	307	301	2,177			210
	France - - -	2,722	4	2,726	2,706	25,778			2,556
	Other Parts - -	93	11	104	82	588			42
		3,230	38	3,268	3,209	29,164			2,857
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
Brussels Point, and Other Kinds		£	£	£	£	£		£	Brussels Point and other Lace made by the hand, not otherwise charged with duty, Ad Valorem, 10*l.* per Cent. - -
	Belgium - - -	2,936	173	3,109	2,877	3,109	–	288	
	France - - -	422	–	422	106	422	–	41	
	Other Parts - - -	87	11	128	98	128	–	9	
		3,445	214	3,659	3,381	3,659		338	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Lard	Russia	1,362	–	1,362	–	4,239	3 2 3	– –	Free – 4th March 1845.
	Hanse Towns	3,731	1,121	4,852	–	15,102			
	France	3,782	3	3,785	–	11,781			
	Tuscany	2,265	495	2,760	–	6,960	2 10 0		
	United States	31,916	89,969	121,885	–	379,367	3 2 3		
	British North America	965	394	1,359	–	4,230			
	Other Parts	645	2	647	–	1,824	2 10 0 to 3 3 9		
		44,666	91,984	136,650		423,443			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Lead: Ore	Holland	53	–	53	–	671	12 13 2	– –	Free – 19th March 1845.
	France	181	50	231	–	2,924			
	Spain	104	262	366	–	4,633			
	Venezuela	44	–	44	–	557			
	Other Parts	4	7	11	–	139			
		386	319	705		8,924			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
„ Pig and Sheet	Hanse Towns	126	88	214	–	4,954	23 3 0	– –	Free – 1st June 1853.
	Holland	27	104	131	–	3,033			
	Belgium	183	49	232	–	5,371			
	Portugal	80	–	80	–	1,852			
	Spain	7,830	1,577	9,407	–	217,772			
	Other Parts	167	23	190	–	4,398			
		8,413	1,841	10,254		237,380			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
„ Black	Hanse Towns	434	838	1,272	–	12,084	9 10 0	– –	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Holland	198	110	308	–	2,926			
	British East Indies	484	5	489	–	4,615			
	British North America	69	–	69	–	414	6 0 0		
	Other Parts	1	22	23	–	215	6 0 0 and 9 10 0		
Leather Unwrought. *See* Hides.		1,186	975	2,161		20,284			
		Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£	Per Pair. £ s. d.	£	Per Dozen Pairs.
Leather Manufactures: Women's Boots, Shoes, and Calashes	Hanse Towns	338	366	704	374	137	0 2 0	9	Boots and Calashes, 6s.
	Belgium	376	296	672	565	126	to	13	Ditto, lined or trimmed, 7s. 6d.
	France	144,523	3,146	147,669	140,911	26,538	0 6 0	2,903	Shoes, with cork or double soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs, 5s.
	Other Parts	668	133	801	658	138		15	Ditto, lined or trimmed, 6s.
		145,905	3,941	149,846	142,508	26,939		2,940	Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather, 4s. 6d. Ditto, lined or trimmed, 5s. — 19th March 1840.
		Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£	Per Pair. £ s. d.	£	Per Dozen Pairs.
Men's Boots, and Shoes	Hanse Towns	817	222	1,039	867	550	0 5 6	46	The quarter not exceeding 2¾ inches, or the vamp 4 inches in height from the sole inside, 7s.
	Belgium	1,187	626	1,813	1,760	893	to	87	The quarter exceeding 2¾ inches, and the vamp 4 inches, and not exceeding 6 inches in height from the sole inside, 10s. 6d.
	France	30,875	371	31,246	28,081	14,059	0 11 6	1,199	The quarter, or vamp exceeding 6 inches in height from the sole inside, 14s. — 7th April 1848.
	Channel Islands	1,353	–	1,353	164	458		6	
	British North America	2,000	1	2,001	1	1,151		–	
	Other Parts	417	291	708	663	356		35	
		36,649	1,511	38,160	31,536	17,467	Not exceeding 9 Inches in Height. Per Pair. £ s. d.	Exceeding 9 Inches in Height. Per Pair. £ s. d.	1,373
		Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£			£	Per Dozen Pairs.
Boot Fronts	France	663,163	5,280	668,443	661,661	88,333	0 2 2	0 3 6	5,807	Not exceeding 9 inches in height, 1s. 9d.
	Other Parts	1,595	472	2,067	2,096	284			19	Exceeding 9 inches in height, 2s. 9d. — 19th March 1846.
		664,758	5,752	670,510	663,757	88,617			5,826	
		Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£	Per Pair. £ s. d.		£	
Boot Backs	Holland	264	41	305	305	19	0 1 3		2	1s. 6d. per Dozen Pairs — 4th June 1853.
	Belgium	314	–	314	314	20			2	
	France	1,824	–	1,824	1,824	114			11	
	Other Parts	23	–	23	23	1			–	
		2,425	41	2,466	2,466	154			15	
		Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£	Per Pair. £ s. d.		£	
Gloves	Belgium	33,164	12,201	45,365	16,148	3,410	0 1 0		247	Habit Mitts, 2s. 5½d. per Dozen Pairs
	France	3,938,286	1,307	3,939,593	3,688,846	296,471	to		56,484	Habit Gloves, 3s. 8½d. ditto
	Other Parts	4,379	237	4,616	4,794	391	0 2 0		78	Men's Gloves, 3s. 8½d. ditto
		3,975,829	13,745	3,989,574	3,709,788	300,272			56,809	Women's Gloves, or Mitts, 4s. 8½d. ditto — 9th July 1842.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Leather Manufactures (Contd.)									
„ Leather, cut into Shapes	France	Cwts. 112	Cwts. –	Cwts. 112	Cwts. 108	£ 1,674	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 15 0 0	£ 54	10s. per Cwt. 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	1	–	1	1	17			
		113	–	113	109	1,691		54	
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
Articles of leather or any manufacture whereof leather is the most valuable part, not otherwise described.	Hanse Towns	£ 132	£ 183	£ 315	£ 98	£ 315	–	£ 10	Ad Valorem, 10*l.* per Cent. 19th March 1846.
	Holland	453	115	568	418	568	–	42	
	Belgium	137	183	320	198	320	–	20	
	France	1,033	3	1,036	829	1,036	–	83	
	Turkey Proper	453	–	453	3	453	–	–	
	Other Parts	431	119	550	311	550	–	31	
		2,639	603	3,242	1,857	3,242		186	
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
Leeches	Denmark	£ 185	£ –	£ 185	–	£ 185	–		
	Hanse Towns	7,343	1,038	8,381	–	8,381	–		
	France	4,075	–	4,075	–	4,075	–		
	Gibraltar	220	–	220	–	220	–		
	Other Parts	–	65	65	–	65	–		
		11,823	1,103	12,926		12,926		–	Free 19th March 1845.
Linen Yarn	Russia	Cwts. 221	Cwts. –	Cwts. 221	–	£ 1,522	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 6 17 9		
	Hanse Towns	53	–	53	–	365			
	Holland	57	10	67	–	462			
	Belgium	27	70	97	–	668			
	Spain	–	217	217	–	1,195			
	Other Parts	16	15	31	–	213			
		374	312	686		4,725			
Linen Manufactures:									
Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemmed or hem-stitched, not trimmed	France	Number. 42,578	Number. –	Number. 42,578	Number. 42,266	£ 5,855	Each. £ s. d. 0 2 9	£ 440	2s. 6*d.* per Dozen 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	43	156	199	223	27		3	
		42,621	156	42,777	42,489	5,882		443	
Cambrics and Lawns, commonly called French Lawns: Plain	France	Square Yards. 35,601	Square Yards. –	Square Yards. 35,601	–	£ 8,900	Per Square Yard. £ s. d. 0 5 0		
	Other Parts	1,643	–	1,643	–	411			
		37,244	–	37,244		9,311			
„ Bordered Handkerchiefs	France	Square Yards. 152,531	Square Yards. –	Square Yards. 152,531	–	£ 24,786	Per Square Yard. £ s. d. 0 3 3		
	Other Parts	165	–	165	–	27			
		152,696	–	152,696		24,813			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
„ Lawns, not French	Egypt	£ 968	£ –	£ 968	–	£ 968	–		
	China	351	72	423	–	423	–		
	Other Parts	37	12	49	–	49	–		
		1,356	84	1,440		1,440	–	–	Free 4th June 1853.
							Damask. Per Sq. Yard. £ s. d.	Damask Diaper. Per Sq. Yard. £ s. d.	
Damask and Damask Diaper	Russia	Square Yards. 3,200	Square Yards. –	Square Yards. 3,200	–	£ 240			
	Denmark	792	–	792	–	119			
	Hanse Towns	6,122	–	6,122	–	883	0 3 0	0 1 6	
	Australia	1,440	–	1,440	–	216			
	Other Parts	542	185	727	–	95			
		12,096	185	12,281		1,553			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		(Entered at Value.)							
Linen Manufactures (Cont^{d}):		£	£	£		£			
Sails -	Denmark - - -	50	67	117	–	117			
	Holland - - -	620	160	780	–	780			
	Belgium - - -	75	50	125	–	125	–	- -	Free - - - - 4th June 1830.
	United States - -	18	646	664	–	664			
	Other Parts - -	175	198	373	–	373			
		938	1,121	2,059		2,059			
		(Entered at Value.)							
		£	£	£		£			
Plain Linens and Diaper, unenumerated -	Russia - - -	210	11	221	–	221			
	Prussia - - -	90	5	95	–	95			
	Belgium - - -	135	2	137	–	137	–	-	Free - - - 19th March 1840.
	United States - -	200	–	200	–	200			
	Other Parts - -	114	52	166	–	166			
		749	70	819		819			
		(Entered at Value.)							
		£	£	£	£	£		£	
Not separately specified: Wholly or partially made up -	Russia - - -	189	80	269	269	269	–	13	
	Hanse Towns - -	435	123	558	368	558	–	18	
	Holland - - -	465	199	664	464	664	–	23	
	Belgium - - -	211	191	402	293	402	–	15	
	France - - -	5,622	61	5,683	5,291	5,683	–	265	5*l.* per Cent., Ad Valorem { 11th June 1853.
	United States - -	100	257	357	57	357	–	3	
	Other Parts - -	482	163	645	501	645	–	26	
		7,504	1,074	8,578	7,243	8,578		363	
		(Entered at Value.)							
		£	£	£		£			
„ Not made up -	Russia - - -	18,803	65	18,868	–	18,868			
	Denmark - - -	1,100	25	1,425	–	1,425			
	Hanse Towns - -	4,272	1,383	5,655	–	5,655			
	Holland - - -	794	227	1,021	–	1,021			
	Belgium - - -	1,987	2,663	7,650	–	7,650	– -	- -	Free - - - 19th March 1846.
	France - - -	1,241	25	1,266	–	1,266			
	Turkey Proper - -	2,598	–	2,598	–	2,598			
	Other Parts - -	4,111	492	4,603	–	4,603			
		38,206	4,880	43,086		43,086			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt.	£	
Liquorice Paste	Spain - - -	350	535	885	679	2,412	£ s. d.	679	
	Tuscany - - -	82	8	90	96	246		96	Of British Possessions, 10*s.* per Cwt. } 28th August 1846.
	Two Sicilies - -	151	–	151	71	411	2 14 6	71	
	Turkey Proper - -	2,284	–	2,284	274	6,224		274	Not of ditto, 1*l.* per Cwt. }
	Other Parts - -	22	–	22	8	60		7	
		2,889	543	3,432	1,128	9,353		1,127	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
„ Juice	Spain - - -	626	271	897	585	2,623	2 18 6	585	
	Sardinia - - -	546	–	546	88	2,491		88	
	Tuscany - - -	76	18	94	247	428	4 11 4	247	From all Parts, 1*l.* per Cwt. } 26th August 1853.
	Two Sicilies - -	5,064	1,758	6,822	7,824	31,155		7,824	
	Greece - - -	382	–	382	53	1,118	2 18 6	53	
	Other Parts - -	14	–	14	100	44		100	
		6,708	2,047	8,755	8,897	37,859		8,897	

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Maccaroni and Vermicelli	France	587	77	664	624	1,858	2 16 0	31	1s. per Cwt. 4th June 1853.
	Sardinia	1,191	1,107	2,298	2,126	7,239	3 3 0	121	
	Tuscany	263	110	373	592	1,044		30	
	Two Sicilies	679	441	1,120	1,284	3,136	2 16 0	64	
	Other Parts	147	79	226	235	634		12	
		2,867	1,814	4,681	5,161	13,911		258	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Madder	Holland	32,047	2,824	34,871	–	71,485	2 1 0		
	France	65,511	1,011	66,522	–	167,968			
	Spain	1,394	10,384	11,778	–	29,740			
	Sardinia	4,974	–	4,974	–	12,559	2 10 6	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
	Two Sicilies	466	2,100	2,566	–	6,479			
	Other Parts	931	24	955	–	2,412			
		105,323	16,343	121,666		290,643			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
,, Root	Holland	2,385	200	2,585	–	5,041	1 19 0		
	France	6,214	2	6,216	–	14,374	2 6 3		
	Sardinia	8,280	–	8,280	–	18,526	2 4 9		
	Two Sicilies	48,293	10,785	59,078	–	132,187			
	Turkey Proper	100,189	902	101,091	–	303,273	3 0 0		
	Syria and Palestine	3,186	105	3,291	–	9,873			
	British East Indies	17,809	280	18,089	–	34,671	1 18 4		
	Other Parts	459	661	1,120	–	2,592	1 18 4 to 3 0 0	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
		186,815	12,935	199,750		520,537			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
,, Garancine	Holland	14,980	2,370	17,350	–	121,450			
	France	6,522	103	6,625	–	46,375			
	Spain	412	77	489	–	3,423	7 0 0		
	Gibraltar	544	–	544	–	3,808			
	Other Parts	333	1	334	–	2,338			
		22,791	2,551	25,342		177,394			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Manganese, Ore	Holland	20,038	2,987	23,025	–	184,200	8 0 0	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	146	24	170	–	1,360			
		20,184	3,011	23,195		185,560			
Marble.	*See* Stone.	(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£		£			
Mats and Matting:	Russia	10,299	3,307	13,606	–	13,606			
	Holland	197	301	498	–	498			
	Belgium	418	331	749	–	749			
	Spain	147	5	152	–	152	– –	– –	Free 4th June 1853.
	China	732	5,331	6,063	–	6,063			
	British East Indies	166	4	170	–	170			
	Other Parts	337	89	426	–	426			
		12,296	9,368	21,664		21,664			
Meal and Flour.	*See* Corn.								
		Packets of 250 Leaves.	Packets of 250 Leaves.	Packets of 250 Leaves.		£	Per Packet. £ s. d.		
Metal Leaf, not Gold	Hanse Towns	231,103	10,292	241,395	–	18,105			
	Holland	155,627	27,063	182,690	–	13,702	0 1 6	– –	Free 1st June 1853.
	Belgium	32,430	3,560	35,990	–	2,699			
	Other Parts	800	2,750	3,550	–	266			
		419,960	43,665	463,625		34,772			
Mineral Water.	*See* Water.								
Molasses.	*See* Sugar.								

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		Declared Value. £			
Mother of Pearl Shells	Holland	905	199	1,104	–	5,907	–	–	Free 19th March 1845.
	Egypt	2,124	–	2,124	–	5,676			
	Philippine Islands	733	156	889	–	4,768			
	South Sea Islands	4,400	–	4,400	–	11,000			
	Cuba	–	1,368	1,368	–	900			
	United States	–	688	688	–	680			
	Mexico	2,660	–	2,660	–	1,130			
	New Granada	12,700	–	12,700	–	14,030			
	Chili	4,728	2,380	7,108	–	8,024			
	British East Indies	3,027	285	3,312	–	10,132			
	Australia	5,365	–	5,365	–	13,420			
	Other Parts	294	20	314	–	877			
		36,936	5,096	42,032		76,544			
Musical Instruments:									
		Number of Airs.	Number of Airs.	Number of Airs.	Number of Airs.	£	Per Air. £ s. d.	£	
Musical Boxes	Hanse Towns	376	80	456	165	213	0 3 0 to 1 15 0	7	Small, not exceeding 4 inches in length, 3d. the Air 4th June 1853.
	Holland	184	40	224	–	98			
	France	22,250	–	22,250	18,633	10,934		605	Large, 8d. the Air 4th June 1853.
	Australia	742	–	742	254	426		9	
	Other Parts	108	11	119	119	56		5	Overtures, or extra accompaniments, 2s. 6d. the Air 4th June 1853.
		23,660	131	23,791	19,171	11,727		626	
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£	Horizontal Grand. Each. £ s. d.	Upright or Square. Each. £ s. d.	£
Pianofortes	Hanse Towns	52	9	61	55	1,800	50 0 0	25 0 0	121
	Holland	27	7	34	34	975			74
	Belgium	11	4	15	14	400			29
	France	412	5	417	411	10,775			838
	Other Parts	28	5	33	31	1,000			69
		530	30	560	545	14,950			1,131
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£	Each. £ s. d.		£
Harmoniums or Seraphines	France	2,970	6	2,976	2,933	29,760	10 0 0		1,763
	Other Parts	48	8	56	52	560			31
		3,018	14	3,032	2,985	30,320			1,794
		Number of Notes.	Number of Notes.	Number of Notes.	Number of Notes.	£	Per Note. £ s. d.		£
Accordions (including Flutinas and Concertinas)	Denmark	65,408	2,592	68,000	68,100	1,291	0 0 2 and 0 0 6		121
	Hanover	2,388	11,646	14,034	14,034	305			30
	Hanse Towns	1,539,283	451,599	1,990,882	1,944,271	40,524			3,776
	Belgium	89,748	6,088	95,836	93,006	2,278			218
	France	466,393	988	467,381	389,451	11,670			970
	Other Parts	3,319	56	3,375	5,557	82			11
		2,166,539	472,969	2,639,508	2,514,419	56,150			5,126
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		£
Brass Instruments (including also Instruments of Copper or any other Metal, entered since 5th July	Hanse Towns	1,131	284	1,415	1,288	707	0 10 0		48
	Belgium	2,101	21	2,122	2,086	1,062			78
	France	23,233	57	23,290	22,843	11,644			857
	Other Parts	462	146	608	542	303			21
		26,927	508	27,435	26,759	13,716			1,004

Brass Instruments, 9d. per Lb. 4th June 1853.
Instruments of Copper or any other Metal, 9d. per Lb. 6th July 1856.

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Musical Instruments (Cont^{d}):		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£	£	£		£	
Not otherwise enumerated	Hanse Towns	3,644	593	4,237	3,676	4,237	–	368	£10 per Cent. Ad Valorem — 8th June 1853.
	Holland	788	404	1,192	1,055	1,192	–	106	
	Belgium	1,770	87	1,857	1,747	1,857	–	175	
	France	4,249	54	4,303	3,770	4,303	–	377	
	Other Parts	641	319	960	540	960	–	53	
		11,092	1,457	12,549	10,788	12,549		1,079	
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£		£			
Nickel, Ore	Norway	3,111	1,730	4,841	–	4,841	–		
	Denmark	50	405	455	–	455	–		
	Hanse Towns	1,900	260	2,160	–	2,160	–		
	Holland	252	200	452	–	452	–		
	Other Parts	194	–	194	–	194	–		
		5,507	2,595	8,102		8,102			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£		£			
„ Metallic, and Oxide of, and Arseniate of Nickel	Denmark	290	–	290	–	290	–		
	Hanse Towns	2,852	25	2,877	–	2,877	–		
	Holland	201	–	201	–	201	–		
	Other Parts	145	50	195	–	195	–		
		3,488	75	3,563		3,563			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	–	Free — 19th March 1845.
Nitre, Cubic	Hanse Towns	25,556	9,225	34,781	–	29,564	0 17 0		
	United States	–	8,104	8,104	–	6,888			
	Peru	214,078	45,642	259,720	–	220,762			
	Other Parts	4,434	2,683	7,117	–	6,050			
		244,068	65,654	309,722		263,264			
Nuts and Kernels:		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
„ Unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	175	45	220	–	2,891	Per Ton. £ s. d. 13 2 6		
	French Possessions in India	586	–	586	–	7,698			
	British Possessions on the Gambia	287	–	287	–	3,770			
	„ on the Gold Coast	170	–	170	–	2,228			
	„ in South Africa	197	15	212	–	2,780			
	British East Indies	462	276	738	–	9,691			
	Other Parts	39	65	104	–	1,356			
„ Used as Fruit.	*See* Fruit.	1,916	401	2,317		30,414			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	–	Free — 19th March 1845.
Oil: Castor	British East Indies	23,554	5,857	29,411	–	77,204	2 12 6		
	Other Parts	682	–	682	–	1,790			
		24,236	5,857	30,093		78,994			
„ Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed of all Kinds	Hanover	Lbs. –	Lbs. 911	Lbs. 911	Lbs. 289	£ 137	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 2 0 to 11 8 0	£ 14	Oil of Cloves: 1s. per Lb. — 4th June 1853. Of other sorts, 1s. per Lb. — 19th March 1845.
	Hanse Towns	11,232	3,393	14,625	9,274	4,688		469	
	Holland	3,507	627	4,134	2,945	2,136		147	
	Belgium	1,092	424	1,516	1,096	432		55	
	France	43,697	3,016	46,713	43,006	20,398		2,150	
	Sardinia	9,755	5,560	15,315	7,069	6,503		333	
	Tuscany	593	339	932	1,051	473		53	
	Two Sicilies	101,516	18,112	119,628	90,673	39,574		4,534	
	Austrian Italy	10	952	962	1,708	971		85	
	Turkey Proper	1,422	–	1,422	1,038	1,268		82	
	China	12,204	3,871	16,075	3,495	9,819		175	
	United States	5,656	27,837	33,493	18,504	20,649		945	
	British East Indies	24,082	5,995	29,997	12,771	32,686		629	
	Other Parts	2,220	217	2,437	4,069	969		304	
		216,906	71,554	288,460	196,988	172,613		9,855	

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Oil (Cont^{d}):									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
	French Possessions in India	1,899	–	1,899	–	3,988			
	South Sea Islands	1,500	–	1,500	–	3,150	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
„ Cocoa-Nut	British East Indies	117,006	–	117,006	–	245,713			
	Australia	9,214	70	9,284	–	19,496	2 2 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	929	72	1,001	–	2,102			
		130,548	142	130,690		274,449			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£		£			
	Hanse Towns	1,026	85	1,111	–	1,111			
„ Lard	United States	5,251	2,816	8,067	–	8,067	– –	– –	Free – – – 24th March 1845.
	Other Parts	65	–	65	–	65			
		6,342	2,901	9,243		9,243			
		Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.		£	Per Tun. £ s. d.		
	France	336	22	358	–	17,363	48 10 0		
	Portugal	1,936	1,239	3,175	–	163,513	51 10 0		
	Spain	1,707	594	2,301	–	118,502			
	Sardinia	752	155	907	–	60,089	66 5 0		
	Tuscany	1,554	419	1,973	–	130,711			
„ Olive	Two Sicilies	5,702	391	6,093	–	313,789	51 10 0		
	Turkey Proper	491	–	491	–	23,813			
	Morocco	2,579	–	2,579	–	125,081	48 10 0		
	Malta	360	–	360	–	17,460			
	Ionian Islands	2,900	–	2,900	–	140,650			
	Other Parts	152	126	278	–	13,784	48 10 0 and 51 10 0		
		18,469	2,946	21,415		1,124,755			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
	Portugal	2,924	3,724	6,648	–	14,293			
	Canary Islands	4,377	10	4,387	–	9,432			
	Fernando Po	3,858	–	3,858	–	8,295	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	West Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	698,433	28,136	726,569	–	1,562,123			
„ Palm	Brazil	2,576	–	2,576	–	5,538	2 3 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Sierra Leone	6,891	4,176	11,067	–	23,794			
	British Possessions on the Gold Coast	31,331	–	31,331	–	67,362			
	Other Parts	265	–	265	–	570			
		750,655	36,046	786,701		1,691,407			
		Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.		£			
	Hanse Towns	790	132	922	–	47,340	Per Tun. £ s. d.		
	Holland	1,087	332	1,419	–	72,741			
	Belgium	1,329	456	1,785	–	91,123	36 15 0		
„ Seed, of all kinds	France	1,498	145	1,643	–	83,696	to		
	Portugal	219	154	373	–	16,578	51 10 0		
	French Possessions in India	401	10	411	–	17,899			
	British East Indies	1,457	147	1,604	–	71,493			
	Other Parts	124	6	130	–	6,340			
		6,905	1,382	8,287		407,210			
		Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.		£			
	Russia	188	7	195	–	9,165			
	Norway	84	50	134	–	6,298			
	Portugal	116	7	123	–	5,781			
	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	15	56	71	–	3,337	Per Tun. £ s. d.		
	United States	21	266	287	–	13,189			Of British Fishing:— Free – – – 19th March 1845.
„ Train, or Blubber	Greenland and Davis's Straits	3,775	85	3,860	–	181,120	47 0 0	– –	Of Foreign Fishing:— Free – – – 1st January 1847.
	Channel Islands	179	–	179	–	8,413			
	British Possessions in South Africa	49	5	54	–	2,538			
	Australia	73	–	73	–	3,431			
	British North America	7,736	253	7,989	–	375,183			
	Other Parts	77	116	193	–	9,071			
		12,313	845	13,158		618,426			

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Oil (Cont^{d}):									
		Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.		£	Per Tun. £ s. d.		
„ Spermaceti or Head Matter	United States	128	2,660	2,788	–	296,922	106 10 0	– –	Of British Fishing :— Free – – 5th March 1845. Of Foreign Fishing :— Free – January 1849.
	Southern Whale Fishery	388	–	388	–	41,322			
	Australia	1,677	194	1,871	–	199,262			
	Other Parts	76	13	89	–	9,478			
		2,269	2,867	5,136		546,984			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
„ Oil or Spirit of Turpentine	France	1,330	276	1,606	–	2,710	1 13 9	– –	Free – – 1st June 1853.
	United States	12,076	57,902	69,978	–	118,087			
		13,406	58,178	71,584		120,797			
Oil Nuts.	*See* Nuts and Kernels.								
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
Oil Seed Cake	Russia	146	1,203	1,349	–	11,602	Per Ton. £ s. d. 8 12 0	– –	Free – – 19th March 1845.
	Sweden	956	277	1,233	–	10,604			
	Norway	139	580	719	–	6,183			
	Denmark	1,341	8,564	9,905	–	85,183			
	Prussia	2,677	7,309	9,986	–	85,880			
	Mecklenburg	–	514	514	–	4,420			
	Hanover	101	1,060	1,161	–	9,985			
	Hanse Towns	2,734	3,239	5,973	–	51,368			
	Holland	1,067	1,088	2,155	–	18,533			
	Belgium	4,324	76	4,400	–	37,840			
	France	11,214	2,553	13,767	–	118,396			
	Two Sicilies	396	254	650	–	5,590			
	United States	3,227	26,553	29,780	–	256,108			
	British North America	800	–	800	–	6,880			
	Other Parts	361	503	864	–	7,429			
		29,483	53,773	83,256		716,001			
		Square Yards.	Square Yards.	Square Yards.	Square Yards.	£	Per Square Yard. £ s. d.	£	
Oil Cloth	Hanse Towns	25,441	10,572	36,013	29,241	2,701	0 1 6	183	1½d. per Square Yard - 8th August 1854.
	France	11,971	1,292	13,263	12,943	995		81	
	United States	55,277	452,049	507,326	375,847	38,049		2,349	
	Other Parts	1,232	5,162	6,394	3,987	479		25	
		93,921	469,075	562,996	422,018	42,224		2,638	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	Bushels. £ s. d.	£	
Onions	Holland	54,496	10,543	65,039	65,923	21,680	0 6 8	275	1d. per Bushel - 4th June 1853.
	France	5,347	10,852	16,199	16,998	5,400		71	
	Portugal	27,567	9,662	37,229	37,620	12,410		157	
	Spain	3,684	528	4,212	4,365	1,404		18	
	Other Parts	4,120	188	4,308	4,313	1,435		18	
		95,214	31,773	126,987	129,219	42,329		539	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Opium	Russia	1,808	–	1,808	689	633	0 7 0	31	1s. per Lb. - 20th Augu 1853.
	France	890	–	890	704	311		35	
	Turkey Proper	74,914	–	74,914	37,901	58,995	0 15 9	1,895	
	Egypt	2,958	–	2,958	2,345	1,035	0 7 0	117	
	Other Parts	746	208	954	804	334		41	
		81,316	208	81,524	42,443	61,308		2,122	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Orchal	Portugal	9,208	5,949	15,157	–	31,830	2 2 0	– –	Free – – 19th March 1845.
	West Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	229	468	697	–	1,603	2 6 0		
	Cape Verd Islands	1,373	–	1,373	–	2,471	1 16 0		
	Ecuador	1,858	–	1,858	–	2,601	1 8 0		
	British East Indies	819	–	819	–	1,147			
	Other Parts	52	11	63	–	102	1 3 0 to 2 6 0		
		13,539	6,428	19,967		39,754			

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		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Paper:— Hangings	Holland	1,089	1,002	2,091	1,750	105		22	
	Belgium	943	566	1,509	1,484	75		19	
	France	266,112	35,990	302,102	262,896	15,105	0 1 0	3,286	3d. per Lb. - - 8th August 1854.
	Australia	2,231	–	2,231	2,231	111		28	
	Other Parts	988	722	1,710	1,295	86		16	
		271,363	38,280	309,643	269,656	15,482		3,371	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
„ Gilt, Stained, Coloured, Embossed, and all Fancy Paper, not being Hangings	Hanse Towns	9,520	1,053	10,573	10,509	793		110	
	Holland	47,325	5,954	53,279	52,603	3,996		548	
	Belgium	32,054	29,534	61,588	55,398	4,619	0 1 6	578	2½d. per Lb. - - 11th June 1853.
	France	50,104	317	50,421	50,376	3,781		526	
	Other Parts	372	2,021	2,393	2,364	180		23	
		139,375	38,879	178,254	171,250	13,369		1,785	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
„ Brown and Waste, or of any other sort, not otherwise enumerated	Hanse Towns	12,688	25,570	38,258	10,055	638		105	
	Holland	156,563	41,022	197,585	127,095	3,293		1,324	
	Belgium	184,606	106,366	290,972	205,829	4,850		2,144	
	France	244,024	165,559	409,583	349,642	6,826	0 0 4	3,644	
	Austrian Italy	314,844	–	314,844	59	5,248		1	2½d. per Lb. - - 11th June 1853.
	United States	324	7,303	7,627	1,661	129		17	
	Other Parts	8,378	5,352	13,730	2,859	228		30	
		921,427	351,172	1,272,599	697,200	21,212		7,265	
Parasols.	*See* Silk Manufactures.	(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£		£			
Pearls	Egypt	33,570	–	33,570	–	33,570			
	St. Thomas	20,744	–	20,744	–	20,744			
	New Granada	1,000	–	1,000	–	1,000	– –	– –	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	British West India Islands	500	–	500	–	500			
	Other Parts	323	25	348	–	348			
		56,137	25	56,162		56,162			
Peruvian Bark.	*See* Bark.								
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£			
Pictures	Russia	685	2	687	–	1,374			
	Hanse Towns	2,057	348	2,405	–	4,810			
	Holland	1,718	1,132	2,850	–	5,700			
	Belgium	1,834	877	2,711	–	5,422			
	France	49,937	504	50,441	–	100,882	Each. £ s. d.		
	Tuscany	1,940	367	2,307	–	4,614			
	Austrian Italy	266	6	272	–	544	2 0 0	– –	Free - - 4th June 1853.
	China	106	12	118	–	236			
	United States	943	595	1,538	–	3,076			
	Malta	256	–	256	–	512			
	British East Indies	159	5	164	–	328			
	Australia	882	25	907	–	1,814			
	Other Parts	861	249	1,110	–	2,220			
		61,644	4,122	65,766		131,532			
		Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	£		£	
Plate, Silver, gilt or ungilt	Denmark	786	–	786	86	196		7	
	Hanse Towns	10,347	413	10,760	1,262	2,690		105	
	Holland	3,330	25,144	28,474	28,060	7,119		2,338	
	Belgium	1,236	2,798	4,034	3,311	1,009		276	
	France	6,485	201	6,686	4,640	1,672	Per Ounce. £ s. d.	387	
	Turkey Proper	1,472	–	1,472	1,368	368		114	
	Egypt	2,252	–	2,252	2,268	563	0 5 0	189	1s. 8d. per Oz. Troy - 4th June 1853.
	China	597	12	609	609	152		51	
	United States	1,522	850	2,372	2,366	593		197	
	Gibraltar	567	–	567	–	142		–	
	British East Indies	4,308	140	4,448	4,344	1,112		362	
	British West India Islands	2,057	–	2,057	157	515		13	
	Other Parts	2,433	494	2,927	2,555	730		213	
		37,392	30,052	67,414	51,026	16,861		4,252	

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		(Entered at Value.)							
		£	£	£	–	£			
Platina, and Ore thereof -	Hanse Towns	5,024	–	5,024	–	5,024			
	France	560	–	560	–	560			
	St. Thomas	9,640	–	9,640	–	9,640	– –	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Mexico	500	–	500	–	500			
Platting, or other Manufactures to be used in, or proper for making Hats or Bonnets, viz.:		15,724	–	15,724		15,724			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£		£	
„ Of Straw, Chip, or other Materials not otherwise enumerated	Hanse Towns	933	51	984	705	984		70	
	Holland	487	1,119	1,606	1,687	1,606		169	
	Belgium	5,484	224	5,708	5,616	5,708	Per Lb.	562	
	France	135,858	8	135,866	133,402	135,866	£ s. d.	13,345	
	Tuscany	4,745	–	4,745	7,110	4,745	1 0 0	711	2s. per Lb. – – 4th June 1853.
	China	–	–	–	4,743	–		474	
	United States	1,288	4,503	5,791	1,678	5,791		164	
	Other Parts	625	199	824	399	824		40	
		149,420	6,104	155,524	155,340	155,524		15,535	
„ Cordonet, Single, and Twist, of Straw or of other Materials	France	Lbs. 7,292	Lbs. –	Lbs. 7,292	Lbs. 9,823	£ 1,458	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 4 0	247	6d. per Lb. – – 4th June 1853.
„ Of Chip, not being of greater Value than 6d. per Piece of 60 Yards	Holland	Lbs. 3,598	Lbs. 1,040	Lbs. 4,638	Lbs. 4,792	£ 464	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 2 0	£ 120	
	France	5,062	–	5,062	8,288	506		210	
	Two Sicilies	701	–	701	–	70		–	6d. per Lb. – – 8th August 1854.
	Other Parts	8	–	8	795	1		19	
		9,369	1,040	10,409	13,875	1,041		349	
„ Willow Squares	Hanse Towns	Cwts. 110	Cwts. 68	Cwts. 178	Cwts. 217	£ 892	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 5 0 0	£ 108	
	Other Parts	39	1	40	39	96		24	10s. per Cwt. – – 8th August 1854.
		149	69	218	256	1,088		132	
Porcelain.	*See* China.								
Pork, Salted (except Hams)	Denmark	Cwts. 7,470	Cwts. 3,144	Cwts. 10,614	–	£ 28,392			
	Prussia	1,739	4,048	5,787	–	15,480	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 2 13 6		
	Hanse Towns	22,901	7,880	30,781	–	82,339			
	France	14,922	5,129	20,051	–	53,636			
	Sardinia	5,068	–	5,068	–	13,557			
	Turkey Proper	1,083	–	1,083	–	2,897			
	United States	8,310	74,138	82,448	–	187,569	2 5 6		
	Other Parts	336	98	434	–	1,093	2 5 6 and 2 13 6		
		61,829	94,437	156,266		384,963		– –	Free – – – 19th March 1846.
Potatoes	Hanover	Cwts. 88	Cwts. 997	Cwts. 1,085	–	£ 190			
	Hanse Towns	956	165	1,121	–	196	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 0 3 6		
	Holland	88,076	16,824	104,900	–	18,358		– –	Free – – – 19th March 1846.
	Portugal	956	16	972	–	170			
	Other Parts	1,650	110	1,760	–	308			
		91,726	18,112	109,838		19,222			
		(Entered at Value.)							
Poultry and Game, alive or dead (including Rabbits)	Norway	£ 313	£ 209	£ 522	–	£ 522			
	Holland	5,180	621	5,801	–	5,801			
	Belgium	32,674	42	32,716	–	32,716	– –	– –	Free – – 4th June 1853.
	France	6,731	2,058	8,789	–	8,789			
	Other Parts	392	12	404	–	404			
		45,290	2,942	48,232		48,232			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£		£	
Prints and Drawings:	Hanse Towns	2,129	157	2,286	2,166	572	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 5 0	27	3d. per Lb. 4th June 1853.
	Holland	2,607	489	3,096	3,002	774		38	
	Belgium	1,972	841	2,813	2,722	703		34	
	France	4,355	52	4,407	4,374	1,102		55	
	Tuscany	1,290	278	1,568	1,651	392		21	
	United States	215	565	780	816	195		10	
	Malta	413	–	413	413	103		5	
	Australia	526	6	532	535	132		7	
	Other Parts	804	66	870	803	218		9	
		14,311	2,454	16,765	16,482	4,191		206	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£		£	
Admitted under Treaties of International Copyright – Entered by weight	Denmark	631	122	753	753	188	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 5 0	5	1½d. per Lb. 4th June 1853.
	Hanover	235	2,826	3,061	3,061	765		20	
	Hanse Towns	30,886	1,218	32,104	32,196	8,026		204	
	Holland	1,821	1,750	3,571	3,636	893		23	
	Belgium	1,578	200	1,778	1,778	445		11	
	France	47,441	229	47,670	47,527	11,918		298	
	Other Parts	236	–	236	10	58		–	
		82,828	6,345	89,173	88,961	22,293		561	
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		Single. each. £ s. d. / Bound. each. £ s. d.		
" Entered by Number.	Hanse Towns	207	–	207	206	9	0 3 0 / 0 0 9	– –	Single ½d. each. Bound 1½d. per Dozen. 11th Feb. 1854.
	France	21	40	61	65	9			
	Other Parts	68	–	68	68	3			
		296	40	336	339	21			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
Quicksilver	Hanover	–	2,016	2,016	–	174	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 1 8¾	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
	Spain	385,766	150,605	536,371	–	46,374			
	Mexico	38,437	–	38,437	–	3,323			
		424,203	152,621	576,824		49,871			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Per 1,000 Goose Quills. £ s. d. / Swan Quills. £ s. d.		
Quills, Goose and Swan	Russia	4,343,500	13,310,000	17,653,500	–	19,860	1 2 6 / 5 2 6	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
	Prussia	1,985,000	3,900,000	5,885,000	–	6,721			
	Hanse Towns	1,689,137	16,500	1,705,637	–	2,023			
	British North America	254,700	–	254,700	–	578	2 5 0 / 4 10 0		
	Other Parts	322,900	20,000	342,900	–	418	1 2 6 and 2 5 0 / 5 2 6		
		8,595,237	17,246,500	25,841,737		29,600			
		Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	£		£	
Quinine, Sulphate	Holland	800	–	800	–	300	Per Ounce. £ s. d. 0 7 6	–	6d. per Ounce 20th August 1853.
	France	12,840	36	12,876	2,111	4,828		53	
	Sardinia	611	–	611	–	229		–	
	Other Parts	200	2	202	102	76		2	
		14,451	38	14,489	2,213	5,433		55	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
Rags, and other Materials for making Paper	Russia	600	381	981	–	21,576	Per Ton. £ s. d. 22 0 0	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
	Denmark	24	72	96	–	2,118			
	Prussia	593	1,452	2,045	–	44,990			
	Hanse Towns	4,038	652	4,690	–	103,191			
	Tuscany	527	218	745	–	19,097	25 12 6		
	Papal States	78	49	127	–	3,000	23 12 6		
	Austrian Italy	185	324	509	–	12,037			
	Egypt	173	1	174	–	3,821	22 0 0		
	Australia	397	9	406	–	8,944			
	Other Parts	319	192	511	–	11,342	22 0 0 and 23 12 6		
		6,934	3,350	10,284		230,116			

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		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Rhubarb	Hanse Towns	862	999	1,861	–	1,040	0 11 2	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	China	123,761	36,121	159,882	–	30,644	0 3 10		
	United States	6,345	14,732	21,077	–	3,161	0 3 0		
	British East Indies	9,380	–	9,380	–	1,798	0 3 10		
	Other Parts	224	–	224	–	125	0 11 2		
		140,572	51,852	192,424		36,768			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Rice, not Rough nor in the Husk	Holland	8,533	1,023	9,556	7,940	5,017	0 10 6	149	4½d. per Cwt. – – 4th June 1853.
	Madagascar	9,160	–	9,160	5,535	4,809		104	
	French Possessions in India	5,742	–	5,742	126	3,015		2	
	Java	20,606	–	20,606	13,923	13,909	0 13 6	261	
	United States	15,984	44,880	60,864	46,018	77,601	1 5 6	863	
	Brazil	6,347	–	6,347	23	3,332		–	
	British Possessions in South Africa	9,029	908	9,937	183	5,217		3	
	Mauritius	16,646	–	16,646	5,819	8,739		109	
	British East Indies	2,841,186	703,029	3,544,215	1,350,902	1,860,713		25,240	
	Other Parts	6,449	2,479	8,928	9,257	4,687		172	
		2,939,682	752,319	3,692,001	1,439,726	1,987,039		26,903	
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.	£	
„ Rough and in the Husk	United States	1	6,806	6,807	7,089	18,721	2 15 0	266	9d. per Quarter – – 4th June 1853.
	British East Indies	25,866	18	25,884	21,655	25,884	1 0 0	812	
	Other Parts	3	–	3	4	3		–	
		25,870	6,824	32,694	28,748	44,608		1,078	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Rosin	Hanse Towns	23,872	11,778	35,650	–	16,042	0 9 0	– – –	Free – – – 24th March 1845.
	United States	86,986	430,747	517,733	–	232,980			
	Other Parts	1,065	91	1,156	–	520			
		111,923	442,616	554,539		249,542			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Safflower	British East Indies	6,135	1,407	7,542	–	32,336	4 5 9	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	283	188	471	–	2,020			
		6,418	1,595	8,013		34,356			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Saffron	France	1,235	–	1,235	–	1,256	1 0 4	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Spain	925	1,763	2,688	–	2,732			
	Gibraltar	2,191	–	2,191	–	2,228			
	Other Parts	212	637	849	–	863			
		4,563	2,400	6,963		7,079			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Sago	British East Indies	128,730	6,159	134,889	127,958	170,859	1 5 4	2,399	4½d. per Cwt. – – 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	968	1,211	2,179	2,738	2,761		52	
		129,698	7,370	137,068	130,696	173,620		2,451	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Salt	Portugal	1,780	200	1,980	–	1,980	1 0 0	. –	Free – – – 5th January 1825.
	Spain	3,050	163	3,213	–	3,213			
	Sardinia	168	–	168	–	168			
	Tuscany	280	–	280	–	280			
	Other Parts	429	5	434	–	434			
		5,707	368	6,075		6,075			

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Saltpetre	Hanse Towns	11,112	400	11,512	–	20,146	1 15 0	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	British East Indies	362,894	12,693	375,587	–	657,277			
	Other Parts	538	2	540	–	945			
		374,544	13,095	387,639		678,368			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Sarsaparilla	United States	111	12,948	13,059	–	653	0 1 0	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Mexico	5,040	–	5,040	–	252			
	Central America	4,548	–	4,548	–	227			
	New Granada	65,117	–	65,117	–	3,256			
	Ecuador	–	35,617	35,617	–	1,781			
	Chili	21,538	–	21,538	–	1,077			
	Peru	3,452	–	3,452	–	173			
	British West India Islands	5,833	–	5,833	–	802	0 2 9		
	Honduras, British Settlements	14,661	–	14,661	–	733	0 1 0		
	Other Parts	3,961	–	3,961	–	202	0 1 0 and 0 1 2		
		124,261	48,565	172,826		9,156			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Scammony	Turkey Proper	10,254	–	10,254	–	11,066	1 1 7	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Syria and Palestine	1,782	–	1,782	–	1,923			
	Other Parts	572	–	572	–	617			
		12,608	–	12,608		13,606			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Seed, Carraway	Hanse Towns	2,597	154	2,751	3,224	5,228	1 18 0	806	Of British Possessions, 2s. 6d. per Cwt. – 1st June 1846.
	Holland	9,179	285	9,464	8,742	17,982		2,186	Not of ditto, 5s. per Cwt. – 1st June 1846.
	Other Parts	270	–	270	157	512		39	
		12,046	439	12,485	12,123	23,722		3,031	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
„ Clover	Denmark	480	1,289	1,769	–	6,840	3 17 4	–	Free – 1st June 1853.
	Prussia	960	500	1,460	–	5,645			
	Hanover	64	2,116	2,180	–	8,429			
	Hanse Towns	58,494	11,799	70,293	–	271,800			
	Holland	9,698	2,296	11,994	–	46,377			
	Belgium	7,334	4,915	12,249	–	47,363			
	France	50,057	7,346	57,403	–	221,958			
	Sardinia	1,207	290	1,497	–	5,788			
	Austrian Italy	4,331	982	5,313	–	20,544			
	United States	1,551	3,332	4,883	–	18,881			
	Other Parts	345	63	408	–	1,578			
		134,521	34,928	169,449		655,203			
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.		
„ Beans, Kidney or French	Hanse Towns	1,562	37	1,599	–	546	0 6 10	–	Free – 1st June 1845.
	Holland	4,740	79	4,819	–	1,647			
	France	123	–	123	–	42			
	Other Parts	112	71	183	–	62			
		6,537	187	6,724		2,297			
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.		£	Flax Seed. Per Qr. £ s. d.	Linseed. Per Qr. £ s. d.	
„ Flax and Linseed	Russia, Northern Ports	258,992	206,192	465,184	–	1,161,248		2 9 8	– Free – 1st June 1845.
	„ Southern Ports	109,357	35,222	144,579	–	446,388		3 1 9	
	Denmark	1,641	3,815	5,456	–	13,549		2 9 8	
	Prussia	65,564	93,391	158,955	–	403,363			
	Hanse Towns	1,223	419	1,642	–	4,078			
	Holland	2,842	2,433	5,275	–	18,683			
	Austrian Italy	2,093	–	2,093	–	5,703	3 11 6	2 14 6	
	Turkey Proper	19,116	850	20,016	–	54,544			
	Wallachia and Moldavia	–	1,844	1,844	–	5,025			
	Egypt	25,286	4,878	30,164	–	82,197			
	British East Indies	241,224	101,183	342,407	–	992,981		2 18 0	
	Other Parts	1,620	945	2,565	–	7,875		2 9 8 to 2 18 0	
		729,008	451,172	1,180,180		3,195,634			

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Seeds (Cont^{d}):		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
„ Garden, Unenumerated	Denmark	1,808	819	2,627	–	33			
	Hanse Towns	7,374	2,050	9,424	–	118			
	Holland	10,686	226	10,912	–	136	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Belgium	3,879	1,097	4,976	–	62	0 0 3	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1845.
	France	72,894	8,400	81,294	–	1,016			
	United States	1,298	1,322	2,620	–	33			
	Other Parts	1,728	450	2,178	–	28			
		99,667	14,364	114,031		1,426			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
„ Grass, Unenumerated	Prussia	299	901	1,200	–	3,600			
	Hanse Towns	1,129	221	1,350	–	4,050			
	Holland	1,879	129	2,008	–	6,024	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	France	18,123	4,579	22,702	–	68,106	3 0 0	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1853.
	Sardinia	2,278	480	2,758	–	8,274			
	Tuscany	1,143	1,475	2,618	–	7,854			
	Austrian Italy	4,614	1,193	5,807	–	17,421			
	Other Parts	517	1	518	–	1,554			
		29,982	8,979	38,961		116,883			
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.		£			
„ Hemp	Russia	245	388	633	–	1,693			
	Prussia	–	411	411	–	1,100	Per Quarter. £ s. d.		
	Holland	5,057	503	5,560	–	14,873	2 13 6	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	France	875	–	875	–	2,341			
	Two Sicilies	349	164	513	–	1,372			
	Other Parts	151	43	194	–	519			
		6,677	1,509	8,186		21,898			
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		£	Per Bushel. £ s. d.		
„ Lentils	Egypt	99,081	–	99,081	–	22,293	0 4 6	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1845.
	Other Parts	112	97	209	–	47			
		99,193	97	99,290		22,340			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
„ Millet	Austrian Italy	–	1,330	1,330	–	864			
	Turkey Proper	1,005	–	1,005	–	653	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Wallachia and Moldavia	4,393	10,238	14,631	–	9,510	0 13 0	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1855.
	Syria and Palestine	19,404	–	19,404	–	12,613			
	Egypt	4,674	–	4,674	–	3,038			
	Other Parts	204	36	240	–	156			
		29,680	11,604	41,284		26,834			
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.		£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.		
„ Poppy	British East Indies	10,303	13,770	24,073	–	63,793	2 13 0	– –	Free – – – 24th March 1845.
	Other Parts	43	5	48	–	128			
		10,346	13,775	24,121		63,921			
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.		£			
„ Rape	Russia	1,274	1,282	2,556	–	9,244	Per Quarter. £ s. d.		
	Denmark	3,129	1,273	4,402	–	16,042	3 12 9		
	Hanover	10	1,045	1,055	–	3,837			
	Hanse Towns	734	478	1,212	–	4,409			
	Holland	754	1,096	1,850	–	6,730			
	British East Indies	166,068	85,822	251,890	–	736,778	2 18 6		
	Other Parts	1,682	273	1,955	–	7,112	3 12 9		
		173,651	91,269	264,920		784,122		– –	Free – – – 1st June 1845.
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.		£			
„ Tares	Denmark	497	3,532	4,029	–	10,022	Per Quarter. £ s. d.		
	Prussia	2,438	2,437	4,875	–	12,127	2 9 9		
	Hanse Towns	4,988	602	5,590	–	13,905			
	France	1,258	1,308	2,566	–	6,383			
	Other Parts	683	1,131	1,814	–	4,512			
		9,864	9,010	18,874		46,949			

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Seeds (Cont^{d}):		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
„ Trefoil	France	26,905	1,388	28,293	–	50,220	1 15 6	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1853.
	Other Parts	2,060	764	2,824	–	5,012			
		28,965	2,152	31,117		55,232			
„ Unenumerated, commonly Used for Expressing Oil therefrom		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.		£	Per Quarter. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	845	870	1,715	–	5,116	2 19 8	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Egypt	17,663	–	17,663	–	52,695			
	Cape Verde Islands	3,825	–	3,825	–	11,411			
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,020	–	1,020	–	3,043			
	British East Indies	31,862	2,502	34,364	–	102,519			
	Other Parts	109	3	112	–	335			
		55,324	3,375	58,699		175,119			
Senna		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Belgium	3,260	–	3,260	–	54	0 0 4	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Spain	19,916	–	19,916	–	332			
	Egypt	53,507	–	53,507	–	892			
	British East Indies	349,500	–	349,500	–	7,755	Ceylon – 4d. Other Parts 5½d.		
		426,183	–	426,183		9,033			
Sheep and Lambs.	*See* Animals.								
Shellac.	*See* Gum.								
Shumac		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	France	338	226	564	–	4,512	8 0 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Sardinia	431	–	431	–	3,448			
	Two Sicilies	15,017	373	15,390	–	184,680	12 0 0		
	Austrian Italy	1,268	824	2,092	–	16,736	8 0 0		
	Other Parts	181	–	181	–	1,448			
		17,225	1,423	18,658		210,824			
Silk: Knubs or Husks and Waste		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Russia	746	–	746	–	12,529	16 16 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Holland	5,373	996	6,369	–	106,994			
	France	6,338	–	6,338	–	106,479			
	Tuscany	555	92	647	–	10,874			
	Two Sicilies	666	72	738	–	12,394			
	Austrian Italy	757	36	793	–	13,321			
	Turkey Proper	504	–	504	–	8,466			
	China	336	53	389	–	6,540			
	British East Indies	443	–	443	–	7,439			
	Other Parts	872	154	1,026	–	17,250			
		16,590	1,403	17,993		302,286			
„ Raw		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Prussia	–	5,383	5,383	–	8,747	1 12 6	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Holland	36,779	55,136	91,915	–	149,362			
	France	157,559	–	157,559	–	256,033			
	Turkey Proper	197,062	–	197,062	–	159,292	0 16 2		
	Syria and Palestine	3,925	–	3,925	–	4,789			
	Egypt *	2,514,356	–	2,514,356	–	2,367,685	0 18 10		
	China	3,496,010	227,683	3,723,693	–	3,646,116	0 19 7		
	United States	342	3,988	4,330	–	4,240			
	Malta	62,353	–	62,353	–	101,324	1 12 6		
	British East Indies (direct)	541,101	69,321	610,422	–	574,814	0 18 10		
	Other Parts	10,630	44	10,674	–	17,328	0 16 2 to 1 12 6		
		7,022,117	361,555	7,383,672		7,289,730			

* For the most part *in Transit* from India, &c.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Silk (Cont^{d}): Thrown, not Dyed:		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Singles	Holland	1,730	–	1,730	–	3,071	1 15 6		
	China	58,225	4,682	62,907	–	66,577	1 1 2		
	Other Parts	1,089	–	1,089	–	1,831	1 1 2 and 1 15 6		
		61,044	4,682	65,726		71,479			
Tram	Holland	8,650	5,964	14,614	–	25,940	Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 15 6		
	France	2,788	–	2,788	–	4,949			
	China	37,798	–	37,798	–	40,003	1 1 2		
	Other Parts	1,145	405	1,550	–	2,751	1 15 6	– –	Free – – 24th March 1845.
		50,381	6,369	56,750		73,643			
Organzine or Crape	Holland	32,907	21,738	54,645	–	96,995	Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 15 6		
	France	322,728	–	322,728	–	572,842			
	China	317,875	8,893	326,768	–	345,829	1 1 2		
	Other Parts	7,591	294	7,885	–	13,559	1 1 2 and 1 15 6		
		681,101	30,925	712,026		1,029,225			
„ Thrown, Dyed: Singles or Tram	China	1,076	–	1,076	–	1,139	Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 1 2		
	Other Parts	227	–	227	–	403	1 15 6		
		1,303	–	1,303		1,542			
Organzine or Crape	France	5,365	–	5,365	–	9,523	Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 15 6		
	Two Sicilies	11,459	–	11,459	–	20,340			
	Other Parts	334	52	386	–	663	1 1 2 and 1 15 6		
		17,158	52	17,210		30,526		– –	Free – – 19th March 1846.
„ Manufactures, Millinery:— Bonnets and all Head Dresses	France	Number. 9,746	Number. 83	Number. 9,829	Number. 9,568	£ 13,710	Turbans or Caps. Each. £ s. d. 0 18 0	Hats or Bonnets Each. £ s. d. 1 15 0	£ 2,631 Turbans or Caps, 3s. 6d. each – – – Hats or Bonnets, 7s. each 19th March 1846.
	Other Parts	79	38	117	104	180			32
		9,825	131	9,946	9,672	13,890			2,663
Dresses	France	Number. 463	Number. 15	Number. 478	Number. 457	£ 2,390	Each. £ s. d. 5 0 0		£ 685 1l. 10s. each – – 19th March 1846.
	Other Parts	6	11	17	9	85			14
		469	26	495	466	2,475			699
„ Of India: Corahs, Choppas, Bandannoes, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	Egypt	Pieces. 12,290	Pieces. –	Pieces. 12,290	Pieces. 4,285	£ 8,614	Per Piece. £ s. d. 0 8 4		£ 117 In Pieces not exceeding 6¼ Yards in Length, 6d. per Piece – –
	British East Indies	513,597	72,827	586,424	102,128	391,163	to		3,444 In Pieces exceeding 6¼ Yards, and not exceeding 7¼ in Length, 8d. per Piece – – – 8th August 1854.
	Other Parts	2,747	–	2,747	1,780	1,868	0 17 6		94 In Pieces exceeding 7¼ and not exceeding 12 Yards in Length, 10d. per Piece – – –
		528,634	72,827	601,461	108,193	401,645			3,655
China Crape, Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, and Crape in Pieces	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 788	Lbs. –	Lbs. 788	Lbs. 72	£ 1,855	Plain and Damask Per Lb. £ s. d.	Embroidered. Per Lb. £ s. d.	£ 18
	Egypt	17,715	–	17,715	866	36,885			206
	China	11,611	2,352	13,963	1,170	27,681	1 11 3	2 8 0	258 Plain and Damask, 3s. per Lb. – – – 13th June 1853.
	United States	4	942	946	91	1,911			20 Embroidered, 5s. per Lb. –
	Other Parts	953	95	1,048	618	2,440			150
		31,071	3,389	34,460	2,817	70,772			652

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Silk Manufactures (Cont^d): Of India (Cont^d):									
China Damask	Egypt	Yards. 12,828	Yards. –	Yards. 12,828	Yards. 7,751	£ 2,779	Per Yard. £ s. d. 0 4 4	£ 258	8d. per running Yard. 11th June 1853.
	China	6,706	300	7,006	6,556	1,518		219	
	Other Parts	479	24	503	1,043	109		35	
		20,013	324	20,337	15,350	4,406		512	
Pongees	Egypt	Pieces. 1,670	Pieces. –	Pieces. 1,670	Pieces. 34	£ 2,722	Per Piece. £ s. d. 0 18 0 to 1 16 0	£ 4	In Pieces not exceeding 15 Yards in Length, 2s. per Piece; Exceeding 15 and not exceeding 21 Yards in Length, 3s. per Piece; Exceeding 21 Yards and not exceeding 31 Yards in Length, 5s. per Piece. 11th June 1853.
	China	1,066	197	1,263	1,007	2,092		229	
	Other Parts	53	12	65	80	67		12	
		2,789	209	2,998	1,121	4,881		245	
Pongee Handkerchiefs, plain and figured	Egypt	Pieces. 6,857	Pieces. –	Pieces. 6,857	Pieces. 2,330	£ 6,175	Per Piece. £ s. d. 0 17 2 to 1 8 0	£ 180	In Pieces not exceeding 9 Yards in Length, 1s. 6d. per Piece; Exceeding 9 and not exceeding 18 Yards in Length, 3s. per Piece. 11th June 1853.
	China	7,568	2,360	9,928	5,521	10,291		545	
	United States	3	1,495	1,498	600	1,500		72	
	Other Parts	331	8	339	176	317		14	
		14,759	3,863	18,622	8,627	18,283		811	
„ Of Europe: Broad Stuffs:									
Silk or Satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 382	Lbs. 147	Lbs. 529	Lbs. 57	£ 881	Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 13 4	£ 14	5s. per Lb. 19th March 1846.
	Holland	316	340	656	120	1,094		30	
	Belgium	1,829	298	2,127	1,753	3,546		441	
	France	225,983	151	226,134	227,059	376,890		56,786	
	Australia	877	–	877	133	1,462		33	
	Other Parts	234	11	245	166	407		42	
		229,621	947	230,568	229,288	384,280		57,346	
Gauze or Crape, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded	France	Lbs. 9,491	Lbs. 27	Lbs. 9,518	Lbs. 9,498	£ 28,555	Per Lb. £ s. d. 3 0 0	£ 4,276	9s. per Lb. 19th March 1846.
	Other Parts	55	2	57	56	170		25	
		9,546	29	9,575	9,554	28,725		4,301	
Gauze, mixed with Silk, Satin, or other Materials	France	Lbs. 1	Lbs. –	Lbs. 1	Lbs. 1	£ 2	Per Lb. £ s. d. 3 0 0	£ –	9s. per Lb. 19th March 1846.
Velvet, plain or figured	Holland	Lbs. 155	Lbs. 259	Lbs. 414	Lbs. 91	£ 1,243	Per Lb. £ s. d. 3 0 0	£ 41	Broad Stuffs, entirely of Silk, 9s. per Lb.; Ditto, the foundation of which is wholly composed of Cotton or other Materials than Silk, 3s. per Lb. 11th June 1853.
	Belgium	992	576	1,568	1,010	4,704		455	
	France	26,485	19	26,504	26,358	79,511		11,865	
	Other Parts	292	30	322	107	967		47	
		27,924	884	28,808	27,566	86,425		12,408	
Ditto, the foundation of which is wholly composed of Cotton, or other materials than Silk	Holland	Lbs. 121	Lbs. –	Lbs. 121	Lbs. 121	£ 121	Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 0 0	£ 18	
	Belgium	304	285	589	618	589		93	
	France	432	2	434	434	434		65	
	Other Parts	1	–	1	1	1		–	
		858	287	1,145	1,174	1,145		176	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Silk Manufactures (Cont^{d}): Of Europe (Cont^{d}):		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Declared Value. £	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Articles of Silk or Satin, Gauze or Crape, and of Velvet	Hanse Towns	23	–	23	4	45	1 15 9 to 2 13 6	2	Articles of Silk or Satin, 6s. per Lb.; of Gauze, Crape, or Velvet, 10s. or at the option of the Officers of Customs, 15l. per Cent. Ad Valorem – 19th March 1846.
	Belgium	106	1	107	101	249		39	
	France	5,755	–	5,755	5,374	11,764		1,943	
	Spain	–	256	256	–	457		–	
	Other Parts	22	–	22	17	38		6	
		5,906	257	6,163	5,496	12,553		1,990	
Ribbons	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 899	Lbs. 41	Lbs. 940	Lbs. 401	£ 2,958	Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 13 4 to 4 13 4	£ 173	Plain Silk of one Colour only, 6s. per Lb. – Plain Satin of one Colour only, 8s. per Lb. – Silk or Satin striped, figured, or brocaded, or plain Ribbons of more than one Colour, 10s. per Lb. – Gauze or Crape, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded, 14s. per Lb. – Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or other materials in less proportion than one half part of the Fabric, 12s. per Lb. – 19th March 1846.
	Holland	5,031	3,515	8,546	8,241	15,017		2,189	
	Belgium	169,940	7,873	177,813	168,634	320,303		45,570	
	France	275,970	147	276,117	263,714	890,727		127,845	
	Other Parts	332	32	364	431	788		163	
		452,172	11,608	463,780	441,421	1,229,793		175,940	Velvet or Plush, wholly of Silk, or of Silk mixed with Cotton, not exceeding Nine Inches in Width: Plain or embossed by depression, without Satin or Fancy Edge, 5s. per Lb. Figured, brocaded, striped, or spotted, or with Fancy or Satin Edge, and Silk Ribbons in any way mixed or ornamented with Velvet or Plush, 10s. per Lb. – 8th Aug. 1854.
Fancy Silk Net or Tricot	France	Lbs. 5,761	Lbs. 5	Lbs. 5,766	Lbs. 5,761	£ 15,375	Per Lb. £ s. d. 2 13 4	£ 2,304	8s. per Lb. – 19th March 1846.
	Other Parts	1	1	2	1	5		1	
		5,762	6	5,768	5,762	15,380		2,305	
Plain Silk Lace or Net, called Tulle	France	Lbs. 146	Lbs. 1	Lbs. 147	Lbs. 143	£ 392	Per Lb. £ s. d. 2 13 4	£ 57	
	Other Parts	1	–	1	1	2		1	
		147	1	148	144	394		58	
Plush (not being Ribbons), and Articles thereof	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 1,078	Lbs. –	Lbs. 1,078	Lbs. 771	£ 2,155	Plush. Per Lb. £ s. d. 2 0 0	Articles thereof. Per Lb. £ s. d. 1 3 4	£ 116	Plush, 3s. per Lb. – 11th June 1853. Articles thereof, 3s. 6d. per Lb. – 7th Jan. 1854.
	France	2,662	–	2,662	2,636	4,920			411	
	Other Parts	112	35	147	51	294			7	
		3,852	35	3,887	3,458	7,369			534	
Black Plush, commonly used for making Hats	France	Lbs. 170,503	Lbs. 16	Lbs. 170,519	Lbs. 170,490	£ 102,312	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 12 0	£ 8,525	1s. per Lb. – 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	360	57	417	328	250		16	
		170,863	73	170,936	170,818	102,562		8,541	
Parasols and Umbrellas	Hanse Towns	Number. 666	Number. 2	Number. 668	Number. 60	£ 167	Each. £ s. d. 0 5 0	£ 3	1s. Each. – 11th June 1853.
	France	4,480	10	4,490	2,635	1,123		132	
	Other Parts	59	1	60	60	14		3	
		5,205	13	5,218	2,755	1,304		138	
Damask of Silk and Wool, or of Silk and other materials, for Furniture	Holland	Lbs. 715	Lbs. 144	Lbs. 859	Lbs. 859	£ 300	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 7 0	£ 36	10d. per Lb. – 11th June 1853.
	Belgium	202	80	282	282	99		12	
	France	30,909	9	30,918	30,880	10,821		1,287	
	Other Parts	431	–	431	257	151		10	
		32,257	233	32,490	32,278	11,371		1,345	

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		(Entered at Value.)							
Silk Manufactures (Cont^{d}):									
Of Europe (Cont^{d}):		£	£	£	£	£		£	
„ Manufactures of Silk, not separately specified	Denmark	1,482	–	1,482	12	1,482	–	2	Of British Possessions, Ad Valorem, 5*l.* per Cent. – Not of ditto, 15*l.* – 19th March 1846.
	Hanse Towns	10,665	668	11,333	4,325	11,333	–	649	
	Holland	4,919	3,068	7,987	6,978	7,987	–	1,056	
	Belgium	15,303	1,408	16,711	13,357	16,711	–	2,017	
	France	207,780	188	207,968	201,942	207,968	–	30,296	
	Egypt	8,703	2	8,705	3,142	8,705	–	446	
	China	8,549	415	8,964	3,219	8,964	–	483	
	British East Indies	1,569	154	1,723	1,607	1,723	–	193	
	Australia	3,624	7	3,631	724	3,631	–	108	
	Other Parts	2,453	560	3,013	2,023	3,013	–	303	
		265,047	6,470	271,517	237,329	271,517		35,553	
„ Lace.	*See* Lace.								
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Declared Value. £			
Silver Ore	France	–	259	259	–	1,685	– –	– –	Free.
	Cuba	125	–	125	–	9,960			
	Chili	5,645	352	5,997	–	340,432			
	Peru	135	–	135	–	1,991			
	Other Parts	44	7	51	–	902			
		5,949	618	6,567		354,970			
See also Plate, Silver.									
Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails, Undressed:		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ *s.* *d.*		
Bear	Hanse Towns	263	–	263	–	579	2 4 0		
	United States	238	1,932	2,170	–	4,774			
	British North America	9,149	26	9,175	–	20,186			
	Other Parts	135	127	262	–	575			
		9,785	2,085	11,870		26,114			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ *s.* *d.*		
Beaver	Hanse Towns	3,255	–	3,255	–	1,546	0 9 6		
	United States	102	9,439	9,541	–	4,532			
	British North America	70,012	–	70,012	–	33,256			
	Other Parts	30	–	30	–	14			
		73,399	9,439	82,838		39,348			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ *s.* *d.*		
Coney	Hanse Towns	48,240	7,400	55,640	–	927	0 0 4		
	France	14,382	–	14,382	–	240			
	British North America	70,733	–	70,733	–	1,767	Hudson's Bay 6*d.* Other Parts 4*d.*		
	Other Parts	750	780	1,530	–	26	0 0 4		
		134,105	8,180	142,285		2,960		– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ *s.* *d.*		
Deer	United States	36	50,864	50,900	–	11,877	0 4 8		
	British East Indies	19,209	150	19,359	–	3,065	0 3 2		
	British North America	1,929	–	1,929	–	217	0 2 3		
	Other Parts	1,705	26	1,731	–	404	0 4 8		
		22,879	51,040	73,919		15,563			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ *s.* *d.*		
Ermine	Hanse Towns	93,249	–	93,249	–	5,051	0 1 1		
	United States	–	1,000	1,000	–	54			
	British North America	1,854	–	1,854	–	57	Hudson's Bay, 7*d.* Other Parts, 1*s.* 1*d.*		
	Other Parts	420	–	420	–	23	0 1 1		
		95,523	1,000	96,523		5,185			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ *s.* *d.*		
Fitch	Russia	5,000	–	5,000	–	667			
	Hanse Towns	146,667	–	146,667	–	19,556			
	Belgium	4,825	2,263	7,088	–	945	0 2 8		
	Other Parts	200	–	200	–	26			
		156,692	2,263	158,955		21,194			

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Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails, Undressed (Cont^{d}):		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Fox	Hanse Towns	1,588	–	1,588	–	940	0 11 10		
	United States	6,921	37,205	44,126	–	26,108			
	British North America	35,598	–	35,598	–	35,243	Hudson's Bay, 24s. Other Parts, 11s. 10d.		
	Other Parts	169	6	175	–	103	0 11 10		
		44,276	37,211	81,487		62,394			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Per Dozen. £ s. d.		
Goat, Undressed	Norway	1,406	5,451	6,857	–	571	1 0 0		
	Hanse Towns	42,144	–	42,144	–	5,795	1 13 0		
	Holland	30,879	60,294	91,173	–	3,672	0 9 8		
	Belgium	3,480	9,302	12,782	–	1,758			
	France	62,497	12,100	74,597	–	10,257	1 13 0		
	Tuscany	3,000	12,500	15,500	–	2,131			
	Austrian Italy	44,984	–	44,984	–	6,185			
	Egypt	13,850	–	13,850	–	1,154	1 0 0		
	Malta	9,276	5,040	14,316	–	1,193			
	British Possessions in South Africa	127,785	7,065	134,850	–	25,846	2 6 0		
	British East Indies	142,661	29,200	171,861	–	6,922	0 9 8		
	Other Parts	6,934	2,907	9,841	–	649	0 9 8 to 1 13 0		
		488,896	143,859	632,755		66,133			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Per Dozen. £ s. d.		
Goat, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed	Holland	16,700	9,832	26,532	–	2,128	0 19 3		
	France	48,905	72	48,977	–	9,183	2 5 0		
	French Possessions in India	15,388	–	15,388	–	1,235	0 19 3		
	British East Indies	441,487	48,630	490,117	–	39,311			
	Other Parts	4,539	240	4,779	–	969	2 5 0		
		527,019	58,774	585,793		52,826			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Kid, in the Hair, Undressed	Hanse Towns	1,500	–	1,500	–	113	0 1 6		
	Holland	2,075	–	2,075	–	156			
	Sardinia	3,050	–	3,050	–	229			
	Tuscany	2,600	500	3,100	–	232			
	British East Indies	12,004	4,000	16,004	–	400	0 0 6		
	Other Parts	106	–	106	–	3	0 0 6 and 0 1 6		
		21,335	4,500	25,835		1,133			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
„ Dressed, not Dyed or Coloured	France	407,628	–	407,628	–	71,335	0 3 6		
	British East Indies	4,500	–	4,500	–	225	0 1 0		
	Other Parts	1,099	622	1,721	–	277	0 1 0 and 0 3 6		
		413,227	622	413,849		71,837			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
„ Dressed, Dyed, or Coloured	Belgium	–	1,680	1,680	–	294	0 3 6		
	France	11,356	–	11,356	–	1,987			
	Other Parts	–	1,090	1,090	–	191			
		11,356	2,770	14,126		2,472			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Per 120. £ s. d.		
Lamb, Undressed, in the Wool	France	29,269	–	29,269	–	1,829			
	Tuscany	402,306	220,734	623,040	–	38,940	7 10 0		
	Papal States	154,415	–	154,415	–	9,651			
	Austrian Italy	149,852	73,466	223,318	–	13,958			
	Turkey Proper	40,670	–	40,670	–	1,526	4 10 0		
	Buenos Ayres	98,891	6,026	104,917	–	3,934			
	Other Parts	25,158	14,250	39,408	–	2,177	4 10 0 and 7 10 0		
		900,561	314,476	1,215,037		76,064			
								– –	Free – 19th March 1845.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails (Cont^{d}):									
Lamb (Cont^{d}):									
„ Tanned or Tawed, not Dyed or Coloured		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	15,384	–	15,384	–	1,346	0 1 9		
	France	4,988	–	4,988	–	437			
		20,372	–	20,372		1,783			
„ Tanned or Tawed, Dyed or Coloured		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Holland	540	–	540	–	54	0 2 0		
	Other Parts	240	144	384	–	38			
		780	144	924		92			
„ Dressed in Oil		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	1,304	144	1,448	–	163	0 2 3		
	France	3,768	–	3,768	–	424			
		5,072	144	5,216		587			
Lynx, Undressed		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	United States	1,323	178	1,501	–	976	0 13 0		
	British North America	14,182	–	14,182	–	8,140	Hudson's Bay 11s. 4d. Other Parts 13s.		
	Other Parts	5	–	5	–	3	0 13 0		
		15,510	178	15,688		9,119			
Marten, Undressed		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	13,389	80	13,469	–	8,081	0 12 0		
	France	3,100	–	3,100	–	1,860			
	United States	5,020	4,789	9,809	–	5,886			
	British North America	180,247	–	180,247	–	137,404	Hudson's Bay 15s. 6d. Other Parts 12s.		
	Other Parts	132	20	152	–	91	0 12 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
		201,888	4,889	206,777		153,322			
„ Tails Undressed		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	40,230	–	40,230	–	1,341	0 0 8		
	France	11,920	–	11,920	–	397			
	Other Parts	8,600	–	8,600	–	287			
		60,750	–	60,750		2,025			
Minx, Undressed		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	4,710	–	4,710	–	1,825	0 7 9		
	United States	15,394	33,347	48,741	–	18,887			
	British North America	59,015	–	59,015	–	20,855	Hudson's Bay 7s. Other Parts 7s. 9d.		
		79,119	33,347	112,466		41,567			
Musquash		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	21,590	2,060	23,650	–	1,429	0 1 2½		
	United States	113,651	725,107	838,758	–	50,675			
	British North America	320,300	7,200	327,500	–	13,862	Hudson's Bay 9½d. Other Parts, 1s. 2½d.		
	Other Parts	522	–	522	–	32	0 1 2½		
		456,063	734,367	1,190,430		65,998			
Nutria		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
	Uruguay	13,000	8,400	21,400	–	1,070	0 12 0		
	Buenos Ayres	133,953	16,290	150,243	–	7,512			
	Other Parts	2,808	1,370	4,178	–	209			
		149,761	26,060	175,821		8,791			

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Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails (Cont^{d}):		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Otter -	Hanse Towns - -	2,514	–	2,514	–	5,091	2 0 6		
	United States - -	441	1,757	2,198	–	4,451			
	British North America -	15,111	–	15,111	–	30,600			
	Other Parts - - -	11	96	107	–	216			
		18,077	1,853	19,930		40,358			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Racoon -	Hanse Towns - -	10,378	–	10,378	–	2,076	0 4 0		
	United States - -	8,979	472,734	481,713	–	96,342			
	Other Parts - - -	6,030	–	6,030	–	1,109	0 2 6 and 0 4 0		
		25,387	472,734	498,121		99,527			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Sable -	United States - -	139	705	844	–	2,110	2 10 0		
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£			
Seal, in the Hair, not Tanned, Tawed, or in any way Dressed -	Russia - - -	1,490	7,393	8,883	–	5,182			
	Norway - - -	–	18,280	18,280	–	10,663			
	Denmark - - -	18,104	5,136	23,240	–	13,557	Each. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns - -	39,109	2,230	41,339	–	24,115	0 11 8		
	Holland - - -	65,149	–	65,149	–	38,004			
	United States - -	28,176	13,188	41,364	–	24,129			
	Uruguay - - -	17,032	–	17,032	–	9,935			
	Greenland and Davis's Straits	81,329	5,724	87,053	–	50,781			
	British North America -	360,575	10,700	371,275	–	97,640	0 3 11 and 0 5 3		
	Other Parts - -	7,619	–	7,619	–	4,444	0 11 8		
		618,583	62,651	681,234		278,450			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Sheep, Undressed, in the Wool -	Hanse Towns - -	22,627	4	22,631	–	2,640	0 2 4	– –	Free - - - - 19th March 1845.
	Belgium - - -	143,672	49,150	192,822	–	22,496			
	Sardinia - - -	13,800	–	13,800	–	1,610			
	Uruguay - - -	21,313	1,776	23,089	–	2,694			
	Buenos Ayres - -	143,465	100,428	243,893	–	28,454			
	Malta - - -	6,160	7,550	13,710	–	1,599			
	British Possessions in South Africa - - -	375,279	54,786	430,065	–	35,839	0 1 8		
	British East Indies -	24,871	500	25,371	–	436	0 0 4½		
	Australia - - -	57,530	6,000	63,530	–	10,125	0 3 2¼		
	Other Parts - - -	26,202	9,296	35,498	–	3,169	0 0 4½ to 0 2 4		
		834,919	229,490	1,064,409		109,362			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
„ Tanned or Tawed -	Hanse Towns - -	7,960	–	7,960	–	464			
	Belgium - - -	6,255	2,967	9,222	–	538	0 1 2		
	France - - -	6,694	–	6,694	–	390			
	French Possessions in India	6,500	–	6,500	–	264	0 0 9¼		
	British East Indies - -	591,919	24,000	615,919	–	25,022			
	Australia - - -	13,896	240	14,136	–	825	0 1 2		
	Other Parts - -	9,394	468	9,862	–	576			
		642,618	27,675	670,293		28,079			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
„ Dressed in Oil -	France - - -	106,687	–	106,687	–	9,335	0 1 9		
	Other Parts - - -	1,277	468	1,745	–	153			
		107,964	468	108,432		9,488			
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Each. £ s. d.		
Squirrel or Calabar, Undressed -	Russia - - -	400,000	–	400,000	–	6,667			
	Hanse Towns - -	1,778,691	–	1,778,691	–	29,645	0 0 4		
	Other Parts - - -	6,706	3,340	10,046	–	167			
		2,185,397	3,340	2,188,737		36,479			

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Smalts	Hanse Towns	910	333	1,243	–	5,158	4 3 0	–	Free – 1st June 1853.
	Holland	580	164	744	–	3,088			
	Other Parts	20	2	22	–	92			
		1,510	499	2,009		8,338			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Spelter or Zinc: Crude, in Cakes	Denmark	525	50	575	–	14,864	25 17 0	–	Free – 19th March 1845.
	Prussia	888	379	1,267	–	32,752			
	Hanse Towns	6,652	2,891	9,543	–	246,686			
	Holland	356	311	667	–	17,242			
	Other Parts	66	30	96	–	2,481			
		8,487	3,661	12,148		314,025			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Rolled, but not otherwise Manufactured	Denmark	129	–	129	–	3,980	30 17 0		
	Prussia	412	68	480	–	14,808			
	Hanse Towns	1,480	268	1,748	–	53,926			
	Belgium	2,054	1,541	3,595	–	110,906			
	Other Parts	70	43	113	–	3,485			
		4,145	1,920	6,065		187,105			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Spices: Cassia Lignea	Hanse Towns	35,071	4,815	39,886	20,660	1,905	5 7 0	86	1d. per Lb. – 4th June 1853.
	Holland	16,804	–	16,804	5,062	803		21	
	Philippine Islands	–	37,584	37,584	4,105	1,795		17	
	China	333,382	80,011	413,393	24,704	19,747		103	
	British East Indies	740,152	158,924	899,076	79,877	22,264	2 3 0 and 5 7 0	333	
	Other Parts	1,278	–	1,278	3,549	61	5 7 0	15	
		1,126,687	281,334	1,408,021	137,957	46,575		575	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Cinnamon	Holland	16,180	11,158	27,338	1,222	1,139	0 0 10	10	2d. per Lb. – 4th June 1853.
	British East Indies (exclusive of Ceylon)	13,121	85	13,206	957	660	0 1 0	8	
	Ceylon	724,632	–	724,632	40,414	54,347	0 1 6	337	
	Other Parts	8,050	8,005	16,055	1,439	669	0 0 10	12	
		761,983	19,248	781,231	44,032	56,815		367	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Cloves	Holland	43,825	1,128	44,953	24,433	1,452	0 0 7¾	204	2d. per Lb. – 4th June 1853.
	France	3,383	–	3,383	27,889	71	0 0 5	232	
	Eastern Coast of Africa	–	–	–	15,450	–		129	
	British East Indies	1,450,122	87	1,450,209	145,283	30,968	0 0 5⅛	1,211	
	Other Parts	3,749	21	3,770	1,653	78	0 0 5	13	
		1,501,079	1,236	1,502,315	214,708	32,569		1,789	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Ginger, Raw	Sierra Leone	6,476	–	6,476	4,126	7,447	1 3 0	1,032	5s. per Cwt. – 18th March 1854.
	British East Indies	3,740	1,126	4,866	5,338	5,840	1 4 0	1,334	
	British West India Islands	2,102	568	2,670	4,854	10,046	3 15 3	1,214	
	Other Parts	21	2	23	56	27	1 3 0	14	
		12,339	1,696	14,035	14,374	23,360		3,594	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
„ Preserved	Belgium	59	1,387	1,446	752	60	0 0 10	8	From all Parts: 2¼d. per Lb. – 15th August 1855.
	China	96,558	8,876	105,434	137,485	4,393		1,433	
	British East Indies	17,195	246	17,441	17,458	726		182	
	British West India Islands	12,869	25	12,894	11,468	861	0 1 4	120	
	Other Parts	3,262	326	3,588	3,437	152	0 0 10 and 0 1 4	35	
		129,943	10,860	140,803	170,600	6,192		1,778	

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Spices (Cont^{d}):		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£		£	
Mace	Holland	1,832	–	1,832	695	183	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 2 0	35	1s. per Lb. - - 4th June 1853.
	Java	4,387	–	4,387	193	138		10	
	British East Indies	110,430	144	110,574	25,753	11,058		1288	
	British West India Islands	559	–	559	557	56		28	
	Other Parts	303	457	760	105	76		4	
		117,511	601	118,112	27,303	11,811		1,365	
							Not Wild. / Wild: In the Shell. / Wild: Not in the Shell.		
Nutmegs	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 4,782	Lbs. 1,099	Lbs. 5,881	Lbs. 2,920	£ 647	Per Lb. £ s. d. / Per Lb. s. d. / Per Lb. s. d.	£ 61	Nutmegs, not Wild 1s. per Lb. - - 4th June 1853.
	Holland	14,738	2,797	17,535	19,327	2,119		498	
	Java	610	–	610	13,688	74	0 2 5 / 0 4 / 1 3	377	Nutmegs, Wild:
	British East Indies	430,420	1,734	432,154	190,791	50,993		9,521	In the Shell, 3d. per Lb. 28th August 1846.
	British West India Islands	4,218	–	4,218	3,425	503		167	Not in the Shell, 5d. per Lb. - - 23d Dec. 1847.
	Other Parts	1,277	925	2,202	2,194	266		31	
		456,045	6,555	462,600	232,345	54,602		10,655	
Pepper	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 30,652	Lbs. 462	Lbs. 31,114	Lbs. 22,802	£ 648	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 0 5	£ 599	6$\frac{3}{16}$d. per Lb. - - 15th May 1840.
	France	189,618	–	189,618	15,898	3,950		417	
	French Possessions in India	49,437	–	49,437	19,966	1,030		524	
	Java	274,677	–	274,677	163,556	5,722		4,293	
	Sierra Leone	28,341	–	28,341	39,926	148	0 0 1$\frac{1}{4}$	1,048	
	British Possessions in South Africa	5	–	5	14,329	–	0 0 4	376	
	British East Indies	9,121,595	1,105,515	10,227,110	3,465,439	213,065	0 0 5	90,970	
	Other Parts	8,670	1,426	10,096	24,867	183	0 0 3$\frac{1}{8}$ to 0 0 5	654	
		9,702,995	1,107,403	10,810,398	3,766,783	224,746		98,881	
Pimento	British West India Islands; viz., Jamaica	Cwts. 11,814	Cwts. 2,865	Cwts. 14,679	Cwts. 3,990	£ 31,681	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 2 3 2	£ 998	5s. per Cwt. - - 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	2	2	4	24	10		6	
		11,816	2,867	14,683	4,014	31,691		1,004	
Spirits: Rum	Cuba	Proof Gallons. 85,520	Proof Gallons. 160,272	Proof Gallons. 245,792	Proof Gallons. 91	£ 26,628	Per Gallon. £ s. d. 0 2 2	£ 68	Rum, Colonial:— Imported into England: 8s. 2d. per Gallon - 19th July 1848. Imported into Scotland: 8s. 2d. per Gallon - 21st April 1855. Imported into Ireland: 6s. 4d. per Gallon - 21st April 1855. Rum, Foreign:— 15s. per Gallon - 18th March 1846.
	Porto Rico	21,384	2,117	23,501	–	2,546		–	
	St. Croix	5,673	4,701	10,374	–	1,124		–	
	Dutch Guiana	17,276	–	17,276	–	1,872		–	
	United States	2	36,419	36,421	201	3,946		82	
	Mauritius	288,364	–	288,364	3,245	31,240		1,320	
	British East Indies	460,838	199,820	660,658	6,659	71,570		2,678	
	British North America	26,544	–	26,544	3,607	2,876		1,388	
	British West India Islands	2,749,714	133,360	2,883,074	1,517,215	393,511	Jamaica 0 3 2 / Other Islands 0 2 4	618,175	
	British Guiana	2,858,698	97,025	2,955,723	1,610,896	344,748	0 2 4	650,166	
	Other Parts	11,861	9,417	21,278	297	2,305	0 2 2 and 0 2 4	153	
	Mixed in Bond	–	–	–	281,867	–	—	115,983	
		6,525,874	643,131	7,169,005	3,424,078	882,366		1,389,113	
Brandy	Hanse Towns	Proof Gallons. 4,463	Proof Gallons. 745	Proof Gallons. 5,208	Proof Gallons. 346	£ 1,085	Per Gallon. £ s. d. 0 4 2	£ 259	
	Belgium	2,441	2,098	4,539	274	946		294	
	France	2,322,709	177,481	2,500,190	1,515,487	1,270,930	0 10 2	1,136,552	
	Spain	495	89	584	152	122		114	
	Turkey Proper	7,614	1,354	8,968	928	1,868		696	15s. per Gallon - 18th March 1846.
	Channel Islands	4,726	–	4,726	1,059	985		788	
	Malta	5,139	–	5,139	197	1,971	0 4 2	148	
	Australia	201	–	201	14,341	11		10,741	
	Other Parts	7,843	3,040	10,883	1,939	2,267		1,455	
		2,355,631	184,807	2,540,438	1,534,694	1,279,315		1,150,957	

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		Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	£		£	
Spirits (Cont^{d}): Geneva	Hanse Towns	1,472	415	1,887	247	275	Per Gallon. £ s. d. 0 2 11	186	15s. per Gallon • 18th March 1846.
	Holland	165,633	23,786	189,419	26,788	27,624		20,093	
	Belgium	404	763	1,167	53	171		40	
	Turkey Proper	1,028	–	1,028	3	150		2	
	Australia	1,312	–	1,312	15	192		11	
	Other Parts	739	343	1,082	206	156		154	
		170,588	25,307	195,895	27,312	28,568		20,486	
		Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	£		£	
Unenumerated, not Sweetened	Denmark	2,666	–	2,666	5	289	Per Gallon. £ s. d. 0 2 2	4	Of British Possessions in America and of Mauritius:— Imported into England: 8s. 2d. per Gallon 19th July 1848. Imported into Scotland: 8s. 2d. per Gallon 21st April 1855. Imported into Ireland: 6s. 4d. per Gallon 21st April 1855. Of British Possessions in the East Indies:— 15s. per Gallon - 20th Aug. 1853. Foreign:— 15s. per Gallon - 18th March 1846.
	Hanse Towns	21,562	491	25,053	71	2,714		53	
	France	3,461	377	3,838	811	416		608	
	Turkey Proper	784	746	1,530	19	166		14	
	Java	5,934	–	5,934	4	643		3	
	United States	16	5,414	5,430	22	588		16	
	Channel Islands	5,057	–	5,057	93	548		70	
	Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	1,783	499	1,682	33	182		24	
	British East Indies	2,006	–	2,006	16	218		12	
	British North America	10,289	–	10,289	2,527	1,154	0 2 3	989	
	Other Parts	1,909	1,095	3,004	636	325	0 2 2 and 0 2 3	468	
		57,867	8,622	66,489	4,237	7,243		2,261	
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£		£	
Sweetened of All Kinds	Denmark	339	1,006	1,345	566	1,345	Shrub. Per Gal. £ s. d. 0 3 0	Other Kinds. Per Gal. £ s. d. 1 0 0	555
	Hanse Towns	907	153	1,060	246	1,060			245
	Holland	7,045	2,305	9,350	4,845	9,350			4,834
	Belgium	3,138	1,700	4,838	2,795	4,838			2,795
	France	5,368	286	5,654	3,325	5,654			3,276
	Portugal	15,717	3,083	18,800	11	18,800			11
	Austrian Italy	113	703	816	875	847			875
	Turkey Proper	3,961	3,019	6,980	25	6,980			25
	Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	1,208	2,353	3,561	29	3,561			29
	British Possessions in South Africa	898	–	898	15	898			15
	British West India Islands	637	–	637	964	171			420
	Other Parts	1,225	221	1,446	1,020	1,200			910
		40,586	14,829	55,415	14,716	54,704		13,991	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
Sponge	France	17,191	17	17,208	–	9,464	Per Lb. £ s. d. 0 11 0		Free • • • 19th March 1845.
	Austrian Italy	10,138	–	10,138	–	5,576			
	Greece	14,531	–	14,531	–	7,992			
	Turkey Proper	257,534	11,220	268,754	–	147,815			
	Egypt	2,656	–	2,656	–	1,461			
	Cuba	–	2,000	2,000	–	54	0 0 6½		
	United States	2,200	1,071	3,271	–	89			
	British West India Islands; viz. Bahamas	79,893	–	79,893	–	2,164	0 2 6 and 0 11 0		
	Other Parts	1,135	615	1,750	–	558			
		385,278	14,923	400,201		175,173			
		Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£		£	
Stays or Corsets of Linen or of Cotton, or of Linen and Cotton mixed	Holland	40,111	62,724	102,835	92,150	17,139	Per Pair. £ s. d. 0 3 4	768	2s. per Doz. Pairs - 8th Aug. 1854.
	Belgium	3,785	1,905	5,690	5,551	948		46	
	France	23,466	95	23,561	23,536	3,927		199	
	Other Parts	108	174	282	108	47		1	
		67,470	64,898	132,368	121,645	22,061		1,014	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Declared Value. £			
Steel, Unwrought	Sweden	691	824	1,515	–	29,994			
	Hanse Towns	1	30	31	–	540			
	Belgium	28	–	28	–	705	–	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Austrian Italy	20	–	20	–	501			
	Other Parts	4	1	5	–	200			
		744	855	1,599		31,940			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
„ Scrap	Sweden	30	–	30	–	583			
	Hanse Towns	–	32	32	–	629	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	France	56	–	56	–	1,096	19 13 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	United States	–	103	103	–	2,026			
	Other Parts	1	–	1	–	27			
		87	135	222		4,361			
		Solid Feet.	Solid Feet.	Solid Feet.		£			
Stones, Marble, in Rough Blocks	Belgium	2,324	300	2,624	–	1,443			
	Portugal	367	–	367	–	202	Per Foot. £ s. d.		
	Sardinia	2,684	598	3,282	–	1,805	0 11 0	– –	Free – – – 3d August 1822.
	Tuscany	44,250	12,554	56,804	–	31,242			
	Other Parts	207	61	268	–	147			
		49,832	13,513	63,345		31,839			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
„ Sawn or otherwise Manufactured	Belgium	4,821	1,203	6,024	–	12,048	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	France	429	26	455	–	910	2 0 0	– –	Free – – – 1st June 1853.
	Tuscany	8,512	1,982	10,494	–	20,988			
	Other Parts	353	183	536	–	1,072			
		14,115	3,394	17,509		35,018			
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Sugar: Refined: Candy, Brown or White, and Refined Sugar, or Sugar equal in quality thereto	Holland	36,271	46,386	82,657	127,299	152,516	1 16 0	127,292	
	Belgium	40,751	11,401	52,152	87,682	94,259		87,682	
	France	12,368	17,355	29,723	42,048	49,013	1 13 0	42,018	On all Sorts, of whatever growth, and whencesoever imported:— 20s. per Cwt. – – 21st April 1855.
	Spain	1,013	988	2,001	1	3,301		1	
	Cuba	572	13,603	14,175	67	27,288	1 18 6	67	
	British East Indies	4,579	177	5,056	1,375	8,173	1 13 6	1,701	
	Other Parts	958	489	1,447	451	2,616	1 10 6 to 1 18 6	450	
		96,512	90,699	187,211	258,923	337,496		258,841	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		£	
„ Unrefined: White Clayed, or equal in quality thereto	Holland	299	156	455	2,982	716	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	2,610	
	France	718	692	1,410	1,449	2,221	1 11 6	1,268	
	Portugal	251	402	653	143	1,029		125	
	Spain	1,217	2,597	6,814	230	10,753		219	
	Java	341	–	341	38	632	1 17 0	33	
	Philippine Islands	2	–	2	2	4		2	
	Cuba	3,608	7,986	11,594	1,732	19,131		1,513	
	Porto Rico	19	–	19	–	21	1 13 0	–	On all Sorts, of whatever growth, and whencesoever imported:— 17s. 6d. per Cwt. – 21st April 1854.
	United States	373	831	1,204	306	1,987		267	
	Brazil	642	212	854	144	1,323	1 11 0	126	
	Mauritius	10,133	110	10,243	2,102	16,901	1 13 0	2,[illegible]	
	British East Indies	53,224	1,946	55,170	9,039	97,928	1 15 6	8,[illegible]	
	British North America	1	–	1	–	2		1	
	British West India Islands	105	993	1,098	65	1,842	1 13 0	93	
	British Guiana	2,277	22	2,299	3,108	3,793		2,172	
	Other Parts	359	–	359	103	578	1 13 6 to 1 15 6	90	
		76,569	15,947	92,516	21,849	128,821		19,281	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Sugar, Unrefined (Cont^{d}): Yellow Muscovado, and Brown Clayed Sugar, or Sugar equal in quality thereto, and not equal to White Clayed	Holland	4,165	295	4,460	14,321	7,527	1 13 9	10,741	On all Sorts, of whatever growth, and whencesoever imported:— 15s. per Cwt. 21st April 1855.
	France	25,096	4,168	29,264	97,816	45,359	1 11 0	73,361	
	Portugal	6,254	3,077	9,331	7,369	14,463	–	5,526	
	Spain	964	3,182	4,146	1,407	6,426	–	1,063	
	Java	4,349	–	4,349	4,560	7,329	1 13 9	3,419	
	Philippine Islands	38	–	38	6	66	1 14 9	4	
	China	4,981	–	4,981	661	8,655	–	496	
	Cuba	129,591	379,222	508,813	358,568	788,660	1 11 0	268,888	
	Porto Rico	128,072	50,702	178,774	175,011	277,100	–	131,245	
	Dutch Guiana	640	3,083	3,723	3,671	5,770	–	2,754	
	United States	835	9,327	10,162	4,655	15,751	–	3,492	
	Brazil	27,160	5,786	32,946	15,378	46,674	1 8 4	11,531	
	Mauritius	819,206	15,218	834,424	624,561	1,230,775	1 9 6	468,439	
	British East Indies	614,160	52,673	666,833	533,037	1,083,603	1 12 6	399,803	
	British North America	3,177	5	3,182	3,029	4,933		2,271	
	British West India Islands	997,360	23,601	1,020,961	1,102,435	1,582,489	1 11 0	826,896	
	British Guiana	225,958	3,177	229,135	260,345	355,159		195,256	
	Other Parts	6,600	2,974	9,574	8,708	14,947	1 8 4 to 1 14 9	6,530	
		2,998,606	556,490	3,555,096	3,215,538	4,495,686		2,411,715	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
Brown Muscovado, or any other kind, not being equal in quality to Brown Clayed	Holland	7,588	2,507	10,095	22,484	13,628	1 7 0	15,461	On all Sorts, of whatever growth, and whencesoever imported:— 13s. 9d. per Cwt. 21st April 1855.
	France	27,981	6,589	34,570	105,857	51,278	1 9 8	72,781	
	Portugal	874	2,928	3,802	14,122	4,879	1 5 8	9,628	
	Spain	322	51	373	363	479		249	
	Java	3,992	–	3,992	6,513	5,390	1 7 0	4,179	
	Philippine Islands	203,328	187,423	390,751	205,305	556,820	1 8 6	141,148	
	China	13,364	–	13,364	2,487	19,043		1,710	
	Cuba	56,588	159,170	215,758	188,626	320,042		129,676	
	Porto Rico	17,312	3,619	20,931	19,490	31,048	1 9 8	13,400	
	Dutch Guiana	19,669	11,444	31,113	35,091	46,151		21,125	
	United States	1,541	8,965	10,506	14,173	15,584		9,745	
	Brazil	465,001	32,375	497,376	432,103	638,299	1 5 8	297,078	
	Mauritius	773,180	29,410	802,590	814,374	1,123,626	1 8 0	560,433	
	British East Indies	460,523	44,321	504,844	341,474	706,781		234,793	
	British North America	3,926	–	3,926	10,142	5,823	1 9 8	6,973	
	British West India Islands	1,104,025	11,936	1,115,961	1,291,897	1,590,244	1 8 6	888,145	
	British Guiana	432,500	8,610	441,110	491,759	628,581		338,132	
	Other Parts	9,007	3,549	12,556	7,019	17,589	1 5 8 to 1 9 8	4,825	
		3,600,721	512,897	4,113,618	4,003,279	5,775,285		2,752,781	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		£	
„ Total Unrefined, of all Kinds	Holland	12,052	2,958	15,010	39,787	21,871	–	28,812	
	France	53,795	11,449	65,244	205,122	98,858	–	147,410	
	Portugal	7,379	6,407	13,786	21,634	20,371	–	15,279	
	Spain	5,503	5,830	11,333	2,020	17,638	–	1,531	
	Java	8,682	–	8,682	11,111	13,351	–	7,931	
	Philippine Islands	203,368	187,423	390,791	205,313	556,890	–	141,154	
	China	18,345	–	18,345	3,148	27,698	–	2,206	
	Cuba	189,787	546,378	736,165	548,926	1,127,833	–	400,077	
	Porto Rico	145,403	54,321	199,724	194,501	308,179	–	144,645	
	Dutch Guiana	20,309	14,527	34,836	38,762	51,921	–	26,879	
	United States	2,749	19,123	21,872	19,134	33,322	–	13,504	
	Brazil	492,803	38,373	531,176	447,625	686,296	–	308,735	
	Mauritius	1,602,519	44,738	1,647,257	1,441,337	2,371,302	–	1,030,974	
	British East Indies	1,127,907	98,940	1,226,847	883,550	1,888,312	–	642,599	
	British North America	7,104	5	7,109	13,172	10,758	–	9,245	
	British West India Islands	2,101,490	36,530	2,138,020	2,394,392	3,174,545	–	1,715,094	
	British Guiana	660,735	11,809	672,544	755,272	987,533	–	536,160	
	Other Parts	15,976	6,523	22,499	15,830	33,114	–	11,445	
		6,675,906	1,085,334	7,761,240	7,240,636	11,429,792	–	5,183,680	
	Deduct Exported on Drawback, Over-Entered, &c.				427,166	–	Repaid	312,106	
					6,813,470	–	–	4,871,574	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£		£	
	France	759	–	759	15,899	588		1,779	
	Cuba	406,215	193,849	600,064	603,752	465,049	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	127,779	
	Porto Rico	14,183	10,125	24,308	23,421	18,839	0 15 6	6,245	
Sugar (Cont^{d}):	British East Indies	8,247	6,805	15,052	720	11,665		100	
Molasses	British North America	31,615	4	31,619	27,944	24,505		7,101	Of whatever growth and from whencesoever imported: 5s. 4d. per Cwt. 21st April 1855.
	British West India Islands	240,170	2	240,172	216,218	192,136	0 16 0	63,919	
	British Guiana	24,824	–	24,824	21,686	19,859		5,694	
	Other Parts	4,938	909	5,847	2,588	4,289	0 12 0 and 0 15 6	488	
		730,951	211,694	942,645	942,228	736,930		213,105	
Swine.	*See* Animals.								
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	Russia	511,478	117,560	629,038	535,316	1,651,225		40,149	
	Denmark	24,147	3,496	27,643	23,898	72,563	2 12 6	1,792	
	Prussia	65,997	132,301	198,298	201,028	520,533		15,077	
	Hanse Towns	4,823	4,319	9,142	9,641	21,712	2 7 6	723	
	Holland	5,270	66	5,336	6,025	14,229	2 13 4	452	
	Turkey Proper	5,186	–	5,186	5,188	12,316	2 7 6	389	
	United States	2,940	19,605	22,545	22,797	60,870	2 14 0	1,710	Of British Possessions, 1d. per Cwt.
Tallow	Uruguay	16,953	10,597	27,550	27,068	68,187	2 9 6	2,030	19th March 1846.
	Buenos Ayres	62,116	19,549	81,665	70,962	202,120		5,425	Not of British Possessions, 1s. 6d. per Cwt.
	British Possessions in South Africa	3,168	551	3,719	4,408	9,762		19	
	British East Indies	9,825	1,559	11,384	10,411	29,885	2 12 6	79	
	Australia	75,243	6,755	81,998	81,679	215,245		418	
	Other Parts	15,171	4,061	19,232	17,888	47,628	2 3 0 to 2 16 0	1,296	
		802,317	320,419	1,122,736	1,016,309	2,926,275		69,559	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.	£	
	Brazil	3,986	71	4,057	4,281	13,540		80	
Tapioca	British East Indies	117	–	117	115	389	3 6 9	2	4½d. per Cwt. 4th June 1853.
	Other Parts	680	58	738	647	2,463		13	
		4,783	129	4,912	5,043	16,392		95	
		Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.		£	Per Last. £ s. d.		
	Russia	7,234	3,828	11,062	–	127,216	11 10 0		
	Sweden	616	1,749	2,365	–	25,191			
Tar	Hanse Towns	635	284	919	–	9,785	10 13 0	– –	Free 19th March 1845.
	United States	687	932	1,619	–	13,278	8 4 0		
	Other Parts	19	151	170	–	1,799	10 13 0		
		9,191	6,944	16,135		177,269			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£		£	
	Hanse Towns	282,779	994	283,773	40,340	17,145		3,530	
	Holland	191,056	3,692	194,748	38,851	11,766		3,400	
	France	298	344	642	151,759	39	Per Lb. £ s. d.	13,279	
	Turkey Proper	27,234	871	28,105	13,077	1,698	0 1 2½	1,144	
	China	68,054,901	16,740,901	84,795,802	62,052,778	5,123,080		5,429,500	
Tea	United States	1,806	120,827	122,633	456,148	7,409		39,903	1s. 9d. per Lb. 21st April 1853.
	Channel Islands	18,427	–	18,427	5,711	1,113		500	
	British East Indies	691,470	1,489	692,959	506,489	82,858	0 2 4¾	44,320	
	Australia	23,678	–	23,678	12,365	1,431		1,082	
	British North America	14,425	–	14,425	1,923	872	0 1 2½	168	
	Other Parts	24,914	308	25,222	16,202	1,523		1,416	
		69,330,988	16,869,426	86,200,414	63,295,643	5,248,934		5,538,242	
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£	Per 1,000 £ s.		
	Hanse Towns	1,906,000	–	1,906,000	–	476			
Teasels	France	14,265,050	105,000	14,370,050	–	3,593	0 5 0	– –	Free 19th March 1846.
	Other Parts	127,298	–	127,298	–	32			
		16,298,348	105,000	16,403,348		4,101			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	Gross Amount Received.	DUTY. Rate, and when Imposed.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Teeth, Elephants', Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse	Portugal	804	7	811	–	28,609	Elephants Teeth. per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Tuscany	123	30	153	–	5,431			
	Egypt	828	–	828	–	29,532			
	West Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	1,021	2	1,023	–	36,382			
	United States	103	143	246	–	5,594			
	Malta	803	35	838	–	29,889			
	Sierra Leone	89	–	89	–	3,174	35 13 4	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	British Possessions on the Gold Coast	91	–	91	–	3,246			
	British Possessions in South Africa	578	1	579	–	20,572			
	British East Indies	4,982	45	5,027	–	176,117			
	Other Parts	149	32	181	–	4,971			
		9,571	295	9,866		313,517	Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse. per Cwt. £ s. d.		
							22 9 6		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Terra Japonica. Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Terra Japonica and Cutch	British East Indies	6,594	1,453	8,047	–	179,432	18 3 3	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	408	81	489	–	19,242	Cutch. Per Ton. £ s. d. 44 0 0		
		7,002	1,534	8,536		198,674			
Timber.	*See* Wood.								
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£			
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	Holland	21,459	9,027	30,486	–	206,797	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	France	1,419	–	1,419	–	9,626			
	Peru	4,791	–	4,791	–	32,499	6 15 8	– –	Free – – – 4th June 1853.
	British East Indies	29,165	2,544	31,709	–	215,093			
	Other Parts	821	56	877	–	5,948			
		57,655	11,627	69,282		469,963			
Tincal.	*See* Borax.								
Tobacco:							Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Unmanufactured: Stemmed or Stripped	Hanse Towns	Lbs. 5	Lbs. 297	Lbs. 302	Lbs. 69	£ 13	0 0 10	11	
	Holland	258,828	99,848	358,676	295,087	14,945		46,476	
	Belgium	959	1	960	140	40		22	
	France	12,289	–	12,289	11,434	448	0 0 8¾	1,801	
	Greece	–	–	–	398	–		62	
	Turkey Proper	346	–	346	346	18		54	
	Philippine Islands	132	60,101	60,233	69	2,321	0 0 9¼	11	
	Cuba	19,961	–	19,961	–	2,537	0 2 6½	–	
	United States	1,443,595	11,222,862	12,666,457	15,155,491	653,114	0 1 0⅜	2,386,990	
	Buenos Ayres	3	–	3	3	–	0 0 6¼	1	
	Channel Islands	121,903	–	121,903	148,650	6,285	0 1 0⅜	23,413	
	Other Parts	37,993	–	37,993	6,792	1,966	0 0 6¼ to 0 1 2	1,070	
		1,896,014	11,383,109	13,279,123	15,618,479	681,687		2,459,911	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	Of British Possessions:— 3s. 1⅛d. per Lb. – 9th July 1842. Foreign, 3s. 1⅛d. per Lb. 15th May 1840.
Unstemmed	Hanse Towns	372,416	82,722	455,168	261,195	16,595	0 0 8¾	41,138	
	Holland	3,107,788	1,182,193	4,289,981	2,103,688	142,999	0 0 8	331,331	
	Belgium	722,987	744,934	1,467,921	24,140	48,931		3,802	
	France	116,290	32	116,322	67,271	4,241	0 0 8¾	10,595	
	Two Sicilies	117,703	313,127	430,830	119,247	10,771	0 0 6	18,781	
	Greece	76,661	–	76,661	266,011	2,795	0 0 8¾	41,897	
	Turkey Proper	1,167,958	–	1,167,958	1,674,030	42,582		263,660	
	Philippine Islands	614,877	1,306,447	1,921,324	84,943	74,051	0 0 9¼	13,378	
	Cuba	354,175	263,201	617,376	392,397	78,458	0 2 6½	61,803	
	United States	615,772	16,373,402	16,989,174	8,810,087	619,397	0 0 8⅜	1,387,589	
	New Granada	2,682,858	91,252	2,774,110	152,122	225,396	0 1 7½	23,959	
	Brazil	81,818	14,199	96,017	281,348	2,200	0 0 5½	44,312	
	Uruguay	–	–	–	68,417	–		10,778	
	Buenos Ayres	473,195	511,211	984,706	2,172,527	25,613	0 0 6¼	342,173	
	Channel Islands	441	–	441	1,785	16	0 0 8¾	281	
	British East Indies	15,661	–	15,661	25,629	473	0 0 7¼	4,037	
	British West India Islands	22,834	4,039	26,873	8,962	980	0 0 8¾	1,412	
	Other Parts	68,228	31,760	99,988	197,453	3,457	0 0 6 to 0 1 7½	31,099	
		10,611,992	20,918,519	31,530,511	16,711,252	1,298,985		2,632,025	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£		£	
Tobacco (Cont^{d}): Unmanufactured (Cont^{d}): Total of Stemmed and Unstemmed –	Hanse Towns	372,451	83,019	455,470	261,264	16,608	–	41,149	Of British Possessions:— 3s. 1$\frac{4}{10}$d. per Lb. 9th July 1842. Foreign, 3s. 1$\frac{4}{10}$d. per Lb. 15th May 1840.
	Holland	3,366,616	1,282,041	4,648,657	2,398,775	157,944	–	377,807	
	Belgium	723,946	744,935	1,468,881	24,280	48,971	–	3,824	
	France	128,579	32	128,611	78,705	4,689	–	12,396	
	Two Sicilies	117,703	313,127	430,830	110,247	10,771	–	18,781	
	Greece	76,661	–	76,661	266,409	2,795	–	41,959	
	Turkey Proper	1,168,304	–	1,168,304	1,674,376	42,600	–	263,714	
	Philippine Islands	615,009	1,366,548	1,981,557	85,012	76,372	–	13,389	
	Cuba	374,136	263,201	637,337	392,397	80,995	–	61,803	
	United States	2,059,367	27,596,264	29,655,631	23,965,578	1,272,511	–	3,774,579	
	New Granada	2,682,358	91,252	2,774,110	152,122	225,396	–	23,959	
	Brazil	81,818	14,199	96,017	281,348	2,200	–	44,312	
	Uruguay	–	–	–	68,417	–	–	10,778	
	Buenos Ayres	473,498	511,211	984,709	2,172,530	25,643	–	342,174	
	Channel Islands	122,344	–	122,344	150,435	6,301	–	23,694	
	British East Indies	15,661	–	15,661	25,629	473	–	4,037	
	British West India Islands	22,834	4,039	26,873	8,962	980	–	1,412	
	Other Parts	106,221	31,760	137,981	204,245	5,423	–	32,169	
		12,508,006	32,301,628	44,809,634	32,329,731	1,980,672		5,091,936	
	Deduct Exported on Drawback, Over-Entered, &c.				165,769		Repaid	19,764	
					32,163,962	–	–	5,072,172	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
,, Manufactured and Cigars	Hanse Towns	9,932	2,007	11,939	5,757	472	0 0 9½	2,720	9s. 5$\frac{4}{10}$d. per Lb. 15th May 1840.
	Holland	9,322	2,749	12,071	2,192	478		1,003	
	Philippine Islands	23,964	12,182	36,146	15,254	12,425	0 6 10½	7,208	
	Cuba	238,469	46,456	284,925	188,273	156,709	0 11 0	88,879	
	United States	37,274	1,273,180	1,310,454	9,458	65,522	0 1 0	4,460	
	Brazil	85,707	8	85,715	693	2,857	0 0 8	327	
	Malta	13,097	–	13,097	3,634	518	0 0 9½	1,717	
	British East Indies	13,509	660	14,169	7,211	649	0 0 11	3,407	
	Australia	23,885	1,241	25,126	2,269	1,152		1,072	
	Other Parts	58,311	2,276	60,587	14,211	2,648	0 0 8 to 0 1 0	6,716	
		513,470	1,340,759	1,854,229	248,862	243,430		117,509	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
,, Snuff	Holland	14	108	122	14	9	0 1 6	4	6s. 3$\frac{4}{10}$d. per Lb. 15th May 1840.
	Belgium	463	3	166	9	35		3	
	France	39	5	44	44	3		14	
	Other Parts	151	19	170	508	13		160	
		667	135	802	575	60		181	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
Tortoise or Turtle Shell: Unmanufactured	Holland	22,542	–	22,542	–	23,669	1 1 0	– – –	Free 19th March 1845.
	Egypt	12,616	–	12,616	–	13,247			
	Philippine Islands	1,831	2,212	4,043	–	5,188	1 5 8		
	United States	2,801	196	2,997	–	3,147	1 1 0		
	New Granada	2,352	–	2,352	–	2,234	0 19 0		
	British East Indies	11,381	37	11,418	–	12,560	1 2 0		
	Australia	4,959	112	5,071	–	5,325	1 1 0		
	British West India Islands	6,952	181	7,133	–	6,776	0 19 0		
	Other Parts	1,809	320	2,139	–	2,194	0 19 0 and 1 1 0		
		67,243	3,068	70,311		74,340			
Toys: Marbles	House Towns	Cwts. 654	Cwts. 154	Cwts. 808	Cwts. 800	£ 227	Per Cwt. £ s. d. 0 12 0	£ 12	Imported 6th June 1853.
	Holland	1,848	610	2,458	2,344	1,474		199	
	Other Parts	9	5	14	14	9		1	
		2,511	769	3,280	3,158	1,710		212	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	£		£	
Toys (Cont^{d}): Other Kinds	Denmark	971	1,221	2,192	2,170	548	Per Cubic Foot. £ s. d. 0 5 0	36	4d. per Cubic Foot - 4th June 1853.
	Hanover	24	3,174	3,198	3,184	800		53	
	Hanse Towns	132,805	62,784	195,589	196,321	48,897		3,272	
	Holland	16,224	5,075	21,299	21,017	5,325		350	
	Belgium	1,247	240	1,487	1,474	372		25	
	France	16,584	417	17,001	16,848	4,250		281	
	British East Indies	286	21	307	301	76		5	
	Other Parts	218	88	306	305	76		5	
		168,359	73,020	241,379	241,620	60,344		4,027	
Turpentine		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	United States	19,942	195,896	215,838	–	100,724	0 9 4	– –	Free: Not exceeding the value of 15s. per Cwt. 19th March 1845; Exceeding the value of 15s. per Cwt. 1st June 1853.
	Other Parts	19	15	34	–	16			
		19,961	195,911	215,872		100,740			
Ultramarine		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		Declared Value. £			
	Hanse Towns	119	222	341	–	1,775	– – –	– –	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	Holland	7,074	4,706	11,780	–	51,885			
	Belgium	461	118	579	–	2,939			
	France	340	–	340	–	2,243			
	Other Parts	2	176	178	–	860			
		7,996	5,222	13,218		59,702			
Umbrellas.	*See* Silk Manufactures.								
Valonia		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Tuscany	151	–	151	–	1,661	11 0 0	– –	Free - - - 19th March 1845.
	Two Sicilies	190	–	190	–	2,090			
	Austrian Italy	8	171	179	–	1,969			
	Greece	3,214	–	3,214	–	35,354			
	Turkey Proper	17,393	1,396	18,789	–	257,409	13 14 0		
	Ionian Islands	–	127	127	–	1,397	11 0 0		
	Other Parts	83	–	83	–	913			
		21,039	1,694	22,733		300,793			
Vermicelli.	*See* Maccaroni.								
Vinegar		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	Per Gallon. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanover	201	955	1,156	579	72	0 1 3	7	
	Hanse Towns	77	280	357	243	22		4	
	Holland	3,675	676	4,351	3,240	272		48	4⅓d. per Gallon - 8th August 1854.
	France	21,647	4,638	26,285	19,482	1,642		301	3d. „ „ - 6th July 1856.
	Portugal	240	1	241	1,067	15		16	
	Spain	197	39	236	1,180	15		21	
	Other Parts	2,239	651	2,890	2,653	181		43	
		28,276	7,240	35,516	28,444	2,219		440	
Watches Exceeding 10l. in Value		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£	Each. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	139	–	139	–	2,085	15 0 0	–	1l. each - - 11th June 1853.
	France	192	–	192	190	2,880		190	
	Other Parts	20	1	21	5	315		5	
		351	1	352	195	5,280		195	
Not exceeding 10l. in Value: Gold		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£	Open Faces. Each. £ 4	Hunters. Each. £ 5	Repeaters. Each. £ 10	£	
	Hanse Towns	18	16	34	27	153				8	
	Belgium	79	14	93	87	388				24	Open Faces, 5s. each; Hunters, 7s. 6d. each; Repeaters 15s. „ - 11th June 1853.
	France	33,748	3	33,751	31,770	137,809				8,230	
	United States	45	1	46	44	185				11	
	Other Parts	406	9	415	292	1,768				84	
		34,296	43	34,339	32,220	140,303				8,357	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Watches (Cont^{d}): Not exceeding 10*l.* in value (Cont^{d}):		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£	Open Faces. Each. £ s. d. / Hunters. Each. £ s. d. / Repeaters. Each. £ s. d.	£	
„ Silver, or any other Metal, not Gold	Hanse Towns	42	48	90	432	134		57	
	Belgium	116	8	124	112	177		16	
	France	54,406	–	54,406	51,268	71,597	1 5 0 / 1 15 0 / 4 0 0	6,709	Open Faces, 2*s.* 6*d.* each / Hunters, 3*s.* 6*d.* „ / Repeaters, 8*s.* „ — 11th June 1853.
	United States	215	24	239	229	312		29	
	Other Parts	450	–	450	425	663		63	
		55,229	80	55,309	52,466	72,883		6,874	
Water, Cologne		Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.	£	Per 30 Flasks. £ s. d.	£	
	Hanse Towns	1,801	180	1,981	301	83		10	
	Holland	9,807	1,344	11,151	3,170	465		106	
	Belgium	8,031	1,831	9,862	8,194	411	1 5 0	273	8*d.* per Flask (when not in flasks, 1*l.* per Gallon as perfumed Spirits) — 4th June 1853.
	France	7,566	358	7,924	2,854	330		95	
	Other Parts	809	–	809	665	33		22	
		28,014	3,713	31,727	15,184	1,322		506	
„ Mineral		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		£	Per Gallon. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	2,022	32	2,054	–	51			
	Holland	24,086	10,374	34,460	–	862			
	France	10,536	51	10,587	–	265	0 0 6	– –	Free — 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	386	172	558	–	13			
		37,030	10,629	47,659		1,191			
Wax, Bees': Bleached		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	31	10	41	–	361			
	Holland	58	10	68	–	599			
	France	114	–	114	–	1,005	8 16 3		
	British East Indies	676	99	775	–	6,830			
	Other Parts	7	–	7	–	62			
		886	119	1,005		8,857			
„ Unbleached		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	100	78	178	–	1,266			
	Holland	459	76	535	–	3,805			
	Morocco	3,501	64	3,565	–	25,356			
	Fernando Po	190	–	190	–	1,351		– –	Free — 19th March 1845.
	Western Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	344	–	344	–	2,447			
	United States	623	1,671	2,294	–	16,317			
	Brazil	478	–	478	–	3,400	7 2 3		
	British Possessions on the River Gambia	2,052	–	2,052	–	14,595			
	Sierra Leone	254	–	254	–	1,807			
	British East Indies	1,366	30	1,396	–	9,929			
	British West India Islands	1,247	6	1,253	–	8,913			
	Other Parts	220	2	222	–	1,578			
		10,834	1,927	12,761		90,763			
Whalefins		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Hanse Towns	10	–	10	–	2,845			
	United States	44	171	215	–	60,583	281 13 0		
	Greenland and Davis's Straits	143	–	143	–	46,278	323 17 0	– –	Of British Fishing:— Free — 19th March 1845. / Of Foreign Fishing:— Free — 1st January 1847.
	Australia	19	–	19	–	5,436	281 13 0		
	Other Parts	21	1	22	–	6,132	281 13 0 and 323 17 0		
		237	172	409		121,274			
Wine: Red:		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£		£	
Of British Possessions	British Possessions in South Africa	188,072	35,126	223,198	184,471	43,709	Per Gallon. £ s. d.	26,643	
	Australia	373	–	373	437	75		63	
	Other Parts	9	–	9	7	2	0 3 11	1	See "Total of Wine."
	Various Countries, mixed in Bond	–	–	–	7,286	–		1,052	
		188,454	35,126	223,580	192,201	43,786		27,759	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	Per Gallon. £ s. d.	£	
Wine: Red (Cont^{d}):									
Foreign	Sweden	10,885	3	10,888	1,020	2,178	0 4 0	295	
	Denmark	377	4,848	5,225	462	1,045	0 4 0	133	
	Hanse Towns	34,241	5,629	39,870	11,020	9,968	0 5 0	3,182	
	Holland	3,364	884	4,248	5,408	850	0 4 0	1,562	
	France	387,919	48,275	436,194	382,754	321,693	0 14 9	110,162	
	Portugal	2,671,256	533,767	3,205,023	2,496,728	1,241,947	0 7 9	720,529	
	—— Azores	11	–	11	11	3	0 5 0	3	
	—— Madeira	112	–	112	820	78	0 14 0	237	
	Spain	50,011	24,748	74,759	28,460	14,329	0 3 10	8,218	
	—— Canary Islands	11	–	11	11	3	0 5 0	3	
	Tuscany	58	11	69	117	14		34	
	Two Sicilies	490	20	510	1,024	102		296	
	Turkey Proper	33,194	9,216	42,410	5,148	8,482		1,487	
	Channel Islands	79,168	–	79,168	63,440	15,833		18,319	
	Gibraltar	1,070	53	1,123	645	224		186	
	Malta	9,706	–	9,706	1,591	1,941		459	
	British Possessions in South Africa	110	–	110	106	22	0 4 0	31	
	British East Indies	3,309	2	3,311	858	663		248	
	Australia	625	9	634	1,741	127		502	
	Other Parts	9,871	10,723	20,594	13,587	4,116		3,922	
	Various Countries, mixed in Bond	–	–	–	158,164	–		45,670	
		3,295,788	638,188	3,933,976	3,173,115	1,623,618	–	915,478	
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	Per Gallon. £ s. d.	£	
„ White: Of British Possessions	British Possessions in South Africa	229,471	39,433	268,904	158,353	47,058	0 3 6	22,878	*See* "Total of Wine."
	Australia	638	23	661	1,145	133		177	
	Other Parts	997	20	1,017	131	203		19	
	Various Countries, mixed in Bond	–	–	–	3,245	–	–	468	
		231,106	39,476	270,582	162,874	47,394		23,542	
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	Per Gallon. £ s. d.	£	
Foreign	Sweden	79	–	79	123	16		35	
	Denmark	3,011	14,810	17,821	2,520	3,564	0 4 0	728	
	Hanse Towns	80,202	9,597	89,799	9,327	17,960		2,694	
	Holland	72,261	34,595	106,856	84,668	106,856	1 0 0	24,438	
	France	264,459	11,259	275,718	232,043	234,361	0 17 0	66,850	
	Portugal	78,530	817	79,347	62,297	23,804	0 6 0	17,982	
	—— Madeira	83,282	2,105	85,387	40,807	59,771	0 14 0	11,623	
	Spain	3,845,622	128,028	3,973,650	2,904,280	1,490,119	0 7 6	837,817	
	—— Canary Is'ands	24,218	2	24,220	6,890	6,055	0 5 0	1,990	
	Tuscany	1,751	348	2,099	2,394	420	0 4 0	691	
	Two Sicilies	263,145	146	263,291	289,480	55,949	0 4 3	83,574	
	Turkey Proper	21,656	2,697	24,353	4,198	4,871		1,212	
	Channel Islands	16,004	–	16,004	15,614	3,201		4,509	
	Gibraltar	21,331	195	21,526	9,540	4,305		2,755	
	Malta	23,968	1,159	25,127	31,722	5,025		9,160	
	British Possessions in South Africa	950	362	1,312	990	262	0 4 0	286	
	British East Indies	12,908	425	13,333	24,218	2,666		6,993	
	Australia	2,833	13	2,846	1,886	569		545	
	Other Parts	22,582	8,392	30,974	18,116	6,195		5,219	
	Various Countries, mixed in Bond	–	–	–	96,571	–		27,855	
		4,838,792	214,950	5,053,742	3,837,684	2,025,969	–	1,106,956	
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£		£	
Total of all Kinds: Of British Possessions	British Possessions in South Africa	417,543	74,559	492,102	342,824	90,767	–	49,521	
	Australia	1,011	23	1,034	1,582	208	–	240	
	Other Parts	1,006	20	1,026	138	205	–	20	Of all Sorts, 2s. 10½d. per Gallon, 13th August 1853.
	Various Countries, mixed in Bond	–	–	–	10,531	–	–	1,520	
		419,560	74,602	494,162	355,075	91,180		51,301	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Wine (Cont^{d}):		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£		£	
Total of all Kinds, cont. — Foreign	Sweden	10,964	3	10,967	1,143	2,194	–	330	
	Denmark	3,388	19,658	23,046	2,982	4,609	–	861	
	Hanse Towns	114,443	15,226	129,669	20,347	27,928	–	5,876	
	Holland	75,625	35,479	111,104	90,076	107,706	–	26,000	
	France	652,378	59,534	711,912	614,797	556,054	–	177,012	
	Portugal	2,749,786	534,584	3,284,370	2,559,025	1,265,751	–	738,511	
	—— Azores	11	–	11	11	3	–	3	
	—— Madeira	83,394	2,105	85,499	41,627	59,849	–	11,860	
	Spain	3,895,633	152,776	4,048,409	2,932,740	1,504,448	–	846,035	
	—— Canary Islands	24,229	2	24,231	6,901	6,058	–	1,993	
	Tuscany	1,809	359	2,168	2,511	434	–	725	
	Two Sicilies	263,635	166	263,801	290,504	56,051	–	83,870	
	Turkey Proper	54,850	11,913	66,763	9,346	13,353	–	2,699	
	Channel Islands	95,172	–	95,172	79,054	19,034	–	22,828	
	Gibraltar	22,401	248	22,649	10,185	4,529	–	2,941	
	Malta	33,674	1,159	34,833	33,313	6,966	–	9,619	5*s.* 9$\frac{1}{10}$*d.* per Gallon - 15th May 1840.
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,060	362	1,422	1,096	284	–	317	
	British East Indies	16,217	427	16,644	25,076	3,329	–	7,241	
	Australia	3,458	22	3,480	3,627	696	–	1,047	
	Other Parts	32,453	19,115	51,568	31,703	10,311	–	9,141	
	Various Countries, mixed in Bond	–	–	–	254,735	–	–	73,525	
		8,134,580	853,138	8,987,718	7,010,799	3,649,587		2,022,434	
	Total of Wines	8,554,140	927,740	9,481,880	7,365,874	3,740,767		2,073,735	
	Deduct Exported on Drawback, Over-Entered, &c.				360,921	–	Repaid –	104,568	
					7,004,953			1,969,167	
Wood and Timber:		Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	£		£	
Not Sawn or Split or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn	Russia	16,621	21,611	38,232	28,340	118,520	Per Load. £ *s.* *d.* 3 2 0	10,191	
	Sweden	6,327	75,746	82,073	99,507	254,426		37,315	
	Norway	1,212	64,058	65,270	65,642	202,338		24,616	
	Prussia	72,554	215,688	288,242	278,729	893,551		100,442	
	Hanse Towns	760	2,392	3,152	3,102	9,770		1,163	
	Tuscany	2,484	1,752	4,236	4,235	13,131		1	
	Papal States	581	601	1,182	1,184	3,663		1	Of British Possessions:— 1*s.* 0$\frac{4}{10}$*d.* per Load - 10th Oct. 1842.
	United States	22,494	3,136	25,630	25,042	120,886	4 14 4	8,792	Foreign:— 7*s.* 6*d.* per Load - 15th April 1851.
	British East Indies	815	–	815	815	3,465	4 5 0	–	
	British North America	554,768	15,901	570,669	573,015	2,425,335		29,135	
	Other Parts	838	884	1,722	1,596	5,702	3 2 0 and 4 5 0	479	
		679,454	401,769	1,081,223	1,081,207	4,050,787		212,435	
Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split	Russia	Loads. 121,324	Loads. 129,990	Loads. 251,314	Loads. 138,711	£ 838,761	Per Load. £ *s.* *d.* 3 6 9	£ 69,336	
	Sweden	54,135	172,582	226,717	227,574	756,669		113,737	
	Norway	5,536	149,020	154,556	146,149	515,831		73,076	
	Prussia	21,813	41,947	63,760	52,320	212,800		21,187	Of British Possessions:— 2*s.* 1$\frac{1}{10}$*d.* per Load - 10th Oct. 1842.
	United States	6,152	1,998	8,150	6,248	32,600	4 0 0	3,124	
	British North America	461,363	184,229	645,592	649,580	2,114,312	3 5 6	67,997	Foreign:— 10*s.* per Load - - 15th April 1851.
	Other Parts	809	1,358	2,167	1,777	7,225	3 5 6 and 3 6 9	861	
		671,132	681,124	1,352,256	1,222,359	4,478,198		352,318	
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	Prussia	Loads. 15,741	Loads. 12,944	Loads. 28,685	–	£ 258,164	Per Load. £ *s.* *d.* 9 0 0	£ – –	Free - - 19th March 1845.
	United States	4,704	14,753	19,457	–	175,110			
	British North America	31,019	1,211	32,230	–	193,381	6 0 0		
	Other Parts	1,027	588	1,615	–	14,319	9 0 0		
		52,491	29,496	81,987		640,974			
" exceeding 72 inches long	Prussia	Loads. 92	Loads. 41	Loads. 133	Loads. 244	£ 1,201	Per Load. £ *s.* *d.* 9 0 0	£ 110	Of British Possessions:— 2*s.* 1$\frac{1}{10}$*d.* per Load - 10th Oct. 1842.
	United States	19	1	20	1	181			
	British North America	16	1	17	17	100	6 0 0	2	Foreign: 9*s.* per Load - - 15th April 1851.
	Other Parts	2	23	25	2	219	9 0 0	1	
		129	66	195	264	1,701		113	
Firewood: Of British Possessions	British North America	Fathoms. 19	Fathoms. 8	Fathoms. 27	–	£ 89	Per Fathom. £ *s.* *d.* 3 5 0	– –	Free - - - 15th Oct. 1842.
	Other Parts	14	–	14	–	43			
		33	8	41		132			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Wood and Timber (Cont^{d}):		Fathoms.	Fathoms.	Fathoms.	Fathoms.	£		£	
Firewood (Cont^{d}) Foreign	Russia	245	351	596	615	2,743	Per Fathom. £ s. d. 4 12 0	185	6s. per Fathom of 216 Cubic Feet - - - - 5th April 1848.
	Sweden	328	3,215	3,543	3,549	16,297		1,065	
	Norway	18	15,747	15,765	15,812	72,518		4,744	
	Other Parts	58	68	126	136	582		40	
		649	19,381	20,030	20,112	92,140		6,034	
		Number.	Number.	Number.		£			
Hoops	Hanse Towns	61,287	22,520	83,807	–	126	Per Fathom. £ s. d. 1 10 0	– –	Free - - 19th March 1845.
	Holland	18,325,430	4,262,759	22,588,189	–	33,882			
	British North America	47,127	–	47,127	–	71			
	Other Parts	7,200	2,141	9,341	–	14			
		18,441,044	4,287,420	22,728,464		34,093			
		Fathoms.	Fathoms.	Fathoms.	Fathoms.	£	Per 1,000.	£	
Lathwood	Russia	2,956	1,178	4,134	3,863	38,809	£ s. d. 9 7 9	2,318	Of British Possessions:— 1s. $0\frac{4}{10}$d. per Fathom of 216 Cubic Feet - - 10th October 1842.
	Sweden	421	1,484	1,905	1,888	17,881		1,133	
	Prussia	1,541	3,658	5,199	5,120	48,807		3,072	
	British North America	4,042	246	4,288	4,462	34,304	8 0 0	235	Foreign:— 12s. per Fathom - - 15th April 1851.
	Other Parts	29	24	53	60	501	9 7 9	35	
		8,989	6,590	15,579	15,393	140,302		6,793	
		Great Hunds.	Great Hunds.	Great Hunds.	Great Hunds.	£		£	
Spars or Poles	Russia	45	30	75	77	1,093	Per Great Hund. £ s. d. 8 10 6 to 32 8 0	39	Of British Possessions:— Under 4 Inches in Diameter and under 22 Feet in Length, $6\frac{5}{10}$d. per 120 - - Under 4 Inches in Diameter and 22 Feet in Length and upwards, 1s. $0\frac{8}{10}$d. per 120 - Four Inches and under 6 Inches in Diameter, of all Lengths, 2s. $1\frac{5}{10}$d. per 120 - - - 10th October 1842.
	Sweden	12	141	153	160	2,353		87	
	Norway	58	948	1,006	1,020	21,453		733	
	Prussia	47	20	67	64	1,456		49	
	Cuba	87	8	95	94	2,636		96	
	British North America	43	2	45	45	833		3	Foreign:— Under 4 Inches in Diameter and under 22 Feet in Length, 6s. per 120 - - - Under 4 Inches in Diameter and 22 Feet in Length and upwards, 12s. per 120 - - Four Inches and under 6 Inches in Diameter of all Lengths, 1l. 4s. per 120 - - - 15th April 1851.
	British West India Islands	63	9	72	72	1,642		51	
	Other Parts	4	18	22	21	434		16	
		359	1,176	1,535	1,553	31,900		1,074	
		Loads.	Loads.	Loads.		£	Per Load. £ s. d.		
Teak	Sierra Leone	4,941	–	4,941	–	53,119	10 15 0	– –	Free - - 19th March 1845.
	British East Indies	15,994	535	16,529	–	219,560	13 5 8		
	Other Parts	150	–	150	–	1,990			
		21,085	535	21,620		274,669			
		Loads.	Loads.	Loads.		£			
Wood of certain kinds admitted free of duty for ship building	Cuba	791	106	897	–	9,598	Per Load. £ s. d. 3 0 0 to 10 14 0	– –	Stringy Bark, Red and Blue Gum, Greenhart, Mora, and Locust Woods: Free - - 14th August 1850. Wood, formerly admitted at the same rate of duty as Teak: Free - - 19th March 1845. Treenails, of British Possessions (of other descriptions of Wood than those above specified): Free - - 4th August 1853.
	United States	18	160	178	–	1,481			
	Australia	530	16	546	–	4,029			
	British North America	117	–	117	–	460			
	British Guiana	4,537	–	4,537	–	48,547			
	Other Parts	12	54	66	–	620			
		6,005	336	6,341		64,735			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
Dyewoods: Brazil Wood	Curaçoa	–	36	36	–	1,980	Per Ton. £ s. d. 55 0 0	– –	Free - - 19th March 1845.
	Mexico	708	711	1,419	–	78,045			
	Brazil	115	503	618	–	33,990			
	Chili	18	91	109	–	5,995			
	Peru	75	4	79	–	4,345			
	Other Parts	44	30	74	–	4,070			
		960	1,375	2,335		128,425			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Wood and Timber (Cont^{d}):		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Cuba	645	188	833	–	6,522	7 16 6		
	Curaçoa	689	179	868	–	5,209			
Dyewoods (Cont^{d}):	United States	136	2,606	2,742	–	16,152	6 0 0		
	New Granada	1,951	353	2,304	–	12,183			
Fustic	Venezuela	488	100	588	–	3,107	5 5 9		
	Brazil	471	–	471	–	2,491			
	British West India Islands	779	77	856	–	5,005	5 17 0		
	Other Parts	504	32	536	–	3,078	5 5 9 to 6 0 0		
		5,663	3,535	9,198		54,047			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Hayti	5,213	1,894	7,107	–	39,442	5 11 0		
	United States	2,134	8,602	10,736	–	89,377			
	Mexico	4,659	302	4,961	–	41,300	8 6 6		
Logwood	British West India Islands	9,304	1,838	11,142	–	61,839	5 11 0		
	Honduras, British Settlements	3,737	319	4,056	–	27,277	6 14 6		
	Other Parts	822	56	878	–	5,095	5 11 0 and 8 6 6		
		25,869	13,011	38,880		264,330			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£			
	France	800	62	862	–	12,930			
	Austrian Italy	–	217	217	–	3,250			
	Curaçoa	77	–	77	–	1,162			
Nicaragua Wood	United States	12	1,190	1,202	–	18,023	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
	Mexico	210	261	471	–	7,071	15 0 0		
	New Granada	301	93	394	–	5,914			
	Chili	287	82	369	–	5,536			
	British West India Islands	132	–	132	–	1,974			
	Other Parts	71	–	71	–	1,064			
		1,890	1,905	3,795		56,924			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton.		
	Philippine Islands	430	120	550	–	8,728	£ s. d.		
Sapan Wood	British East Indies	516	17	533	–	8,457	15 17 6	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Other Parts	86	52	138	–	2,197			
		1,032	189	1,221		19,382			
„ Hardwoods:		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton.		
	France	164	–	164	–	1,522	£ s. d.		
Box	Turkey Proper	1,514	201	1,715	–	15,921	9 5 8		
	Other Parts	4	–	4	–	38			
		1,682	201	1,883		17,481			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton.		
	Cuba	1,336	353	1,689	–	17,456	£ s. d.		
	Dutch Guiana	28	184	212	–	2,194	10 6 8		
Cedar	United States	441	890	1,331	–	10,367	7 15 9		
	Honduras, British Settlements	64	–	64	–	658	10 6 8		
	Other Parts	99	22	121	–	1,244			
		1,968	1,449	3,417		31,919			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton.		
	Cuba	57	–	57	–	361	£ s. d.		
	British East Indies	72	–	72	–	460	6 7 6		
Ebony	British West India Islands	156	26	182	–	1,163			
	Other Parts	38	–	38	–	242			
		323	26	349		2,226			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton.		
	Hanse Towns	377	251	628	–	6,123	£ s. d.		
	France	845	271	1,116	–	10,881	9 15 0		
	Cuba	5,302	1,501	6,803	–	66,329			
	Hayti	3,958	3,058	7,016	–	85,946	12 5 0		
	United States	338	1,816	2,154	–	21,002			
Mahogany	Mexico	611	732	1,343	–	13,094	9 15 0		
	Central America	156	–	156	–	1,521			
	British West India Islands	380	18	398	–	3,880			
	Honduras, British Settlements	18,693	1,073	19,766	–	207,543	10 10 0		
	Other Parts	370	1	371	–	3,617	9 15 0		
		31,030	8,721	39,751		419,936			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Wood and Timber (Cont^{d}):									
Hardwoods (Cont^{d}):		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		£	Per Ton. £ s. d.		
Rose	Holland	40	–	40	–	421	10 10 0	– –	Free – – – 19th March 1845.
	Brazil	1,380	–	1,380	–	17,253	12 10 0		
	Honduras, British Settlements	10	20	30	–	317	10 10 0		
	Other Parts	28	–	28	–	285			
		1,458	20	1,478		18,276			
Wool:		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£			
Alpaca and Llama	France	54,781	–	54,781	–	7,418	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Chili	62,476	–	62,476	–	8,460	0 2 8½		
	Peru	2,856,356	–	2,856,356	–	386,798			
	Other Parts	230	650	880	–	119			
		2,973,843	650	2,974,493		402,795			
„ Sheep and Lambs'		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Russia	2,472,150	89,824	2,561,974	–	101,739	0 0 9⅜		
	Denmark and Iceland	299,229	2,045,358	2,344,587	–	95,249	0 0 9¾		
	Hanse Towns	7,127,680	1,512,651	8,640,331	–	823,531			
	Holland	2,757,802	251,258	3,009,060	–	286,801	0 1 10⅞		
	Belgium	1,325,511	175,414	1,500,925	–	143,057			
	Portugal	1,375,930	225,331	1,601,261	–	85,067	0 1 0¾		
	Spain	25,100	29,990	55,090	–	5,050	0 1 10		
	Two Sicilies	319,862	–	319,862	–	14,993	0 0 11¼	– –	Free – – – 6th June 1844.
	Austrian Italy	920,745	213,115	1,133,860	–	53,150			
	Greece	398,187	–	398,187	–	17,006			
	Turkey Proper	535,488	12,805	548,293	–	23,417	0 0 10¼		
	Egypt	1,581,198	–	1,581,198	–	67,530			
	Morocco	1,061,700	17,029	1,078,729	–	37,081	0 0 8¼		
	Uruguay	374,482	2,139	376,621	–	19,616			
	Buenos Ayres	1,700,098	491,988	2,192,086	–	114,171	0 1 0½		
	Peru	1,951,085	185,957	2,137,042	–	111,304			
	Gibraltar	260,975	–	260,975	–	11,146	0 0 10¼		
	Malta	260,731	–	260,731	–	11,135			
	British Possessions in South Africa	12,966,982	1,338,206	14,305,188	–	1,028,185	0 1 5¼		
	British East Indies	14,859,678	526,670	15,386,348	–	576,988	0 0 9		
	Australia	49,031,324	3,020,815	52,052,139	–	4,554,562	0 1 9		
	Other Parts	1,387,566	104,846	1,492,412	–	80,847	0 0 8½ to 0 1 10⅞		
		102,993,503	10,243,396	113,236,899		8,261,625			
„ Cotton. *See* Cotton, Raw.									
Woollen and Worsted Yarn:							Scoured, Bleached, or Colored. / Not Scoured, Bleached, or Colored.		
Berlin Wool or Zephyr Yarn, and Yarn of two or more threads		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. s. d. / Per Lb. s. d.	£	
	Denmark	7,246	–	7,246	7,253	2,174	6 0 / 4 6	181	Scoured, bleached, or coloured, 6d. per Lb. / Not scoured, bleached, or coloured, 3d. per Lb. – – 15th Aug. 1855.
	Hanse Towns	84,373	461	84,834	83,067	25,337		2,019	
	Belgium	796	131	927	814	278		20	
	Other Parts	199	4	203	108	60		3	
		92,614	596	93,210	91,242	27,849		2,223	
„ Raw, for weaving, not Dyed, or only partially Dyed		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		£	Per Lb. £ s. d.		
	Belgium	383,713	35,248	418,961	–	62,844	0 3 0	– –	Of all Sorts, free – 8th August 1854.
	France	81,392	–	81,392	–	12,208			
	Other Parts	4,713	3,230	7,943	–	1,192			
		469,818	38,478	508,296		76,244			
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
Woollen Manufactures:		£	£	£		£			
Not separately specified, not made up	Hanover	360	8,285	8,645	–	8,645			
	Hanse Towns	124,407	44,714	169,121	–	169,121			
	Holland	48,784	25,306	74,090	–	74,090			
	Belgium	333,754	56,188	389,942	–	389,942	– –	– –	Free – – – 13th March 1846.
	France	643,021	–	643,021	–	643,021			
	Other Parts	12,276	978	13,254	–	13,254			
		1,162,602	135,471	1,298,073		1,298,073			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Imported. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Entered for Home Consumption.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. Total Imported.	Average Price Fixed for the Value.	DUTY. Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Woollen Manufactures (Cont^d):									
Articles or Manufactures of Wool (not being Goats' Wool) or of Wool mixed with Cotton, viz.:		Square Yards.	Square Yards.	Square Yards.	Square Yards.	£	Per Square Yard. £ s. d.	£	
Carpets and Rugs	France	7,433	54	7,487	7,443	2,995		186	
	Turkey Proper	33,086	–	33,086	33,374	13,231		834	
	British East Indies	5,527	–	5,527	5,017	2,211	0 8 0	125	6d. per Square Yard - 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	2,532	4	2,536	2,536	1,015		64	
		48,578	58	48,636	48,370	19,455		1,209	
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs:									
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Plain	Hanse Towns	2,545	–	2,545	1,514	573		25	
	France	7,983	–	7,983	9,377	1,796	0 4 6	156	4d. per Lb. - - 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	218	16	234	193	52		4	
		10,746	16	10,762	11,084	2,421		185	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	Per Lb. £ s. d.	£	
Printed	Hanse Towns	672	189	861	594	431		20	
	France	8,433	–	8,433	8,433	4,217	0 10 0	281	8d. per Lb. - - 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	724	192	916	426	457		14	
		9,829	381	10,210	9,453	5,105		315	
		Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£	Per Pair. £ s. d.	£	
Gloves	Hanse Towns	3,305	600	3,905	3,905	81		1	
	France	1,986	–	1,986	1,986	42	0 0 5	2	3d. per Dozen Pairs - 11th June 1853.
	Other Parts	356	168	524	421	11		1	
		5,647	768	6,415	6,312	134		7	
		(*Entered at Value.*)							
		£	£	£	£	£		£	
Not separately specified, wholly or partially made up	Hanover	24	849	873	833	873	–	42	
	Hanse Towns	4,014	451	4,465	2,570	4,465	–	129	
	Holland	993	155	1,148	496	1,148	–	25	From all Parts, 5l. per } 11th June
	Belgium	1,520	141	1,661	1,525	1,661	–	76	Centum Ad Valorem - } 1856.
	France	5,093	33	5,126	4,566	5,126	–	228	
	Other Parts	1,598	10	1,608	422	1,608	–	21	
		13,242	1,639	14,881	10,412	14,881		521	
, Yarn. *See* Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Yarn.									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		£	Per Cwt. £ s. d.		
Yeast, Dried	Holland	68,932	1,347	70,279	–	171,304	2 8 9	– –	Free - - - 11th April 1843.
	Other Parts	26	2	28	–	70			
		68,958	1,349	70,307		171,374			
Yellow Berries.	*See* Berries.								
Zinc.	*See* Spelter.								

TOTAL COMPUTED REAL VALUE OF THE IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	£
Principal Articles (Account No. 27)	169,439,930
Other Articles (Account No. 27*)	3,104,224
TOTAL	172,544,154

No. 27*.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

OTHER ARTICLES.

IN THE YEAR

1856.

GENERAL IMPORTS. YEAR 1856.

Note.—The Quantities Entered for Home Consumption can only be given for Articles charged with Duty.

OTHER ARTICLES.		IMPORTED.	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.	GROSS AMOUNT OF DUTY RECEIVED.
				£
Agates or Cornelians:				
Set	*Value £*	336	336	34
Not set; cut or manufactured	,,	6,698	—	Free.
,, not cut or manufactured	,,	500	—	,,
Albumen	*Cwts.*	382	—	,,
Alkanet Root	,,	194	—	,,
Alum, Rock	,,	401	—	,,
not Rock	,,	505	—	,,
Aluminium	*Value £*	35	—	,,
Amber, Rough	*Cwts.*	1	—	,,
,, Manufactures of, Unenumerated (except Beads)	*Value £*	195	—	,,
Ambergris	*Ozs.*	91	—	,,
Ammonia, Sulphate of	*Lbs.*	23,904	—	,,
Angelica	*Cwts.*	231	—	,,
Animals, Living, viz.:				
Asses	*No.*	4	—	,,
Goats	,,	76	—	,,
Pigs (sucking)	,,	31	—	,,
Antimony, Ore of	*Tons*	1,750	—	,,
,, Crude	*Cwts.*	3,121	—	,,
,, Regulus	,,	1,004	—	,,
Aquafortis	,,	15	—	,,
Aristolochia	,,	2	—	,,
Arms and Ammunition:				
Swords, Cutlasses, Matchets, Bayonets, Gunbarrels, Gunlocks, Cannon, and Mortars of Iron, not mounted, nor accompanied with Carriages	,,	2,529	785	98
Cannon and Mortars of Brass, not mounted, nor accompanied with Carriages	,,	2	2	1
Cannon and Mortars, mounted or accompanied with Carriages, and other Fire-arms, viz., Muskets, Rifles, Carbines, Fowling Pieces, or Guns of any other sorts not enumerated, and Pistols	*Value £*	18,580	4,328	433
Shot, large and small, of Lead	*Cwts.*	1	1	—
Rockets, and other Combustibles for purposes of war, Unenumerated	*Value £*	120	10	1
Arsenic	*Cwts.*	163	—	Free.
Ashes, Weed	,,	380	—	,,
,, Wood	,,	1,073	—	,,
,, Unenumerated	*Value £*	7,131	—	,,
Balsam: Canada	*Lbs.*	17,177	—	,,
,, Capivi	*Cwts.*	928	—	,,
,, Riga	*Lbs.*	382	—	,,
,, Tolu	,,	1,452	—	,,
Bark: Cascarilla	*Cwts.*	2,679	—	,,
,, Unenumerated	,,	3,390	—	,,
Barytes, Sulphate of, ground	*Tons*	494	—	,,
Bast Ropes, Twines, and Strands	*Value £*	128	—	,,
Beads, Coral	*Lbs.*	2,279	1,519	114
,, Jet	,,	9	—	,,
,, Unenumerated	,,	14,281	13,625	114
Beer, Mum	*Gallons*	78	160	5
,, Spruce	,,	63,486	69,390	2,569
,, or Ale, Unenumerated	,,	11,477	3,356	105
Berries, Bay	*Cwts.*	59	—	Free.
,, Juniper	,,	12,364	—	,,
,, Myrobolane	*Tons*	1,521	—	,,
,, Unenumerated, not commonly made use of in chemical processes	*Cwts.*	21	—	,,

OTHER ARTICLES.		IMPORTED.	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.	GROSS AMOUNT OF DUTY RECEIVED.
				£
Birds, singing	*No.*	4,146	—	Free.
Blacking	*Value £*	37	—	,,
Bladders	*No.*	649,891	—	,,
Bottles of Earth and Stone	,,	468	—	,,
Boxes: Brass	*Cwts.*	75	76	114
,, Not otherwise charged with Duty	*Value £*	5,575	5,103	510
Brass, Manufactures of, unenumerated	*Cwts.*	1,431	1,391	696
,, Old, fit only to be remanufactured	*Tons*	70	—	Free.
,, Wire	*Value £*	492	—	,,
Bricks or Clinkers, Dutch	*No.*	487,750	—	,,
,, ,, of Other Sorts	,,	71,742	—	,,
Brocade of Gold or Silver	*Lbs.*	54	19	5
Bronze: Works of Art	*Cwts.*	21	—	Free.
,, Manufactures of, or of Metal bronzed or lacquered	,,	3,492	3,414	1,708
,, Powder	*Value £*	4,737	—	Free.
Brushes, Paint	,,	968	—	,,
Bulrushes	*Tons*	562	—	,,
Buttons and Studs, of Metal	*Value £*	4,872	—	,,
,, ,, of Other Sorts	,,	36,848	—	,,
Cables (not Iron), Tarred or untarred, old and new	*Cwts.*	320	—	,,
Cameos, not set	*Value £*	6,683	—	,,
Camomile Flowers	*Lbs.*	72,751	—	,,
Camphor, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	4,505	—	,,
,, Refined	,,	626	—	,,
Candles, Spermaceti	,,	7	5	1
,, Tallow	,,	1	1	—
,, Wax	,,	50	27	3
Candlewick	,,	2	—	Free.
Canes, Bamboo	*No.*	309,000	—	,,
,, Walking Canes or Sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented	,,	85,805	81,515	245
,, Umbrella and Parasol Sticks	,,	1,551	1,551	3
Cantharides	*Lbs.*	35,922	—	Free.
Capers, including the Pickle	,,	73,691	84,148	526
Cardamoms	,,	88,132	—	Free.
Cards, Playing	*Packs*	119,740	207	13
Carmine	*Ozs.*	9,726	—	Free.
Carriages, of all sorts	*Value £*	4,022	—	,,
Casks, Empty	,,	5,230	—	,,
Cassava Powder	*Cwts.*	536	442	8
Cassia Buds	*Lbs.*	119,270	—	Free.
,, Fistula	*Cwts.*	21	—	,,
Castor	,,	31	—	,,
Casts of Busts, Statues, or Figures	,,	388	—	,,
Catlings	*Value £*	1,127	—	,,
Caviare	*Cwts.*	116	—	,,
Chalk, Unmanufactured	*Value £*	615	—	,,
,, Prepared or Manufactured	,,	137	—	,,
Chicory, or any other Vegetable Matter applicable to the Uses of Chicory or Coffee; viz.:				
Roasted or Ground	*Lbs.*	23,812	185	4
Chloroform	,,	169	—	Free.
Cider	*Gallons*	463,433	—	,,
Cinnabaris Nativa	*Cwts.*	1	—	,,
Coals, Culm, or Cinders	*Tons*	101	—	,,
Cobalt	,,	3	—	,,
,, Ore of	,,	428	—	,,
,, Oxide of	,,	34	—	,,
Cochineal, Granilla	*Cwts.*	124	—	,,
,, Dust	,,	379	—	,,
Coculus Indicus	,,	896	71	18

OTHER ARTICLES.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Gross Amount of Duty Received.
				£
Colocynth	*Lbs.*	24,670	—	Free.
Columbo Root	*Cwts.*	837	—	,,
Comfits, Dry	*Lbs.*	64	64	1
Confectionery	,,	57,530	55,595	580
Copperas, Blue	*Tons*	61	—	Free.
,, Green	,,	786	—	,,
,, White	,,	278	—	,,
Coral, in Fragments	*Lbs.*	10,991	—	,,
,, Whole, Polished	,,	47	—	,,
,, ,, Unpolished	,,	261	—	,,
,, Negligées	,,	2,780	2,448	122
Corks, Squared for rounding	*Cwts.*	76	74	30
,, Fishermen's	,,	69	—	Free.
Corn: Barley, pearled	,,	998	1,157	92
,, Biscuit and Bread	,,	35,299	33,512	629
,, Bran	,,	23,314	—	Free.
,, Pollard	,,	48	—	,,
Cowries	,,	19,035	—	,,
Crayons	*Value £*	913	—	,,
Crystal, Rough	,,	130	—	,,
,, Cut or Manufactured, (except Beads)	,,	6	—	,,
Cucumbers, Preserved in Salt	,,	715	—	,,
Daguerreotype Plates	*Lbs.*	1,592	1,523	19
Dice	*Pairs*	375	—	Free.
Down	*Lbs.*	2,147	—	,,
Drugs, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	3,173	—	,,
Earthenware, Unenumerated	,,	1,095	1,031	516
Elder Flower Water	*Lbs.*	2,113	—	Free.
Enamel	,,	1,260	—	,,
Essence of Spruce	*Value £*	34	34	3
Extract of Quassia	,,	3	3	1
,, Chesnut, Bark or Wood	*Lbs.*	70,186	—	Free.
,, Quercitron Bark	,,	3,100	—	,,
,, Logwood	,,	3,604	—	,,
,, Safflower	,,	3,464	—	,,
,, Bark, or of other Vegetable Substances, to be used for Tanning or other Manufacturing Purposes	*Cwts.*	429	—	,,
Extract or Preparation of any Articles, not otherwise enumerated or described	*Value £*	821	775	159
Extract or Preparation of any Article, Entered by Weight	*Lbs.*	435	379	95
Feathers, Paddy Bird, Undressed	,,	119	—	Free.
,, Unenumerated, Dressed	,,	4,250	4,250	638
,, ,, Undressed	*Value £*	1,368	—	Free.
Fish: Anchovies	*Lbs.*	197,729	—	,,
,, Eels	*Ship Loads*	76	—	,,
Flock, for Paper Stainers	*Cwts.*	1,213	—	,,
Flocks	,,	1,649	—	,,
Frames for Pictures, Prints, Drawings, or Mirrors	*Value £*	34,159	—	,,
Fruit: Almonds, Paste of	*Lbs.*	40	40	—
,, Cherries, Raw	*Bushels*	17,651	17,654	147
,, ,, Dried	*Lbs.*	366	366	4
,, Citron, preserved with Salt	*Value £*	5,756	—	Free.
,, Cranberries	*Gallons*	47,679	—	,,
,, Dates	*Cwts.*	3,456	3,932	1,966
,, Fig-Cake	,,	1,330	1,019	764
,, Medlars	*Bushels*	68	68	1
,, Nuts, Pistachio	*Cwts.*	86	—	Free.
,, Olives	*Gallons*	12,343	—	,,
,, Oranges and Lemons, Peel of: viz., Orange Peel	*Cwts.*	2,923	—	,,
Lemon Peel	,,	1,549	—	,,
,, Oranges and Lemons, and Lime, Juice of	*Gallons*	202,949	—	,,
,, Pears, Dried	*Bushels*	85	86	4
,, Plantains	*Cwts.*	4	—	Free.
,, Plums, preserved in Sugar	*Lbs.*	1,184	1,479	15
,, Pomegranates	*No.*	36,171	—	Free.
,, ,, Peel of	*Cwts.*	82	—	,,
,, Quinces	*Bushels*	27	27	—
Gamboge	*Cwts.*	306	—	Free.
Garnets, cut, not set	*Lbs.*	1,067	—	,,
,, Uncut	,,	746	—	,,
Gelatine	*Cwts.*	224	—	,,

OTHER ARTICLES.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Gross Amount of Duty Received.
				£
Gentian	*Tons*	14	—	Free.
Glass: Painted	*Lbs.*	821	—	,,
,, Bottles of Glass, covered with Wicker (not being cut Glass), or of Green or Common Glass	,,	1,558,871	—	,,
,, Articles of Green or Common Glass	,,	2,391	—	,,
,, Manufactures, not otherwise described, and old broken Glass	,,	84,983	—	,,
Glue	*Cwts.*	1,794	—	,,
,, Clippings or Waste of any Kind, fit only for Glue	*Value £*	1,849	—	,,
Gold, Leaves of	*No.*	5,352,884	—	,,
,, Plate, of Gold	*Ozs.*	81	81	86
Gongs	*Cwts.*	63	61	61
Grains, Guinea, and of Paradise	,,	439	379	284
Greaves for Dogs	,,	667	—	Free.
,, Tallow	*Tons*	61	—	,,
Gum: Senegal	*Cwts.*	1,717	—	,,
,, Seed Lac	,,	613	—	,,
,, Stick Lac	,,	1,151	—	,,
,, Ammoniacum	,,	93	—	,,
,, Assafœtida	,,	1,228	—	,,
,, Euphorbium	,,	35	—	,,
,, Guiacum	,,	42	—	,,
,, Kino	,,	22	—	,,
,, Mastic	,,	911	—	,,
,, Tragacanth	,,	238	—	,,
,, Unenumerated	,,	23,170	—	,,
Gutta Percha: Manufactures of, not moulded, such as Bands, Sheets, Soles, and Tubing	,,	2	2	1
Articles moulded	*Lbs.*	250	247	2
Gypsum	*Tons*	1,527	—	Free.
Hair: viz., Camel's Hair, or Wool	*Lbs.*	28	—	,,
,, Human Hair	*Lbs.*	12,258	—	,,
,, Unenumerated	*Value £*	22,088	—	,,
Harp Strings, or Lute Strings, silvered	,,	408	—	,,
Hats or Bonnets: Of Chip	*Lbs.*	830	357	45
Of Bast, Cane, or Horsehair	,,	55	54	7
Of Felt, Hair, Wool, or Beaver	*No.*	2,738	1,458	73
Hats, of Felt	,,	5,612	2,892	72
Hats, of Silk or Silk Shag laid upon Felt, Linen, or other Material	,,	757	449	23
Hay	*Loads*	556	—	Free.
Heath, for Brushes	*Cwts.*	1	—	,,
Hellebore	,,	438	—	,,
Hides, Losh Hides	*Lbs.*	78	—	,,
Hones	*No.*	18,903	—	,,
Honey	*Cwts.*	3,645	—	,,
Hoofs of Cattle	*Value £*	2,134	—	,,
Ice	*Tons*	5,396	—	,,
Ink, for Printers	*Cwts.*	214	—	,,
,, Indian	*Lbs.*	1,596	—	,,
Inkle, Unwrought	,,	4	—	,,
,, Wrought	,,	2,060	—	,,
Iron: Ore of	*Tons*	374	—	,,
,, Pig	,,	1,867	—	,,
,, Wire	*Cwts.*	59	—	,,
,, Rough Castings	,,	77	—	,,
,, Bloom	*Tons*	1,424	—	,,
,, Chromate of	,,	1,105	—	,,
,, Slit, or hammered into Rods	,,	64	—	,,
,, Cast	,,	11	—	,,
,, Hoops	,,	27	—	,,
,, Old broken and old Cast Iron	,,	1,490	—	,,
Japanned or Lacquered Ware	*Cwts.*	155	153	154
Lamp Black	*Cwts.*	449	—	Free.
Lavender Flowers	*Lbs.*	4,878	—	,,
Lead: Red	*Tons*	15	—	,,
,, White	,,	30	—	,,
,, Chromate of	,,	3	—	,,
,, Manufactures of, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	111	101	10

OTHER ARTICLES.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Gross Amount of Duty Received.
				£
Leather Manufactures: viz.,				
Girls' Boots, Shoes, and Caloshes	*Pairs*	1,486	806	12
Boys' Boots	,,	54	39	2
Boys' Shoes	,,	289	64	1
Leaves of Roses	*Lbs.*	9,577	—	Free.
Liquorice Root	*Cwts.*	392	498	125
Litharge	*Tons*	197	—	Free.
Live Creatures, illustrative of Natural History	*Value £*	2,119	—	,,
Lucifers of Wood	*Cubic Feet*	153,169	146,576	2,443
Lucifers, Vesta of Wax, in Boxes not exceeding 1,000 Matches	*Doz. Boxes*	7,188	2,022	51
Lucifers, Vesta, of Wax	*No.*	2,753,200	2,753,200	6
Magna Græcia Ware	*Value £*	118	—	Free.
Mandioca Flour	*Cwts.*	3,111	2,376	45
Manna	*Lbs.*	30,917	—	Free.
Manna Croup	*Cwts.*	453	460	9
Manures, Unenumerated	*Tons*	714	—	Free.
Manuscripts	*Lbs.*	2,917	—	,,
Maps or Charts, or Parts thereof, Plain or coloured	*No.*	29,512	—	,,
Marmalade	*Lbs.*	2,144	521	5
Mattresses	*Value £*	194	—	Free.
Meat, Salted or fresh, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	1,170	—	,,
,, Preserved in any other way than salted	,,	23,899	—	,,
Medals of Gold or Silver	*Value £*	45	—	,,
,, Of any other Sort	,,	145	—	,,
Mercury, prepared	,,	58	—	,,
Metal, Bell	*Tons*	1	—	,,
,, Old, of all Sorts, Unenumerated	,,	37	—	,,
Millboards	*Lbs.*	430	430	4
Minerals and Fossils, Unenumerated	*Value £*	6,610	—	Free.
Models of Cork or Wood	,,	1,349	—	,,
Morphia, and its Salts	*Lbs.*	198	198	99
Moss: Lichen Islandicus	*Tons*	4	—	Free.
,, Rock, for Dyer's Use	,,	19	—	,,
,, Other than Rock or Iceland Moss	*Value £*	385	—	,,
Musk	*Ozs.*	17,580	—	,,
Mustard Flour	*Cwts.*	1	—	,,
Mustard, Mixed or manufactured, except Flour	,,	149	143	36
Myrrh	,,	353	—	Free.
Naphtha	*Gallons*	17,792	—	,,
Nutmegs, or other Spices, or Admixtures thereof, Ground	*Lbs.*	1,360	—	,,
Nuts and Kernels, Unenumerated (not for expressing Oil therefrom)	*Value £*	10,938	—	,,
Nux Vomica	*Cwts.*	2,093	152	15
Oakum	,,	479	—	Free.
Ochre	,,	14,582	—	,,
Oil: of Almonds	*Lbs.*	372	72	—
,, Animal	*Cwts.*	5,378	—	Free.
,, Rock	,,	5,543	—	,,
,, Rosin	,,	4,533	—	,,
,, Unenumerated	*Value £*	60,844	—	,,
Olibanum	*Cwts.*	10,455	—	,,
Opera Glasses:				
Single	*No.*	2,945	2,879	144
Double, and all Marine and Race Glasses, not being Telescopes	,,	13,823	13,240	1,655
Orange-flower Water	*Lbs.*	25,892	—	Free.
Ore, Unenumerated	*Value £*	17,554	—	,,
Orris Root	*Cwts.*	416	—	,,
Orsidew	,,	208	—	,,
Painters' Colours, Unenumerated: viz.,				
Unmanufactured	*Value £*	942	—	,,
Manufactured	,,	5,418	—	,,
Palmetto Thatch	*Cwts.*	7,133	—	,,
Parchment	*Sheets*	2,188	—	,,
Pasteboard	*Lbs.*	4,932	1,713	18
,, Jacquard Cards	,,	1,328	—	Free.
Pencils, of Slate	*Value £*	3,542	—	,,
,, not of Slate	,,	7,542	—	,,
Pens	,,	329	—	,,
Percussion Caps	*No.*	19,122,130	18,690,630	78
Perfumery, Unenumerated	*Lbs.*	27,209	25,233	210
Pewter, Manufactures of	*Cwts.*	30	23	2
Phosphorus	*Value £*	50	—	Free.
Pickles, preserved in Vinegar	*Gallons*	3,793	4,766	20
Pickles and Vegetables, preserved in Salt	*Value £*	12,196	—	Free.
Pink Root	*Lbs.*	12	—	,,
Pitch	*Cwts.*	14,493	—	,,
,, Burgundy	,,	58	—	,,
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, alive	*Value £*	19,962	—	,,
,, Flower Roots	,,	14,120	—	,,
Plaster of Paris	*Tons*	1,858	—	,,
Pomatum	*Lbs.*	15,518	12,168	101
Potash, Bichromate of	,,	133,662	—	Free.
,, Prussiate of	,,	55,607	—	,,
,, Sulphate of	,,	47,095	—	,,
Potato flour	*Cwts.*	4,042	4,043	76
Pots, melting, for Goldsmiths	*No.*	42,649	—	Free.
,, Of Stone	*Value £*	147	—	,,
Powder: Perfumed	*Lbs.*	567	547	5
Quassia	*Cwts.*	267	410	21
Radix Ipecacuanhæ	*Lbs.*	37,397	—	Free.
,, Rhataniæ	,,	76,292	—	,,
,, Senekæ	,,	9,752	—	,,
,, Serpentariæ, or Snake Root	,,	3,101	—	,,
Rags: Woollen	*Tons*	2,343	—	,,
,, Pulp of	,,	3	—	,,
Rape of Grapes	,,	1	—	,,
Rice Dust, for feeding Cattle	*Cwts.*	4,930	—	,,
Rosewater	*Lbs.*	21,785	—	,,
Saccharum Saturni	*Cwts.*	177	—	,,
Salep or Salop	,,	20	—	,,
Salicine	*Ozs.*	2,276	2,064	26
Sanguis Draconis	*Cwts.*	35	—	Free.
Sassafras	,,	367	—	,,
Sauces, Unenumerated	*Lbs.*	52,732	60,646	253
Sausages or Puddings	,,	65,968	—	Free.
Scaleboards	*Cwts.*	166	166	8
Seeds: Acorns	*Bushels*	11	—	Free.
,, Aniseed	*Cwts.*	547	—	,,
,, Burnet	,,	13	—	,,
,, Canary	,,	19,493	—	,,
,, Carrot	,,	455	—	,,
,, Colchicum	,,	2	—	,,
,, Coriander	,,	277	—	,,
,, Croton	*Qrs.*	81	—	,,
,, Cummin	*Cwts.*	1,136	—	,,
,, Dari	,,	7,542	—	,,
,, Fenugreek	,,	511	—	,,
,, Forest	,,	87	—	,,
,, Leek	,,	51	—	,,
,, Lettuce	*Qrs.*	7	—	,,
,, Lucerne	*Cwts.*	1,028	—	,,
,, Lupine	,,	1	—	,,
,, Maw	*Qrs.*	3	—	,,
,, Mustard	*Cwts.*	50,324	—	,,
,, Onion	,,	1,219	—	,,
,, Parsley	,,	4	—	,,
,, Quince	,,	13	—	,,
,, Sesamum	*Qrs.*	5,269	—	,,
,, Shrub or Tree	*Cwts.*	189	—	,,
,, Worm	,,	1	—	,,
,, Unenumerated, not for expressing Oil therefrom	,,	17,216	—	,,
Semolina	,,	1,300	1,277	24
Ships, with their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture (except Sails), broken up, or to be broken up: Foreign	*Value £*	7,337	7,337	375
,, British, or Vessels entitled to be registered as such	,,	461	—	Free.
Silkworm Gut	,,	1,520	—	,,
Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails:				
Badger, Undressed	*No.*	5,262	—	,,
Cat ,,	,,	32,138	—	,,
Chinchilla ,,	,,	86,614	—	,,
Deer, Indian, half Dressed	,,	1,500	—	,,
Deer, Indian, Tanned, Tawed, or in any way Dressed	,,	9,713	—	,,
Dog, in the Hair, not Tanned, Tawed, or in any way Dressed	,,	302	—	,,
Dog-fish, Undressed	,,	3,714	—	,,
Elk ,,	,,	293	—	,,
Ermine, Dressed	,,	1,300	—	,,
Fisher, Undressed	,,	18,150	—	,,
Fox Tails ,,	,,	2,630	—	,,
Hare ,,	,,	261,785	—	,,

OTHER ARTICLES.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Gross Amount of Duty Received.
				£
Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails—*Cont^d.*				
Kangaroo, Undressed	*No.*	3,565	—	Free.
Kolinski „	„	72,749	—	„
Leopard „	„	122	—	„
Lion „	„	144	—	„
Minx, Dressed	„	580	—	„
Panther, Undressed	„	16	—	„
Pelts „	„	27,016	—	„
Squirrel or Calabar, Tawed	„	1,014	—	„
„ Tails, Undressed	*Value £*	5,320	—	„
Swan, Undressed	*No.*	2,418	—	„
Tiger „	„	244	—	„
Weasel „	„	94	—	„
Wolf „	„	9,885	—	„
Wolverines „	„	1,067	—	„
Skins and Furs, or Pieces of Skins and Furs, Unenumerated:				
Raw or Undressed	*Value £*	7,360	—	„
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed	„	22,414	—	„
Articles Manufactured of Skins and Furs	„	1,815	—	„
Soap, Hard	*Cwts.*	1,847	2,114	71
„ Soft	„	1,170	1,211	10
„ Naples	„	32	28	1
„ Scented, or Fancy Soap	*Lbs.*	27,429	22,077	184
Soda, Sulphate of	*Cwts.*	1,001	—	Free.
Soy	*Gallons*	10,839	11,824	296
Spa Ware	*Cubic Feet*	151	151	4
Specimens of Minerals and Fossils	*Value £*	1,046	—	Free.
Specimens illustrative of Natural History	„	10,084	—	„
Spectacles	„	1,516	—	„
Spelter or Zinc, Oxide and White of	*Tons*	235	—	„
„ Manufactures of, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	2,627	2,711	271
Spermaceti	*Lbs.*	48,297	—	Free.
	Value £	2,189	—	„
Squills, Dried	*Cwts.*	96	—	„
„ not Dried	„	38	—	„
Starch	„	1,807	1,907	36
„ Gum of, Torrified or Calcined	„	33	33	1
Stavesacre	„	51	—	Free.
Stearine	„	1,189	1,079	189
Stones: Stone in Lumps, not in any manner hewn	*Tons*	1,963	—	Free.
„ Slate, in rough Blocks or Slabs	*Value £*	565	—	„
„ Stone and Slate, hewn	*Tons*	583	—	„
„ Limestone	„	564	—	„
„ Flint	„	714	—	„
„ Felspar, and Stones for Potter's use	„	187	—	„
„ Pebble	„	3	—	„
„ For Lithography	*Cwts.*	8,298	—	„
„ Stone in Blocks, shaped or rough scapled	*Tons*	6,780	—	„
„ Millstones, rough	„	48	—	„
„ „ shaped or hewn	„	46	—	„
„ Burr Stones, rough	„	2,607	—	„
„ „ shaped or hewn	„	329	—	„
Straw or Grass, for Platting	*Cwts.*	504	—	„
Succades, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar, Unenumerated	*Lbs.*	226,455	213,220	2,537
Sulphur Impressions	*Value £*	29	—	Free.
Talc	*Cwts.*	113	—	„
Tallow, Vegetable	„	2,371	—	„
Tartaric Acid	*Lbs.*	163,264	—	„
Telescopes	*Value £*	2,432	—	„
Terra, Sienna	*Tons*	67	—	„
„ Umbra	*Cwts.*	1,791	—	„
Thread, Unenumerated	*Value £*	5,590	—	„
Tiles	„	189	—	„
Tin, Ore and Regulus of	*Tons*	749	—	„
„ Oxymuriate of	*Cwts.*	7	—	„
„ Foil	„	10	6	3
„ Manufactures of, Unenumerated	„	197	171	85
Tobacco Pipes of Clay	*Value £*	9,163	—	Free.
Tongues	*Cwts.*	1,083	—	„
Truffles	*Lbs.*	7,672	—	„
Turmeric	*Tons*	367	—	„
Turnery, not otherwise described	*Cubic Feet*	2,084	2,019	31
Twine	*Value £*	77	—	Free.
Vanilla	*Lbs.*	1,479	—	„

OTHER ARTICLES.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Gross Amount of Duty Received.
				£
Varnish, containing any Quantity of Alcohol or Spirit	*Gallons*	281	281	169
„ Not otherwise described	*Value £*	211	—	Free.
Vases, Ancient, not of Stone or Marble	„	174	—	„
Vegetables, Unenumerated	„	18,646	—	„
Verdigris	*Cwts.*	135	—	„
Vermillion	*Lbs.*	11,068	—	„
Wafers	*Value £*	6	—	„
Wax, Myrtle	*Cwts.*	10	—	„
„ Sealing	*Value £*	68	—	„
„ Vegetable	*Cwts.*	287	—	„
Weld	*Tons*	92	—	„
Wire, Gilt or Plated	*Value £*	5,357	—	„
„ Silver	„	65	—	„
Wood	*Tons*	13	—	„
Wood and Timber; viz.,				
Birch and Fir, hewn, not exceeding 3 Feet in length, nor exceeding 8 Inches square, for making Herring Barrels for the Use of the Fisheries	*Loads*	5,855	—	„
Birch and Fir, sawn, Do. do.	„	201	—	„
Furniture Woods, Unenumerated	*Tons*	2,743	—	„
Gunstocks, in the rough, of Wood	*Cwts.*	12,164	—	„
Handspikes, not exceeding 7 Feet in length, of British Possessions	*Gt. Hnds.*	22	22	1
Ditto, Foreign Possessions	„	276	279	81
Ditto, exceeding 7 Feet in length, of British Possessions	„	2	2	—
Ditto, Foreign Possessions	„	2	2	1
Knees, under 5 Inches square, of British Possessions	„	32	32	—
„ Of Foreign Possessions	„	21	21	3
Ditto, 5 and under 8 Inches square, of British Possessions	„	3	3	—
Ditto, Foreign Possessions	„	1	1	1
Oars, of British Possessions	„	287	288	120
„ Foreign Possessions	„	113	186	1,085
Spokes for Wheels, not exceeding 2 Feet in length, of Foreign Possessions	*No.*	1,940	1,940	2
„ Exceeding 2 Feet in length, of British Possessions	„	1,150	1,150	—
„ Of Foreign Possessions	„	6,295	6,295	15
Wastewood; viz., Billet wood or Brushwood, used for Stowage	*Value £*	811	—	Free.
Shovel Hilts	„	123	—	„
Wood, Planed, or otherwise dressed, or prepared for Use, Unenumerated, of British Possessions	„	28	28	4
Do. do. Foreign Possessions	*Cubic Ft.*	11,288	12,939	334
Woods: Dyewoods: Barwood	*Tons*	2,271	—	Free.
„ „ Braziletto	„	30	—	„
„ „ Camwood	„	622	—	„
„ „ Red, or Guinea	„	193	—	„
„ „ Sanders Red	„	2,390	—	„
„ Hardwoods: Blackwood	„	4	—	„
„ „ Cherry	„	3	—	„
„ „ Lignum Vitæ	„	951	—	„
„ „ Maple	„	253	—	„
„ „ Partridge	„	186	—	„
„ „ Purple Wood	„	19	—	„
„ „ Satin	„	129	—	„
„ „ Tulip	„	10	—	„
„ „ Walnut	„	1,773	—	„
„ „ Zebra	„	1	—	„
„ „ Veneers	*Cwts.*	2,230	2,203	110
Wool, Beaver	*Lbs.*	29	—	Free.
„ Coney	„	1,135	—	„
„ Hares	„	58	—	„
Yarn, Cable	*Cwts.*	31,751	—	„
„ Camel, or Mohair	*Lbs.*	7,317	—	„
„ Of Silk and Worsted, Spun together, and not Dyed	„	40	—	„
Zaffre	*Cwts.*	64	—	„
Unenumerated Articles, Manufactured	*Value £*	567,867	158,169	15,850
Ditto, Unmanufactured	„	6,954	—	1,000

TOTAL COMPUTED REAL VALUE OF OTHER ARTICLES - £3,104,224.

No. 28.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

IN THE YEAR

1856.

Note.—The Exports in British and Foreign Vessels can only be distinguished for the Enumerated Countries.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

YEAR 1856.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.		
		PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.			FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES	TOTAL.	PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (Declared Real Value).	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES (Computed Real Value).	TOTAL.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	Russia, Northern Ports	679	–	679					
	Southern Ports	564	365	929					
	Denmark	355	183	538					
	Prussia	483	54	537					
	Hanover	3,527	4,876	8,403					
	Hanse Towns	16,711	1,935	18,646					
	France	9,642	630	10,272					
	Foreign West Indies	132	702	834					
	United States	82	4,228	4,310					
	Central America	1,394	833	2,227					
	Brazil	9,724	3,575	13,299					
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	841	82	923					
	Buenos Ayres	1,772	200	1,972					
	Chili	2,284	25	2,309					
	Peru	1,036	101	1,137					
	British Possessions in South Africa	5,635	110	5,745					
	British East Indies	3,144	156	3,300					
	Australia	62,344	1,079	63,423					
	British North America	4,119	–	4,119					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,837	–	1,837					
		126,305	19,134						
	Other Countries	–	–	9,554					
	Total	–	–	154,993					
ALKALI, *See* SODA.									
					Lbs.			£	
ALOES	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	28,519	–	–	713	
	Hanover	–	–	–	10,665	–	–	267	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	174,122	–	–	4,353	
	Holland	–	–	–	24,028	–	–	601	
	Belgium	–	–	–	27,818	–	–	695	
	France	–	–	–	32,827	–	–	821	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	19,076	–	–	477	
	United States	–	–	–	111,987	–	–	2,799	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	26,957	–	–	674	
	Total	–	–	–	455,999	–	–	11,400	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
ALUM	Norway	–	1,981	1,981	–	1,981	1,271	–	1,271
	Holland	4,516	32	4,548	–	4,548	1,968	–	1,968
	Portugal	1,128	1,166	2,294	–	2,294	974	–	974
	Sardinia	4,665	1,339	6,004	–	6,004	2,363	–	2,363
	Austrian Territories	6,646	3,343	9,989	–	9,989	4,005	–	4,005
	Turkey	4,268	2,022	6,290	28	6,318	2,543	16	2,559
	Syria and Palestine	1,366	1,132	2,498	–	2,498	995	–	995
	Morocco	1,237	–	1,237	215	1,452	539	161	700
	United States	2,679	12,191	14,870	–	14,870	5,976	–	5,976
	British North America	2,009	–	2,009	–	2,009	879	–	879
		28,514	23,206						
	Other Countries	–	–	13,252	75	13,327	5,361	45	5,406
	Total	–	–	64,972	318	65,290	26,874	222	27,096
ANIMALS. *See* HORSES; *also* OTHER ARTICLES.									

(*See under Quantities.*)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	Russia, Northern Ports	6,716	5,915	12,631					
	Denmark	3,923	251	4,174					
	Prussia	2,193	2,665	4,858					
	Hanover	6	8,839	8,845					
	Hanse Towns	20,078	8,715	28,793					
	Holland	14,871	6,234	21,105					
	Belgium	2,945	3,026	5,971					
	France	6,615	1,127	7,742					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	7,272	1,088	8,360					
	Spain and the Canaries	734	7,601	8,335					
	Egypt	8,634	16	8,650					
	United States	10,087	115,950	126,037					
	Brazil	8,411	4,638	13,049					
	Buenos Ayres	4,370	385	4,755					
	Chili	11,309	70	11,379					
	Peru	4,847	1,699	6,546					
	British Possessions in South Africa	10,053	10	10,063					
	British East Indies	56,967	560	57,527					
	Australia	79,020	4,251	83,271					
	British North America	18,039	–	18,039					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	18,566	403	18,969					
		295,656	173,443						
	Other Countries	–	–	40,104					
	Total	–	–	509,203					
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Apparel and Slops: Apparel, Old and New	Hanse Towns	30,124	4,098	34,222					
	Holland	11,303	5,282	16,585					
	Belgium	6,524	2,933	9,457					
	France	35,165	1,788	36,953					
	Tuscany	6,931	845	7,776					
	Turkey	21,647	391	22,038					
	Egypt	66,967	274	67,241					
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	5,139	–	5,139					
	Foreign West Indies	5,829	7,707	13,536					
	United States	36,909	42,205	79,114					
	Brazil	10,989	1,718	12,707					
	Buenos Ayres	6,136	224	6,360					
	Chili	4,854	105	4,959					
	Peru	5,518	105	5,623					
	Channel Islands	8,400	–	8,400					
	Gibraltar	9,282	20	9,302					
	Malta	13,405	38	13,443					
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	7,098	–	7,098					
	British Possessions in South Africa	53,026	362	53,388					
	Mauritius	5,452	–	5,452					
	British East Indies	70,699	2,538	73,237					
	Australia	657,435	16,109	673,544					
	British North America	63,597	–	63,597					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	65,859	1,035	66,894					
		1,208,288	87,777						
	Other Countries	–	–	67,554					
	Total	–	–	1,363,619					
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
„ Slops and Negro Clothing	British Possessions in South Africa	48,797	363	49,160					
	Mauritius	2,454	–	2,454					
	Australia	313,808	7,503	321,311					
	British North America	51,026	–	51,026					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	6,569	461	7,030					
		122,654	[illegible]						
	Other Countries	–	–	21,710					
	Total	–	–	132,694					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		No.	No.	No.			£		
Arms and Ammunition: Guns	Turkey	5,098	–	5,098	–	–	13,526		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	82,674	3,107	85,781	–	–	47,836		
	United States	7,593	18,638	26,231	–	–	45,139		
	Buenos Ayres	1,699	–	1,699	–	–	1,270		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	22,270	60	22,330	–	–	12,237		
	British Possessions in South Africa	317	–	317	–	–	1,909		
	British East Indies	54,854	4	54,858	–	–	119,983		
	Australia	6,018	72	6,090	–	–	8,141		
	British North America	6,365	–	6,365	–	–	8,587		
		186,888	21,881						
	Other Countries	–	–	10,867	–	–	22,744		
	Total	–	–	219,636	–	–	281,372		
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
„ Gunpowder	Greece	121,380	–	121,380	–	–	3,655		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	3,122,786	192,500	3,315,286	–	–	88,031		
	Foreign West Indies	205,766	32,875	238,641	–	–	7,245		
	Brazil	721,277	457,639	1,178,916	–	–	41,836		
	Buenos Ayres	169,011	2,100	171,111	–	–	5,130		
	Chili	521,065	–	521,065	–	–	13,468		
	Peru	195,900	–	195,900	–	–	4,539		
	Channel Islands	172,712	–	172,712	–	–	4,743		
	Malta	367,350	1,150	368,500	–	–	10,121		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	706,198	–	706,198	–	–	19,048		
	British Possessions in South Africa	227,925	–	227,925	–	–	7,963		
	Mauritius	106,723	–	106,723	–	–	3,589		
	British East Indies	604,231	57,230	661,461	–	–	21,748		
	Australia	1,107,414	67,558	1,174,972	–	–	39,595		
	British North America	634,871	–	634,871	–	–	21,512		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	160,997	–	160,997	–	–	6,026		
		9,145,606	811,052						
	Other Countries	–	–	543,360	–	–	16,927		
	Total	–	–	10,500,018	–	–	315,176		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
„ Ordnance or Iron	Turkey	1,054	–	1,054	–	–	21,110		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	131	2	133	–	–	1,410		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	56	–	56	–	–	1,483		
	Brazil	–	41	41	–	–	1,030		
	Buenos Ayres	59	1	60	–	–	1,710		
	British East Indies	2,494	15	2,509	–	–	29,639		
	Hong Kong	303	–	303	–	–	5,002		
		4,097	59						
	Other Countries	–	–	180	–	–	2,511		
	Total	–	–	4,336	–	–	63,895		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
„ Percussion Caps	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	550,736	85,000	635,736	10,000	645,736	145	1	146
	United States	600,000	11,100,500	11,700,500	–	11,700,500	2,080	–	2,080
	Mexico	2,450,000	–	2,450,000	–	2,450,000	438	–	438
	Peru	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	104	–	104
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,600,000	–	1,600,000	–	1,600,000	304	–	304
	British East Indies	22,096,000	50,000	22,146,000	1,000,000	23,146,000	3,805	67	3,872
	Hong Kong	96,000	–	96,000	–	96,000	21	–	21
	Australia	2,031,000	–	2,031,000	–	2,031,000	324	–	324
	British North America	284,000	–	284,000	–	284,000	43	–	43
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	324,000	–	324,000	300,000	624,000	76	19	95
	Honduras (British Settlements)	250,000	–	250,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	30	67	97
		31,281,736	11,235,500						
	Other Countries	–	–	998,000	15,500	1,013,500	221	1	222
	Total	–	–	43,515,236	2,325,500	45,840,736	7,591	155	7,746

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Arms and Ammunition (continued):	Egypt	3,726	–	3,726					
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	2,232	15	2,247					
	United States	207	2,976	3,183					
„ Gun-flints, Military Stores, Ordnance of Brass, Pistols and Swords	Brazil	782	137	919			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Buenos Ayres	3,534	40	3,574					
	Chili	1,775	–	1,775					
	Gibraltar	1,538	–	1,538					
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	1,074	–	1,074					
	British East Indies	8,039	159	8,198					
	Australia	5,671	168	5,839					
	British North America	1,821	–	1,821					
		30,399	3,495						
	Other Countries	–	–	8,469					
	Total	–	–	42,363					
					Cwts.			£	
„ Swords, Cutlasses, Matchets, Bayonets, Gun Locks, Cannon or Mortars of Iron not mounted nor accompanied with Carriages	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	395	–	–	3,955	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	242	–	–	2,416	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	77	–	–	772	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	390	–	–	3,901	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	85	–	–	848	
	Total	–	–	–	1,189			11,892	
					£				
„ Cannon or Mortars, mounted or accompanied with Carriages, and other Fire Arms, viz. Muskets, Rifles, Carbines, Fowling Pieces, or Guns of any other sort not enumerated, and Pistols	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	480				
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	5,602				
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	112				
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	422				
	Brazil	–	–	–	327		(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	1,627				
	British East Indies	–	–	–	3,343				
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	360				
	Australia	–	–	–	375				
	British North America	–	–	–	250				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,405				
	Total	–	–	–	14,303				
					Cwt.			£	
„ Shot of Iron	Belgium	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	
					£				
„ Rockets and other Combustibles for War, unenumerated	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	100		(*See under Quantities.*)		
	New Granada	–	–	–	10				
	Total	–	–	–	110				
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Bacon and Hams	Hanse Towns	19	1	20	370	390	68	1,080	1,148
	Holland	154	–	154	829	983	192	2,670	2,862
	Belgium	895	75	970	2,251	3,221	2,792	6,444	9,236
	France	1,396	45	1,441	21	1,462	4,812	60	5,312
	Sardinia	567	4	571	–	571	1,414	–	1,414
	Turkey	384	181	565	–	565	2,497	–	2,497
	British Possessions in South Africa	532	–	532	31	563	2,470	108	2,578
	Mauritius	668	–	668	–	668	3,148	–	3,148

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Bacon and Hams (continued):	British East Indies	989	3	992	–	992	5,139	–	5,139
	Australia	39,871	635	40,506	47	40,553	170,485	163	170,648
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,372	83	2,455	21	2,476	10,974	73	11,047
		47,847	1,027						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,149	56	2,205	9,176	192	9,368
	Total	–	–	51,023	3,626	54,649	214,199	10,458	224,657
		Dozen.	Dozen.	Dozen.			£		
Bags, Empty	Denmark	414	1,592	2,006	–	–	1,394		
	Hanse Towns	7,344	8	7,352	–	–	1,985		
	Turkey	4,051	583	4,634	–	–	1,464		
	Foreign West Indies	3,281	1,822	5,103	–	–	4,539		
	United States	35,257	270,181	305,438	–	–	156,089		
	Central America	3,921	1,425	5,346	–	–	2,794		
	Chili	31,231	–	31,231	–	–	11,505		
	Peru	21,882	–	21,882	–	–	7,905		
	British Possessions in South Africa	31,371	400	31,771	–	–	31,958		
	Australia	126,124	5,601	131,725	–	–	104,434		
	British North America	14,750	–	14,750	–	–	6,905		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	8,102	–	8,102	–	–	3,404		
		287,728	281,612						
	Other Countries	–	–	25,188	–	–	13,121		
	Total	–	–	594,528	–	–	347,497		
					Cwts.		£		
Bark, Peruvian	Holland	–	–	–	4,488	–	–	50,714	
	France	–	–	–	2,690	–	–	30,397	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	722	–	–	8,159	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	396	–	–	4,475	
	United States	–	–	–	631	–	–	7,131	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	869	–	–	9,819	
	Total	–	–	–	9,796	–	–	110,695	
		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.		£	£	£
Beef and Pork	Hanse Towns	53	18	71	2,709	–	319	6,247	6,566
	Belgium	151	666	817	647	–	3,937	1,273	5,210
	France	3,134	24	3,158	2,743	–	13,767	6,705	20,472
	Turkey	1,430	60	1,490	1,948	–	6,609	4,772	11,381
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	623	–	623	–	–	2,583	–	2,583
	Channel Islands	654	–	654	192	–	2,859	472	3,331
	Malta	540	12	552	–	–	2,830	–	2,830
	St. Helena	116	9	125	316	–	566	660	1,226
	British East Indies	2,220	144	2,364	–	–	10,813	–	10,813
	Australia	9,762	695	10,457	173	–	48,733	410	49,143
	British North America	1,448	–	1,448	717	–	5,486	1,754	7,240
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	4,337	471	4,808	551	–	17,865	1,352	19,217
		24,468	2,099						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,456	603	–	6,160	1,429	7,589
	Total	–	–	28,023	10,599	–	122,527	25,074	147,601

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.			Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	£	£	£
Beer and Ale	Russia, Northern Ports	1,867	389	2,256	–	2,256	8,044	–	8,044
	Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	869	2,405	3,274	5	3,279	12,737	4	12,741
	Prussia	875	1,739	2,614	–	2,614	8,658	–	8,658
	Hanse Towns	2,852	781	3,633	–	3,633	12,463	–	12,463
	France	3,088	1,513	4,601	–	4,601	15,739	–	15,739
	Turkey	7,346	4,483	11,829	126	11,955	42,779	101	42,880
	Java	157	532	689	1	690	2,975	1	2,974
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	895	92	987	–	987	4,024	–	4,024
	Cuba	849	3,965	4,814	–	4,814	18,443	–	18,443
	United States	9,385	22,380	31,765	–	31,765	140,067	–	140,067
	Brazil	5,024	2,400	7,424	–	7,424	31,145	–	31,145
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	536	148	684	–	684	3,150	–	3,150
	Buenos Ayres	1,686	19	1,705	–	1,705	7,074	–	7,074
	Chili	2,443	5	2,448	–	2,448	10,182	–	10,182
	Peru	1,820	16	1,836	–	1,836	7,567	–	7,567
	Channel Islands	3,533	–	3,533	14	3,547	10,088	11	10,099
	Malta	1,712	267	1,979	–	1,979	8,020	–	8,020
	British Possessions in South Africa	7,027	271	7,298	–	7,298	30,340	–	30,340
	Mauritius	3,368	–	3,368	–	3,368	9,768	–	9,768
	Aden	1,258	918	2,176	–	2,176	3,927	–	3,927
	British East Indies	84,426	15,571	99,997	–	99,997	283,604	–	283,604
	Hong Kong	2,105	26	2,131	–	2,131	8,596	–	8,596
	Australia	160,514	9,297	169,811	–	169,811	629,965	–	629,965
	British North America	7,951	–	7,951	–	7,951	31,694	–	31,694
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	18,890	294	19,184	25	19,209	62,954	20	62,974
		330,476	67,511						
	Other Countries	–	–	12,405	2	12,407	51,040	2	51,042
	Total	–	–	410,392	173	410,565	1,455,043	139	1,455,182
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Bleaching Materials (not otherwise described)	Russia, Northern Ports	5,656	10,035	15,691	–	–	9,370		
	Denmark	1,540	2,616	4,156	–	–	2,343		
	Prussia	1,584	3,084	4,668	–	–	2,400		
	Hanse Towns	5,348	151	5,499	–	–	3,149		
	Holland	4,434	1,134	5,568	–	–	3,067		
	Spain	2	2,049	2,051	–	–	919		
	United States	9,338	98,067	107,405	–	–	57,913		
	British North America	2,056	–	2,056	–	–	1,182		
		29,958	117,136						
	Other Countries	–	–	7,078	–	–	3,952		
	Total	–	–	154,172			84,295		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Books, Printed	Russia, Southern Ports	20	–	20	17	37	190	193	383
	Hanover	–	158	158	28	186	1,755	314	2,069
	Hanse Towns	629	8	637	7	644	12,334	78	12,412
	Holland	500	53	553	–	553	5,412	–	5,412
	France	621	49	670	9	679	10,639	103	10,742
	Turkey	204	–	204	1	205	2,940	16	2,956
	Egypt	2,001	4	2,005	6	2,011	34,401	65	34,466
	United States	1,586	7,391	11,977	46	12,023	152,111	517	152,628
	Chili	113	4	117	5	122	2,217	61	2,278
	Malta	267	–	267	–	267	3,494	–	3,494
	British Possessions in South Africa	826	–	826	74	900	11,722	833	12,555
	Mauritius	71	–	71	12	83	905	130	1,035
	British East Indies	2,367	76	2,443	46	2,489	12,801	516	13,317
	Australia	6,468	67	6,535	10	6,545	94,876	113	94,989
	British North America	1,373	–	1,373	28	1,401	18,721	309	19,030
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	607	10	617	3	620	9,009	38	9,047
		20,653	7,820						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,622	55	1,677	21,858	600	22,458
	Total			30,095	347	30,442	425,355	3,886	429,241

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Brass Manufactures	Denmark	307	138	445	–	–	2,806		
	Hanse Towns	1,344	1,530	2,874	–	–	17,153		
	Holland	1,066	333	1,399	–	–	8,220		
	Belgium	617	105	722	–	–	4,447		
	France	253	28	281	–	–	2,230		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	552	–	552	–	–	3,540		
	Spain and the Canaries	591	691	1,282	–	–	6,983		
	Turkey	496	–	496	–	–	2,870		
	Egypt	1,184	–	1,184	–	–	6,849		
	Morocco	190	–	190	–	–	1,157		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	1,738	–	1,738	–	–	10,814		
	Brazil	251	222	473	–	–	2,864		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	651	–	651	–	–	4,429		
	British Possessions in South Africa	691	89	780	–	–	4,161		
	British East Indies	3,649	17	3,666	–	–	23,639		
	Australia	577	22	599	–	–	5,522		
	British North America	240	–	240	–	–	1,667		
		14,397	3,175						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,626	–	–	11,855		
	Total	–	–	19,198	–	–	121,206		
					£				
Brass, Wire	British East Indies	–	–	–	150		(See under Quantities.)		
	Other Countries	–	–	–	52				
	Total	–	–	–	202				
					Cwts.			£	
Brass Manufactures Unenumerated	France	–	–	–	5	–	–	29	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	4	–	–	27	
	United States	–	–	–	6	–	–	35	
	Brazil	–	–	–	12	–	–	70	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	6	–	–	35	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	6	–	–	33	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	13	–	–	75	
	Total	–	–	–	52	–	–	304	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Bread and Biscuit	Turkey	635	38	673	–	673	1,567	–	1,567
	United States	82	245	327	–	327	1,636	–	1,636
	Brazil	902	159	1,061	–	1,061	4,866	–	4,866
	Channel Islands	2,136	50	2,186	–	2,186	2,107	–	2,107
	British East Indies	903	14	917	2	919	4,325	2	4,327
	Australia	6,897	605	7,502	–	7,502	21,108	–	21,108
	British North America	7,880	–	7,880	1,100	8,980	8,053	825	8,878
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,685	–	1,685	–	1,685	2,106	–	2,106
		21,120	1,111						
	Other Countries	–	–	7,584	109	7,693	17,398	81	17,479
	Total	–	–	29,815	1,211	31,026	67,066	908	67,974
		No.	No.	No.			£		
Bricks	Russia, Northern Ports	511,087	574,574	1,085,661	–	–	2,709		
	Denmark	264,270	649,587	913,857	–	–	2,960		
	Prussia	641,108	887,588	1,528,696	–	–	1,343		
	Hanse Towns	879,791	154,360	1,034,151	–	–	2,820		
	Holland	1,182,505	371,762	1,554,267	–	–	5,895		
	France	967,891	143,180	1,111,071	–	–	3,763		
	Spain and the Canaries	330,900	278,501	609,401	–	–	2,668		
	United States	348,960	1,831,558	2,180,518	–	–	6,728		
	Chili	2,162,611	84,700	2,247,311	–	–	8,320		
	Australia	947,429	51,977	999,406	–	–	1,340		
	British North America	884,700	–	884,700	–	–	2,419		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	4,026,336	14,000	4,040,336	–	–	9,267		
		13,147,588	5,041,787						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,772,855	–	–	14,360		
	Total	–	–	22,962,230	–	–	70,592		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Brimstone	Russia, Northern Ports	12	6,402	6,414	61,755	68,169	1,945	16,469	18,414
	Denmark	–	–	–	1,000	1,000	–	267	267
	Belgium	–	–	–	5,400	5,400	–	1,440	1,440
	United States	–	647	647	–	647	379	–	379
	British East Indies	6,279	475	6,754	100	6,854	3,137	27	3,164
	Australia	5,835	291	6,126	142	6,268	3,801	61	3,862
		12,126	7,815						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,290	681	4,971	2,391	244	2,635
	Total	–	–	24,231	69,078	93,309	11,653	18,508	30,161
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Bristles	Hanse Towns	558	–	558	6,408	6,966	56	801	857
	Belgium	364	–	364	4,046	4,410	45	490	535
	France	460	–	460	54,075	54,535	79	6,607	6,686
	Portugal	3,868	–	3,868	2,098	5,966	463	249	712
	United States	96,922	–	96,922	9,360	106,282	14,646	1,086	15,732
	Gibraltar	1,498	–	1,498	504	2,002	323	63	386
	British North America	1,200	–	1,200	–	1,200	300	–	300
		104,870	–						
	Other Countries	–	–	777	1,444	2,221	143	172	315
	Total	–	–	105,647	77,935	183,582	16,055	9,468	25,523
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Brushes and Brooms	Turkey	742	–	742					
	United States	626	2,613	3,239					
	Brazil	389	251	640					
	Buenos Ayres	764	40	804					
	Channel Islands	484	–	484					
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,815	30	1,845					
	British East Indies	3,041	106	3,147					
	Australia	17,732	434	18,166					
	British North America	2,190	–	2,190					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,462	33	1,495					
		29,245	3,507						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,289					
	Total	–	–	37,041					
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Butter	Hanse Towns	–	1	1	517	518	6	2,647	2,653
	Holland	43	–	43	362	405	197	1,853	2,050
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	14,119	4,362	18,481	314	18,795	94,907	1,607	96,514
	Turkey	1,461	10	1,471	3	1,474	6,767	16	6,783
	United States	2	339	341	–	341	1,927	–	1,927
	Brazil	21,340	5,357	26,697	46	26,743	136,448	235	136,683
	Channel Islands	601	–	601	–	601	3,073	–	3,073
	Gibraltar	1,973	32	2,005	10	2,015	9,799	50	9,849
	Malta	982	–	982	–	982	5,031	–	5,031
	Australia	75,063	1,412	76,475	327	76,802	374,002	1,673	375,675
	British North America	234	–	234	156	390	991	800	1,791
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	10,551	453	11,004	43	11,047	54,350	221	54,571
		126,369	11,966						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,213	67	1,280	6,279	340	6,619
	Total	–	–	139,548	1,845	141,393	693,777	9,442	703,219

(See under Quantities.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Candles, Stearine	Russia, Northern Ports	72	–	72	14,055	14,127	3	706	709
	Turkey	21,158	1,880	23,038	15,932	38,970	1,504	800	2,304
	Cuba	–	9,185	9,185	–	9,185	490	–	490
	United States	23,170	15,411	38,581	2,904	41,485	2,007	146	2,153
	New Granada	47,174	4,500	51,674	–	51,674	2,515	–	2,515
	Brazil	13,987	5,324	19,311	–	19,311	1,074	–	1,074
	Chili	47,185	2,000	49,185	–	49,185	2,517	–	2,517
	Peru	40,365	7,300	47,665	–	47,665	2,380	–	2,380
	British Possessions in South Africa	280,872	7,875	288,747	2,490	291,237	13,187	125	13,312
	Mauritius	28,433	–	28,433	403	28,836	1,359	20	1,379
	British East Indies	187,520	440	187,960	334	188,294	10,067	17	10,084
	Australia	4,226,853	193,340	4,420,193	52,262	4,472,455	225,300	2,624	227,924
	British North America	206,434	–	206,434	–	206,434	10,071	–	10,071
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	532,101	1,800	533,901	3,846	537,747	25,666	193	25,859
		5,655,324	249,055						
	Other Countries	–	–	134,612	2,045	136,657	6,997	103	7,100
	Total	–	–	6,038,991	94,271	6,133,262	305,137	4,734	309,871
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
„ Other Kinds	Chili	17,770	–	17,770	–	17,770	1,549	–	1,549
	Peru	7,817	7,875	15,692	–	15,692	1,278	–	1,278
	Channel Islands	135,042	–	135,042	–	135,042	3,451	–	3,451
	British East Indies	14,368	–	14,368	24	14,392	763	2	765
	Australia	296,727	33,436	330,163	1,335	331,498	20,265	123	20,388
	British North America	129,211	–	129,211	–	129,211	4,641	–	4,641
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	494,402	8,000	502,402	–	502,402	16,776	–	16,776
		1,095,337	49,311						
	Other Countries	–	–	65,725	50	65,775	3,683	4	3,687
	Total	–	–	1,210,373	1,409	1,211,782	52,406	129	52,535
		(*Entered at Value.*)			(*Entered by Number.*)				
		£	£	£	No.			£	£
Canes and Sticks	Hanse Towns	333	30	363	570,664	–	–	5,778	6,141
	Holland	–	–	–	253,952	–	–	2,439	2,439
	Belgium	223	342	565	49,276	–	–	450	1,015
	France	1,692	63	1,755	203,146	–	–	1,757	3,512
	Sardinia	–	–	–	28,571	–		298	298
	Tuscany	542	40	582	–	–	(*See under Quantities.*)	–	582
	Two Sicilies	761	267	1,028	–	–		–	1,028
	United States	15	247	262	–	–	–	–	262
	British East Indies	345	9	354	–	–	–	–	354
	Australia	138	–	138	–	–	–	–	138
	British North America	245	–	245	–	–	–	–	245
		4,294	998						
	Other Countries	–	–	971	50,117	–	–	498	1,469
	Total	–	–	6,263	1,155,726	–	–	11,220	17,483

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Cwts.			£	
Caoutchouc	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,588	..	–	9,038	
	France	–	–	–	2,692	..	–	15,322	
	United States	–	–	–	4,792	..	–	27,274	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	637	–	–	3,626	
	Total	–	–	–	9,709	..	–	55,260	
		(*Entered at Value.*)			(*Entered by weight.*)				
		£	£	£	Lbs.			£	£
Caoutchouc Manufactures	Russia, Northern Ports	1,464	38	1,502	4,035	–	–	605	2,107
	Norway	–	–	–	3,539	–	–	531	531
	Hanse Towns	14,513	1,536	16,049	22,881	–	–	3,432	19,480
	Holland	8,585	717	9,302	4,689	–	–	703	10,005
	Belgium	3,874	4,500	8,374	2,320	–	–	348	8,722
	France	12,510	45	12,555	4,095	–	–	614	13,169
	Spain and the Canaries	184	1,003	1,187	938	–	(*See under*	141	1,328
	Sardinia	967	16	983	220	–	*Quantities.*)	33	1,016
	Tuscany	1,295	–	1,295	1,026	–	–	154	1,449
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	3,826	–	–	574	574
	Turkey	1,678	–	1,678	15,930	–	–	2,389	4,067
	United States	196	1,339	1,535	36,360	–	–	5,454	6,989
	Brazil	3,240	141	3,381	256	–	–	38	3,419
	British East Indies	996	–	996	420	–	–	63	1,059
	Australia	1,263	–	1,263	3,840	–	–	576	1,839
		50,765	9,335						
	Other Countries	–	–	6,388	7,881	–	–	1,183	7,571
	Total	–	–	66,488	112,256	–	–	16,838	83,326
		No.	No.	No.			£		
Carriages: Coaches, Chariots, Chaises, and Railway Carriages	Russia, Southern Ports	23	4	27	–	–	2,030		
	Sweden	8	14	22	–	–	2,570		
	Hanse Towns	15	–	15	–	–	1,146		
	Holland	4	25	29	–	–	1,341		
	Portugal	14	4	18	–	–	1,820		
	Spain	103	5	108	–	–	12,519		
	Papal States	32	–	32	–	–	8,230		
	Egypt	29	3	32	–	–	3,383		
	Java	20	37	57	–	–	1,833		
	Brazil	27	1	28	–	–	5,150		
	Buenos Ayres	17	–	17	–	–	1,910		
	Malta	24	–	24	–	–	1,822		
	British Possessions in South Africa	28	–	28	–	–	1,825		
	Mauritius	70	–	70	–	–	5,390		
	British East Indies	101	1	102	–	–	11,361		
	Australia	649	3	652	–	–	61,934		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	61	2	63	–	–	4,506		
		1,225	99						
	Other Countries	–	–	143	–	–	11,498		
	Total	–	–	1,467	–	–	143,268		
		No.	No.	No.			£		
„ Carts and Waggons	Russia (Ports of the Crimea in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	77	–	77	–	–	2,215		
	Sweden	27	–	27	–	–	1,124		
	Hanse Towns	241	1	242	–	–	3,830		
	Spain and Canaries	96	–	96	–	–	5,835		
	Brazil	183	–	183	–	–	7,895		
	Australia	412	17	429	–	–	7,517		
		1,036	18						
	Other Countries	–	–	247	–	–	6,455		
	Total	–	–	1,301	–	–	34,871		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
Carriages: (continued):									
„ Of all Kinds, Entered at Value.	France	–	–	–	£ 160		(See under Quantities.)		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
	Russia, Northern Ports	8,813	15,507	24,320	–	–	3,435		
	Denmark	2,664	10,164	12,828	–	–	1,987		
	Prussia	64,902	136,560	201,462	–	–	23,125		
	Hanover	6,024	21,869	27,893	–	–	3,504		
	Hanse Towns	72,202	120,130	192,332	–	–	26,130		
	Holland	63,202	20,662	83,864	–	–	10,542		
	France	179,177	25,087	204,264	–	–	26,623		
	United States	1,107	28,734	29,841	–	–	3,667		
Cement	Brazil	2,848	8,308	11,156	–	–	3,171		
	Channel Islands	56,654	–	56,654	–	–	7,650		
	Australia	58,324	6,070	64,394	–	–	11,249		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	23,225	36	23,261	–	–	4,068		
		539,142	393,127						
	Other Countries	–	–	63,279	–	–	9,428		
	Total	–	–	995,548	–	–	134,579		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
	Hanse Towns	593	83	676	7	683	2,638	19	2,657
	France	600	22	622	1	623	2,582	2	2,584
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	417	15	432	60	492	1,820	163	1,983
	Turkey	261	182	443	–	443	1,689	–	1,689
	United States	11	211	222	–	222	1,081	–	1,081
	Brazil	744	25	769	5,071	5,840	3,120	13,649	16,769
	Channel Islands	476	–	476	7	483	1,488	19	1,507
	British Possessions in South Africa	484	–	484	311	795	1,722	838	2,560
	Mauritius	332	–	332	569	901	1,344	1,533	2,877
Cheese	British East Indies	877	12	889	13	902	4,257	35	4,292
	Australia	30,011	786	30,797	866	31,663	124,429	2,331	126,760
	British North America	559	–	559	–	559	2,194	–	2,194
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,043	15	1,058	18	1,076	4,337	48	4,385
		36,408	1,351						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,786	189	1,975	7,531	508	8,039
	Total	–	–	39,545	7,112	46,657	160,232	19,145	179,377
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
	Sweden	40	35	75	426	501	120	201	321
	Hanse Towns	766	–	766	77	843	3,001	96	3,097
	France	92	2	94	345	439	1,112	906	2,018
	Spain and Canaries	19	39	58	6	64	1,383	38	1,421
	Turkey	1,233	236	1,469	564	2,033	7,796	1,059	8,855
	Egypt	120	–	120	65	185	1,523	262	1,785
	Cuba	111	35	146	–	146	1,634	–	1,634
	St. Thomas	130	–	130	47	177	2,067	128	2,195
	United States	13,176	3,047	16,223	2,023	18,246	62,424	4,222	66,646
	Brazil	761	9	770	646	1,416	8,685	2,295	10,980
Clocks and Watches	Buenos Ayres	77	–	77	–	77	835	–	835
	Chili	166	–	166	–	166	2,373	–	2,373
	Channel Islands	1,034	–	1,034	1,580	2,614	2,590	3,662	6,252
	British Possessions in South Africa	178	–	178	349	527	693	747	1,440
	British East Indies	487	1	488	331	819	2,064	234	2,298
	Australia	2,249	10	2,259	4,129	6,388	10,928	7,155	18,083
	British North America	210	–	210	395	605	1,513	1,024	2,537
		20,849	3,414						
	Other Countries	–	–	605	721	1,326	5,849	1,433	7,282
	Total	–	–	24,868	11,704	36,572	116,590	23,462	140,052

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
Coals (exclusive of Coke and Cinders)	Russia, Northern Ports	163,025	58,520	221,545	–	–	97,452		
	Sweden	46,866	89,545	136,411	–	–	57,072		
	Norway	3,714	107,225	110,939	–	–	46,184		
	Denmark	122,416	334,003	456,419	–	–	196,363		
	Prussia	114,675	213,290	327,965	–	–	131,837		
	Mecklenburg	1,050	30,330	31,380	–	–	12,203		
	Hanover	19,393	33,750	53,143	–	–	23,795		
	Oldenburg	9,724	14,641	24,365	–	–	10,260		
	Hanse Towns	347,577	104,143	451,720	–	–	193,269		
	Holland	203,177	34,226	237,403	–	–	96,298		
	Belgium	35,669	2,569	38,238	–	–	14,750		
	France	744,981	407,144	1,152,125	–	–	519,778		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	53,606	50,213	103,819	–	–	49,151		
	Spain and the Canaries	121,534	87,023	208,557	–	–	103,276		
	Sardinia	26,503	61,210	87,713	–	–	40,996		
	Two Sicilies	36,603	33,364	69,967	–	–	34,002		
	Austrian Territories	21,877	45,844	67,721	–	–	31,882		
	Greece	21,294	10,462	31,756	–	–	15,190		
	Turkey	149,841	105,561	255,402	–	–	123,810		
	Egypt	49,984	25,305	75,289	–	–	36,657		
	Algeria	5,712	20,816	26,528	–	–	13,402		
	African Ports on the Red Sea	3,548	1,370	4,918	–	–	2,331		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	3,389	2,775	6,164	–	–	4,399		
	Cuba	25,121	33,112	58,233	–	–	28,934		
	St. Thomas	18,277	30,698	48,975	–	–	25,566		
	United States	45,404	201,912	247,316	–	–	146,789		
	Brazil	35,346	51,755	87,101	–	–	47,094		
	Chili	38,981	18,575	57,556	–	–	28,587		
	Peru	12,302	5,494	17,796	–	–	10,025		
	Channel Islands	57,319	541	57,860	–	–	26,746		
	Gibraltar	79,880	17,371	97,251	–	–	48,945		
	Malta	103,758	84,843	188,601	–	–	99,478		
	Ionian Islands	16,653	6,105	22,758	–	–	10,593		
	British Possessions in South Africa	9,270	918	10,188	–	–	6,038		
	Aden	48,271	5,978	54,249	–	–	30,459		
	British East Indies	97,066	31,528	128,594	–	–	65,934		
	Hong Kong	9,390	18,144	27,534	–	–	16,359		
	Australia	24,833	9,116	33,949	–	–	23,682		
	British North America	92,225	1,296	93,521	–	–	41,384		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	81,669	12,013	93,682	–	–	54,009		
		3,101,923	2,402,728						
	Other Countries	–	–	132,936	–	–	69,717		
	Total	–	–	5,637,587	–	–	2,634,696		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
„ Coke and Cinders	Russia, Northern Ports	3,628	3,124	6,752	–		5,719		
	Sweden	1,639	5,744	7,383	–	–	6,107		
	Norway	–	4,837	4,837	–	–	3,735		
	Denmark	6,862	11,554	18,416	–	–	15,204		
	Prussia	11,507	26,865	38,372	–	–	32,254		
	Hanse Towns	9,187	2,707	11,894	–	–	8,812		
	Holland	3,161	1,837	5,301	–	–	4,350		
	France	4,589	1,599	6,188	–	–	4,389		
	Portugal and Madeira	2,401	197	2,901	–	–	2,478		
	Spain	76,633	7,485	84,118	–	–	63,039		
	Sardinia	1,871	4,645	6,516	–	–	4,917		
	Two Sicilies	4,415	4,378	8,793	–	–	7,046		
	Austrian Territories	672	1,426	2,098	–	–	1,562		
	Egypt	8,679	2,308	10,987	–	–	8,179		
	Chili	1,394	2	1,396	–	–	966		
	Peru	1,006	977	1,983	–	–	1,751		
	British East Indies	6,349		6,349	–	–	6,901		
	Australia	1,117	2,894	4,011	–	–	3,253		
		145,416	82,879						
	Other Countries	–	–	13,897	–	–	11,224		
	Total	–	–	242,192	–	–	191,886		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
Coals (Continued):	Hanse Towns	1,723	126	1,849	–	–	1,084		
„ Prepared Fuel	France	2,314	2,459	4,773	–	–	2,869		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,342	480	1,822	–	–	1,007		
	Spain and the Canaries	5,467	1,686	7,153	–	–	4,128		
	Turkey	3,076	496	3,572	–	–	2,050		
	Cape Verd Islands	1,407	5,825	7,232	–	–	4,095		
	Chili	2,789	–	2,789	–	–	1,758		
	Peru	2,840	2,130	4,970	–	–	5,152		
	Gibraltar	5,524	801	6,325	–	–	3,585		
	Malta	8,475	5,201	13,676	–	–	7,080		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	2,863	1,860	4,723	–	–	2,863		
	British East Indies	–	2,141	2,141	–	–	1,258		
		37,820	23,205						
	Other Countries	–	–	8,437	–	–	5,719		
	Total	–	–	69,462	–	–	42,648		
		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.			£		
„ Coal Pitch and Tar	Russia, Southern Ports	1,300	1,790	3,090	–	–	740		
	Prussia	1,926	1,310	3,236	–	–	995		
	Hanse Towns	2,592	5,400	7,992	–	–	1,639		
	Belgium	4,978	130	5,108	–	–	922		
	France	2,699	860	3,559	–	–	947		
	Sardinia	1,280	690	1,970	–	–	450		
	Two Sicilies	426	1,400	1,826	–	–	401		
	Austrian Territories	4,450	5,510	9,960	–	–	1,800		
	Turkey	7,020	2,220	9,240	–	–	1,648		
	Egypt	7,300	–	7,300	–	–	1,090		
	Brazil	801	1,470	2,271	–	–	498		
	Malta	2,204	10,614	12,818	–	–	2,257		
	Mauritius	2,356	–	2,356	–	–	595		
	British East Indies	7,428	170	7,598	–	–	2,746		
	British North America	2,189	–	2,189	–	–	801		
		48,949	31,564						
	Other Countries	–	–	8,354	–	–	3,052		
	Total	–	–	88,867	–	–	20,581		
					Cwts.			£	
Cochineal	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1,651	–	–	35,682	
	Denmark	–	–	–	539	–	–	11,649	
	Hanover	–	–	–	598	–	–	12,924	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	2,543	–	–	54,961	
	Holland	–	–	–	1,340	–	–	28,961	
	Belgium	–	–	–	692	–	–	14,956	
	France	–	–	–	1,075	–	–	23,233	
	Turkey	–	–	–	1,755	–	–	37,930	
	Egypt	–	–	–	350	–	–	7,564	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	234	–	–	5,057	
	United States	–	–	–	1,873	–	–	40,480	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	2,573	–	–	55,609	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	73	–	–	1,578	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	616	–	–	13,314	
	Total	–	–	–	15,912	–	–	343,898	
					Lbs.			£	
Cocoa	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	621,378	–	–	14,240	
	Holland	–	–	–	363,106	–	–	8,321	
	Belgium	–	–	–	294,302	–	–	6,744	
	France	–	–	–	1,841,351	–	–	42,198	
	Spain and Canaries	–	–	–	121,284	–	–	2,779	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	992,635	–	–	22,748	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	254,921	–	–	5,842	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	231,095	–	–	5,296	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	215,190	–	–	4,932	
	Total	–	–	–	4,935,262	–	–	113,100	

See also Other Articles.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.			Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
					Lbs.			£	
Coffee	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1,952,508	–	–	52,818	
	„ Southern Ports	–	–	–	924,565	–	–	24,009	
	Norway	–	–	–	354,048	–	–	8,069	
	Denmark	–	–	–	831,475	–	–	19,966	
	Prussia	–	–	–	1,285,383	–	–	32,020	
	Hanover	–	–	–	3,605,101	–	–	98,702	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	2,668,491	–	–	67,681	
	Holland	–	–	–	7,009,803	–	–	186,528	
	Belgium	–	–	–	1,293,925	–	–	33,727	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	825,761	–	–	22,133	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	769,524	–	–	19,356	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	1,327,181	–	–	34,451	
	Turkey	–	–	–	1,475,532	–	–	33,785	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	–	–	–	455,367	–	–	11,441	
	Ionian Islands	–	–	–	319,798	–	–	7,225	
	Australia	–	–	–	343,415	–	–	8,758	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	2,160,959	–	–	51,543	
	Total	–	–	–	27,602,836	–	–	712,212	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Confectionery	Russia, Northern Ports	30	23	53	5	58	258	22	280
	Hanse Towns	46	59	105	–	105	524	–	524
	Holland	134	24	158	–	158	787	–	787
	Turkey	181	17	198	–	198	962	–	962
	China, (exclusive of Hong Kong)	130	1	131	–	131	648	–	648
	United States	129	276	405	–	405	2,114	–	2,114
	Brazil	81	38	119	–	119	677	–	677
	Buenos Ayres	102	33	135	–	135	688	–	688
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,050	20	2,070	–	2,070	10,232	–	10,232
	British East Indies	1,899	90	1,989	2	1,991	10,002	8	10,010
	Hong Kong	55	–	55	–	55	273	–	273
	Australia	11,230	802	12,032	20	12,052	60,109	85	60,194
	British North America	658	–	658	1	659	2,892	3	2,895
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	485	9	494	7	501	2,374	30	2,404
		17,210	1,392						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,044	6	1,050	5,479	23	5,502
	Total	–	–	19,646	41	19,687	98,019	171	98,190
		Cwts.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Copper, Ore	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	207	207	–	196	196
	Holland	–	–	–	2,000	2,000	–	1,893	1,893
	Belgium	1,332	–	1,332	–	1,332	4,000	–	4,000
	France	234	–	234	13,467	13,701	580	12,743	13,323
	Total	1,566	–	1,566	15,674	17,240	4,580	14,832	19,412
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
„ Unwrought: Bricks, Pigs, &c.	Denmark	1,000	5	1,005	945	1,950	6,036	4,796	10,832
	Prussia	–	–	–	920	920	–	4,669	4,669
	Holland	9,522	4,262	13,784	460	14,244	74,117	2,345	76,462
	Belgium	4,824	5,759	10,583	7,065	17,648	64,691	35,855	99,546
	France	76,335	320	76,655	8,629	85,284	121,672	14,792	136,464
	Austrian Territories	581	50	631	690	1,321	3,107	3,502	6,609
	British East Indies	16,532	–	16,532	1,203	17,735	89,536	6,105	95,641
		108,794	10,396						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,745	998	3,743	14,665	5,064	19,729
	Total	–	–	121,935	20,910	142,845	673,224	106,118	779,342

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
Copper (Continued):					Cwts.			£	
„ Part Wrought, Bars, Rods, or Ingots, hammered or raised	Holland	–	–	–	1,401	–	–	8,581	
	France	–	–	–	2,837	–	–	17,377	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	250	–	–	1,531	
	Total	–	–	–	4,488	–	–	27,489	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
„ Wrought: Sheet, Nails, &c.	Hanse Towns	3,537	819	4,356	–	–	26,103		
	Holland	5,231	560	5,791	–	–	35,020		
	Belgium	2,272	1,594	3,866	–	–	23,332		
	France	1,769	52	1,821	–	–	10,441		
	Portugal and Madeira	3,548	121	3,669	–	–	22,822		
	Spain and the Canaries	343	1,173	1,516	–	–	9,272		
	Sardinia	3,811	232	4,043	–	–	24,476		
	Tuscany	669	–	669	–	–	4,140		
	Two Sicilies	1,908	459	2,367	–	–	13,872		
	Turkey	3,316	112	3,428	–	–	21,684		
	Egypt	14,378	–	14,378	–	–	93,723		
	Java	940	1,033	1,973	–	–	11,915		
	Philippine Islands	422	1,339	1,761	–	–	10,060		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,186	–	1,186	–	–	7,639		
	Cuba	91	7,974	8,065	–	–	48,669		
	St. Thomas	104	225	329	–	–	2,079		
	United States	275	18,592	18,867	–	–	117,032		
	Brazil	6,199	5,736	11,935	–	–	76,851		
	Buenos Ayres	429	126	555	–	–	3,358		
	Channel Islands	1,861	–	1,861	–	–	10,961		
	Malta	950	64	1,014	–	–	6,175		
	Mauritius	2,344	–	2,344	–	–	14,821		
	British East Indies	52,857	301	53,158	–	–	325,838		
	Hong Kong	2,292	–	2,292	–	–	14,556		
	Australia	1,139	15	1,154	–	–	7,228		
	British North America	614	–	614	–	–	3,884		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,860	–	1,860	–	–	11,652		
		114,345	40,527						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,974	–	–	29,909		
	Total	–	–	159,846	–	–	987,512		
								(*Entered at Value.*)	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£	£	£
„ Wire	Hanse Towns	53	29	82	–	–	638	5	643
	Holland	64	–	64	–	–	610	–	610
	British East Indies	657	–	657	–	–	3,970	8,035	12,005
	British North America	74	–	74	–	–	357	–	357
		848	29						
	Other Countries	–	–	175	–	–	1,580	–	1,580
	Total	–	–	1,052	–	–	7,155	8,040	15,195

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value)	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Copper (Continued): Wrought (Cont^{d}):	Norway	–	89	89	–	–	464		
	Tunis	260	–	260	–	–	1,600		
„ Coin	United States	98	–	98	–	–	1,500		
	Chili	967	–	967	–	–	7,127		
	British East Indies	450	–	450	–	–	1,500		
	British North America	98	–	98	–	–	1,510		
		1,873	89						
	Other Countries	–	–	92	–	–	800		
	Total	–	–	2,054	–	–	17,501		
					Cwts.		£		
„ Plates and Coin	France	–	–	–	20	–	–	115	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	600	–	–	3,450	
	Total	–	–	–	620	–	–	3,565	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
„ Other Kinds	Russia, Northern Ports	1,056	11	1,067	–	–	7,863		
	Hanse Towns	280	113	393	–	–	2,372		
	Holland	1,447	33	1,480	–	–	9,138		
	Belgium	1,232	232	1,464	–	–	8,951		
	France	1,155	1	1,156	–	–	7,507		
	Turkey	3,146	–	3,146	–	–	20,917		
	Syria and Palestine	490	–	490	–	–	3,082		
	Egypt	9,410	–	9,410	–	–	59,119		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	593	–	593	–	–	3,436		
	Cuba	18	1,405	1,423	–	–	8,802		
	St. Thomas	131	–	131	–	–	917		
	Brazil	131	21	152	–	–	998		
	Peru	114	–	114	–	–	1,060		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	66	–	66	–	–	530		
	Mauritius	692	–	692	–	–	3,667		
	British East Indies	678	–	678	–	–	4,360		
	Australia	313	6	319	–	–	2,189		
	British North America	157	–	157	–	–	1,146		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,209	–	1,209	–	–	8,599		
		22,318	1,822						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,371	–	–	9,572		
	Total	–	–	25,511	–	–	164,525		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	–	–	£		
„ Mixed or Yellow Metal	Russia, Northern Ports	333	261	594	–	–	2,954		
	Sweden	1,346	171	1,517	–	–	7,884		
	Norway	165	846	1,011	–	–	5,154		
	Denmark	1,560	604	2,164	–	–	11,278		
	Hanse Towns	19,819	5,888	25,707	–	–	133,974		
	Holland	19,573	362	19,935	–	–	103,646		
	Belgium	3,804	633	4,437	–	–	22,801		
	Portugal	1,905	327	2,232	–	–	11,624		
	Sardinia	3,325	808	4,133	–	–	22,533		
	Austrian Territories	1,768	70	1,838	–	–	10,624		
	Java	753	80	833	–	–	4,826		
	Philippine Islands	14	328	342	–	–	2,057		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	287	–	287	–	–	1,640		
	St. Thomas	142	76	218	–	–	1,109		
	United States	120	17,096	17,216	–	–	93,577		

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Copper (Continued):	Chili	734	1	735	–	–	3,655		
	Channel Islands	1,754	–	1,754	–	–	9,006		
	Malta	706	–	706	–	–	3,845		
„ Mixed or Yellow Metal (Cont^{d}):	British Possessions in South Africa	723	91	814	–	–	4,292		
	Mauritius	5,483	–	5,483	–	–	28,346		
	British East Indies	16,181	1,185	17,366	–	–	93,403		
	Hong Kong	2,365	–	2,365	–	–	13,093		
	Australia	7,169	30	7,199	–	–	38,161		
	British North America	5,873	–	5,873	–	–	30,637		
		95,902	28,857						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,966	–	–	15,803		
	Total	–	–	127,725	–	–	677,136		
					Cwts.		£		
„ Old, fit only for re-manufacture	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	430	–	–	2,042	
					Cwts.		£		
„ Manufactures unenumerated, and Copper Plates engraved	Spain	–	–	–	8	–	–	60	
	Peru	–	–	–	3	–	–	23	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	25	–	–	180	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	6	–	–	37	
	Total	–	–	–	42	–	–	300	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Copperas	Denmark	352	4,574	4,926	–	4,926	1,454	–	1,454
	Hanse Towns	1,451	3,045	4,496	–	4,496	1,023	–	1,023
	Holland	2,741	880	3,621	–	3,621	614	–	614
	Portugal and Azores	6,136	7,232	13,368	–	13,368	2,597	–	2,597
	Spain	301	2,735	3,036	–	3,036	830	–	830
	Tuscany	1,874	263	2,137	–	2,137	1,021	–	1,021
	Turkey	7,091	858	7,949	4	7,953	1,937	5	1,942
	Syria and Palestine	2,038	1,150	3,188	40	3,228	956	5	961
	United States	129	4,322	4,451	160	4,611	2,539	88	2,627
	British East Indies	9,839	1,315	11,154	780	11,934	2,309	97	2,406
	British North America	2,405	–	2,405	–	2,405	2,616	–	2,616
		34,357	26,374						
	Other Countries	–	–	17,691	–	17,691	7,378	–	7,378
	Total	–	–	78,422	984	79,406	25,274	195	25,469
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Cordage and Cables	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,577	19	2,596	–	2,596	4,971	–	4,971
	United States	76	3,287	3,363	220	3,583	5,441	535	5,976
	Brazil	1,727	469	2,196	4,295	6,491	4,880	10,451	15,331
	Buenos Ayres	597	483	1,080	–	1,080	2,142	–	2,142
	Chili	2,139	–	2,139	–	2,139	4,080	–	4,080
	Peru	1,439	105	1,544	–	1,544	3,462	–	3,462
	Gibraltar	1,242	–	1,242	–	1,242	2,846	–	2,846
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,765	–	2,765	674	3,439	5,725	1,640	7,365

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Cordage and Cables (Contd):	Mauritius	1,486	–	1,486	–	1,486	3,270	–	3,270
	British East Indies	18,033	10	18,043	14	18,057	38,900	34	38,934
	Hong Kong	3,235	–	3,235	476	3,711	7,626	1,158	8,784
	Australia	16,244	176	16,420	130	16,550	37,874	317	38,191
	British North America	61,302	–	61,302	405	61,707	127,621	985	128,606
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	7,508	97	7,605	–	7,605	17,625	–	17,625
	Other Countries	120,370	4,646	5,198	186	5,384	11,969	453	12,422
	Total	–	–	130,214	6,400	136,614	278,432	15,573	294,005
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	£	£
Corn and Flour: Corn, Wheat	Holland	994	–	994	2,116	3,110	3,426	6,710	10,136
	Belgium	8,620	275	8,895	4,744	13,639	32,654	15,042	47,696
	France	62,478	1,184	63,662	17,075	80,737	220,690	54,143	274,833
	Portugal and Madeira	20,272	3,103	23,375	30,843	54,218	76,949	97,798	174,747
	Spain	5,238	5,054	10,292	31,861	42,153	33,054	101,027	134,081
	Channel Islands	17,123	200	17,323	2,933	20,256	58,430	9,301	67,731
	Other Countries	114,725	9,816	701	597	1,298	2,084	1,891	3,975
	Total	–	–	125,242	90,169	215,411	427,287	285,912	713,199
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	£	£
„ Other Kinds	Russia, Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	6,304	1	6,305	–	6,305	12,120	–	12,120
	Holland	45,630	865	46,495	5,509	52,004	90,024	8,831	98,855
	Belgium	3,229	1,543	4,772	350	5,122	11,825	700	12,525
	France	2,019	4	2,023	3,557	5,580	5,870	5,691	11,561
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	832	6	838	4,652	5,490	1,303	7,548	8,851
	Spain	1,136	2	1,138	15,271	16,409	1,895	24,500	26,395
	Turkey	1,834	–	1,834	370	2,204	3,549	444	3,993
	Channel Islands	13,359	–	13,359	151	13,510	20,379	249	20,628
	Australia	61,232	1,379	62,611	276	62,887	137,115	333	137,448
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	22,591	1,081	23,672	3,150	26,822	31,821	4,067	35,888
	Other Countries	158,166	4,881	1,673	3,147	4,820	4,620	5,691	10,311
	Total	–	–	164,720	36,433	201,153	320,521	58,054	378,575
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
„ Flour, Wheat	Russia, Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	948	16	964	–	964	1,215	–	1,215
	Holland	184	–	184	3,402	3,586	218	3,302	3,520
	Belgium	297	43	340	2,389	2,729	377	2,458	2,835
	France	13,460	530	13,990	13,846	27,836	15,155	14,251	29,406
	Portugal and Madeira	15,642	–	15,642	22,191	37,833	15,098	22,838	37,936
	Spain	26,148	5,007	31,155	35,963	67,118	26,241	37,042	63,283
	Turkey	2,556	–	2,556	4,016	6,572	2,484	4,134	6,618
	Brazil	342	–	342	262	604	282	270	552
	Channel Islands	11,260	–	11,260	6,371	17,631	12,166	6,556	18,722
	Malta	16	–	16	306	322	20	315	335
	St. Helena	732	353	1,085	2,192	3,277	1,278	2,256	3,534
	British East Indies	314	–	314	14	328	474	14	488
	Australia	241	–	241	3,253	3,494	337	3,317	3,654
	British North America	1,672	–	1,672	509	2,181	1,909	524	2,433
	Other Countries	73,812	5,949	1,662	1,623	3,285	1,845	1,666	3,511
	Total	–	–	81,423	96,337	177,760	79,279	99,146	178,425

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Corn and Flour (Continued): Flour (Cont^{d}): „ Other Kinds	France	23	–	23	312	335	29	133	162
	Spain	–	1	1	1,803	1,804	1	901	902
	Australia	19,656	115	19,771	–	19,771	18,762	–	18,762
	British North America	1,973	–	1,973	–	1,973	1,745	–	1,745
	Other Countries	21,652	116	2,474	270	2,744	2,564	135	2,699
	Total	–	–	24,242	2,385	26,627	23,101	1,169	24,270
See also Bread and Biscuit, and Other Articles.									
					Cwts.			£	
Cotton, Raw	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	331,331	–	–	977,323	
	Sweden	–	–	–	22,171	–	–	56,155	
	Norway	–	–	–	21,132	–	–	55,535	
	Hanover	–	–	–	104,277	–	–	236,511	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	307,029	–	–	718,901	
	Holland	–	–	–	209,655	–	–	507,296	
	Belgium	–	–	–	103,498	–	–	245,795	
	France	–	–	–	62,945	–	–	180,120	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	30,076	–	–	68,337	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	73,859	–	–	178,543	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	43,499	–	–	119,254	
	Total	–	–	–	1,309,472	–	–	3,345,770	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Cotton Twist and Yarn	Russia, Northern Ports	3,394,521	464,487	3,859,008	–	3,859,008	215,226	–	215,226
	Sweden	2,512,727	355,767	2,868,494	–	2,868,494	101,163	–	101,163
	Norway	407,261	227,639	634,900	–	634,900	27,404	–	27,404
	Denmark	1,451,836	1,195,321	2,647,157	–	2,647,157	102,843	–	102,843
	Prussia	214,262	93,877	308,139	–	308,139	12,743	–	12,743
	Hanover	41,500	3,365,110	3,406,610	–	3,406,610	172,417	–	172,417
	Hanse Towns	35,860,190	13,418,092	49,278,282	–	49,278,282	2,378,842	–	2,378,842
	Holland	23,766,033	8,160,420	31,926,453	–	31,926,453	1,731,487	–	1,731,487
	Belgium	1,631,809	105,048	1,736,857	–	1,736,857	93,441	–	93,441
	France	77,606	47,700	125,306	700	126,006	21,796	70	21,866
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	667,784	16,283	684,067	–	684,067	28,736	–	28,736
	Spain and the Canaries	12,740	82,275	95,015	7,170	102,185	7,438	395	7,833
	Sardinia	1,354,321	12,418	1,366,739	–	1,366,739	51,862	–	51,862
	Tuscany	4,632,097	4,800	4,636,897	–	4,636,897	135,465	–	135,465
	Papal States	3,532,473	–	3,532,473	–	3,532,473	104,818	–	104,818
	Two Sicilies	9,686,848	583,200	10,270,048	–	10,270,048	329,621	–	329,621
	Austrian Territories	6,107,864	1,931,100	8,038,964	–	8,038,964	246,298	–	246,298
	Greece	489,989	–	489,989	–	489,989	19,208	–	19,208
	Turkey	12,015,684	386,760	12,402,444	336	12,402,780	422,046	20	422,066
	Wallachia and Moldavia	716,135	443,333	1,159,468	–	1,159,468	40,586	–	40,586
	Syria and Palestine	3,609,821	–	3,609,821	–	3,609,821	105,957	–	105,957
	Egypt	1,147,048	–	1,147,048	–	1,147,048	36,860	–	36,860
	Java	463,665	194,980	658,645	–	658,645	32,532	–	32,532
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,711,200	–	1,711,200	–	1,711,200	62,141	–	62,141
	United States	115,173	239,964	355,137	2,686	357,823	20,903	105	21,008
	Mexico	323,400	25,136	348,536	–	348,536	14,793	–	14,793
	Central America	224,206	93,251	317,457	–	317,457	12,434	–	12,434
	Chili	114,376	–	114,376	–	114,376	9,516	–	9,516
	Gibraltar	361,412	5,350	366,762	–	366,762	12,516	–	12,516
	Malta	688,965	27,000	715,965	–	715,965	22,510	–	22,510
	Ionian Islands	2,142,503	–	2,142,503	–	2,142,503	66,307	–	66,307
	British East Indies	25,003,583	240,503	25,244,086	514,546	25,758,632	1,175,785	54,650	1,230,435
	Hong Kong	4,024,370	40,050	4,064,420	–	4,064,420	148,153	–	148,153
	British North America	460,020	–	460,020	–	460,020	18,703	–	18,703
	Other Countries	148,963,422	31,759,864	772,519	5,110	777,629	43,025	300	43,325
	Total	–	–	181,495,805	530,548	182,026,353	8,028,575	55,540	8,084,115
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Cotton Manufactures: Calicoes: White or Plain	Russia, Northern Ports	691,278	27,810	719,088	–	–	17,255		
	Norway	826,230	1,058,118	1,884,348	–	–	33,191		
	Denmark	1,921,621	401,259	2,322,880	–	–	38,871		
	Hanover	1,022,658	–	1,022,658	–	–	19,391		
	Hanse Towns	15,706,424	10,956,306	26,662,730	–	–	452,043		
	Holland	17,507,093	5,518,229	23,025,322	–	–	334,954		
	Belgium	1,145,938	137,401	1,283,339	–	–	31,224		
	France	5,694,516	47,520	5,742,036	–	–	71,346		

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		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Cotton Manufactures (Cont[d]): Calicoes: White or Plain (Cont[d])	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	30,555,613	3,044,687	33,600,300	–	–	343,529		
	Spain and the Canaries	1,446,420	1,617,400	3,063,820	–	–	58,269		
	Sardinia	5,154,823	45,443	5,200,266	–	–	60,035		
	Tuscany	11,025,699	6,720	11,032,419	–	–	132,827		
	Papal States	2,038,335	–	2,038,335	–	–	33,307		
	Two Sicilies	9,517,770	20,450	9,538,220	–	–	118,456		
	Austrian Territories	12,044,494	2,141,579	14,186,073	–	–	162,811		
	Greece	3,259,544	–	3,259,544	–	–	43,146		
	Turkey	78,233,374	421,408	78,654,782	–	–	933,761		
	Wallachia and Moldavia	649,844	665,848	1,315,692	–	–	16,520		
	Syria and Palestine	23,775,750	–	23,775,750	–	–	343,162		
	Egypt	41,517,130	580	41,517,710	–	–	475,714		
	Morocco	7,096,691	–	7,096,691	–	–	94,909		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	3,025,472	427,722	3,453,194	–	–	45,096		
	Java	8,048,142	7,858,042	15,906,184	–	–	180,564		
	Philippine Islands	72,000	22,352,819	22,424,819	–	–	274,232		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	68,431,510	1,248,553	69,680,063	–	–	775,634		
	Cuba	194,980	6,265,045	6,460,025	–	–	94,284		
	Porto Rico	42,220	1,367,128	1,409,338	–	–	14,329		
	St. Thomas	1,829,626	7,020,275	8,849,901	–	–	100,260		
	Haïti	614,196	2,046,635	2,660,831	–	–	42,258		
	United States	13,405,489	65,449,283	78,854,772	–	–	1,204,218		
	Mexico	13,566,695	1,747,735	15,314,430	–	–	202,009		
	Central America	6,181,223	3,626,015	9,807,238	–	–	100,570		
	New Granada	7,893,231	94,846	7,988,077	–	–	99,293		
	Venezuela	4,277,197	1,305,919	5,583,116	–	–	66,286		
	Brazil	65,002,073	10,119,511	75,121,584	–	–	841,675		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	5,335,163	427,798	5,762,961	–	–	67,492		
	Buenos Ayres	15,690,255	229,725	15,919,980	–	–	191,627		
	Chili	12,798,892	266,349	13,065,241	–	–	160,562		
	Peru	8,723,008	–	8,723,008	–	–	114,014		
	Channel Islands	550,410	–	550,410	–	–	16,423		
	Gibraltar	20,208,883	146,110	20,354,993	–	–	228,770		
	Malta	8,643,547	132,915	8,776,462	–	–	91,284		
	Ionian Islands	8,299,541	–	8,299,541	–	–	97,626		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	3,869,781	–	3,869,781	–	–	48,205		
	British Possessions in South Africa	9,636,911	108,321	9,745,232	–	–	149,752		
	Mauritius	4,933,362	–	4,933,362	–	–	60,449		
	British East Indies	404,871,255	7,343,968	412,215,223	–	–	4,335,634		
	Hong Kong	31,351,260	20,000	31,371,260	–	–	343,974		
	Australia	15,391,181	397,217	15,788,398	–	–	332,019		
	British North America	12,625,011	24,200	12,649,211	–	–	184,854		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	11,229,767	61,725	11,291,492	–	–	130,299		
	Honduras (British Settlements)	5,977,729	–	5,977,729	–	–	62,314		
		1,043,551,245	166,198,614						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,531,827	–	–	21,699		
	Total	–	–	1,211,981,686	–	–	14,402,426		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Printed and Dyed	Sweden	856,071	204,429	1,060,500	–	–	21,694		
	Norway	297,231	467,305	764,536	–	–	14,951		
	Hanover	–	1,420 305	1,420,305	–	–	31,328		
	Hanse Towns	18,918,330	12,683,748	31,602,078	–	–	587,901		
	Holland	7,148,155	4,530,354	11,678,509	–	–	230,036		
	Belgium	836,474	39,136	875,610	–	–	21,027		
	France	3,271,955	264,190	3,536,145	–	–	69,118		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	17,434,411	417,830	17,852,241	–	–	280,487		
	Spain and the Canaries	1,666,504	1,330,975	2,997,479	–	–	65,969		
	Sardinia	11,580,384	32,584	11,612,968	–	–	169,634		
	Tuscany	6,818,556	6,800	6,825,356	–	–	100,423		
	Papal States	4,143,885	–	4,143,885	–	–	55,014		
	Two Sicilies	7,781,224	975	7,782,199	–	–	128,560		
	Austrian Territories	6,337,542	328,662	6,666,204	–	–	102,959		
	Greece	4,976,180	–	4,976,180	–	–	89,323		
	Turkey	105,569,882	211,000	105,780,882	–	–	1,671,177		
	Wallachia and Moldavia	374,424	1,031,881	1,406,305	–	–	18,782		
	Syria and Palestine	16,852,993	–	16,852,993	–	–	236,589		
	Egypt	9,107,430	–	9,107,430	–	–	139,276		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	15,191,042	278,303	15,469,345	–	–	218,046		
	Java	14,646,328	8,688,407	23,334,735	–	–	352,419		
	Philippine Islands	–	8,611,903	8,611,903	–	–	186,357		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	8,237,696	45,470	8,283,166	–	–	144,171		
	South Sea Islands	193,844	744,503	938,347	–	–	15,866		
	Cuba	47,206	9,560,498	9,607,704	–	–	160,663		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Cotton Manufactures (Continued):	Porto Rico	85,810	1,640,523	1,726,333	–	–	22,722		
	Curaçoa	552,858	–	552,858	–	–	8,055		
Calicoes, Printed and Dyed (Cont^{d})	St. Thomas	4,363,217	10,426,425	14,789,642	–	–	193,853		
	Haïti	823,879	1,951,844	2,775,723	–	–	52,732		
	United States	35,915,364	86,984,395	122,899,759	–	–	2,391,219		
	Mexico	15,080,164	1,997,571	17,077,735	–	–	328,780		
	Central America	4,220,737	2,103,897	6,324,634	–	–	92,842		
	New Granada	17,270,304	181,248	17,451,552	–	–	230,574		
	Venezuela	6,679,801	1,347,375	8,027,176	–	–	122,442		
	Brazil	68,164,741	9,568,715	77,733,456	–	–	1,209,423		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	6,541,325	47,784	6,589,109	–	–	110,099		
	Buenos Ayres	11,302,076	108,085	11,410,161	–	–	189,576		
	Chili	23,592,767	454,755	24,047,522	–	–	377,413		
	Peru	17,893,761	17,900	17,911,661	–	–	299,155		
	Gibraltar	11,770,085	615,800	12,385,885	–	–	190,870		
	Malta	3,149,706	11,770	3,161,476	–	–	51,001		
	Ionian Islands	4,012,801	–	4,012,801	–	–	57,065		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	7,112,343	–	7,112,343	–	–	111,142		
	British Possessions in South Africa	7,487,378	116,940	7,604,318	–	–	150,619		
	Mauritius	5,488,034	–	5,488,034	–	–	81,710		
	British East Indies	63,274,587	1,206,026	64,480,613	–	–	1,087,285		
	Hong Kong	3,128,644	–	3,128,644	–	–	55,265		
	Australia	9,799,144	214,185	10,013,329	–	–	198,879		
	British North America	19,654,293	50,200	19,704,493	–	–	339,636		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	16,870,757	256,634	17,127,391	–	–	235,220		
	Honduras (British Settlements)	5,167,255	–	5,167,255	–	–	74,041		
		631,689,578	170,201,330						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,241,248	–	–	27,360		
	Total	–	–	803,132,156	–	–	13,435,324		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Cambrics and Muslins: Plain	Hanse Towns	70,499	10,009	80,508	–	–	1,754		
	Holland	33,597	16,688	50,285	–	–	1,321		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	102,692	2,400	105,092	–	–	3,100		
	Spain and the Canaries	30,894	58,103	88,997	–	–	1,954		
	Turkey	392,605	–	392,605	–	–	6,091		
	Java	170,200	–	170,200	–	–	3,164		
	United States	645,941	747,412	1,393,353	–	–	42,110		
	Brazil	557,964	86,435	644,399	–	–	13,993		
	Peru	125,700	–	125,700	–	–	2,416		
	British Possessions in South Africa	80,752	–	80,752	–	–	1,758		
	British East Indies	708,577	119,000	827,577	–	–	17,493		
	Australia	604,942	–	604,942	–	–	15,044		
	British North America	175,561	–	175,561	–	–	4,975		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	375,824	–	375,824	–	–	7,955		
		4,075,748	1,040,047						
	Other Countries	–	–	947,239	–	–	17,279		
	Total	–	–	6,063,034	–	–	140,407		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Printed and Dyed	Hanse Towns	89,276	–	89,276	–	–	1,889		
	Syria and Palestine	215,700	–	215,700	–	–	4,220		
	Philippine Islands	–	150,000	150,000	–	–	2,000		
	Cuba	–	383,314	383,314	–	–	7,519		
	United States	127,863	166,827	294,690	–	–	6,436		
	Brazil	407,283	42,226	449,509	–	–	7,405		
	Chili	47,540	–	47,540	–	–	1,450		
	Peru	130,267	–	130,267	–	–	2,416		
	Gibraltar	68,511	–	68,511	–	–	1,432		
	Mauritius	150,928	–	150,928	–	–	2,394		
	British East Indies	303,322	–	303,322	–	–	6,047		
	Australia	210,645	3,463	214,108	–	–	4,990		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	318,551	–	318,551	–	–	6,469		
		2,069,886	745,830						
	Other Countries	–	–	445,951	–	–	11,174		
	Total	–	–	3,261,667	–	–	65,841		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Cotton Manufactures (Continued):	Hanse Towns	105,893	14,693	120,586	–	–	6,748		
	Holland	24,025	9,082	33,107	–	–	1,651		
	France	182,698	–	182,698	–	–	9,469		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	157,547	100	157,647	–	–	4,473		
	Spain and the Canaries	1,217	409,763	410,980	–	–	20,003		
	Sardinia	763,139	2,600	765,739	–	–	21,815		
	Tuscany	371,975	1,250	373,225	–	–	12,443		
	Papal States	114,710	–	114,710	–	–	4,124		
	Two Sicilies	1,186,750	–	1,186,750	–	–	37,525		
	Austrian Territories	217,695	12,380	230,075	–	–	6,583		
	Turkey	134,795	–	134,795	–	–	3,626		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	163,074	–	163,074	–	–	5,795		
Fustians, Velvets, &c.	United States	108,768	2,062,380	2,171,148	–	–	86,855		
	Mexico	158,820	35,698	194,518	–	–	8,260		
	Chili	50,765	–	50,765	–	–	1,898		
	Peru	77,837	–	77,837	–	–	2,496		
	Gibraltar	139,627	–	139,627	–	–	5,997		
	Ionian Islands	58,941	–	58,941	–	–	2,214		
	British Possessions in South Africa	200,313	–	200,313	–	–	10,709		
	British East Indies	123,504	–	123,504	–	–	4,959		
	Hong Kong	31,177	–	31,177	–	–	1,038		
	Australia	154,505	200	154,705	–	–	8,738		
	British North America	86,465	–	86,465	–	–	3,743		
		4,614,240	2,548,146						
	Other Countries	–	–	381,984	–	–	12,383		
	Total	–	–	7,544,370	–	–	283,545		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Mixed Stuffs	Spain and the Canaries	1,870	91,960	93,830	–	–	4,167		
	Cuba	–	292,607	292,607	–	–	10,094		
	St. Thomas	80,510	177,859	258,369	–	–	5,083		
	United States	310,366	1,364,668	1,675,034	–	–	40,670		
	Mexico	373,542	80,266	453,808	–	–	11,999		
	Venezuela	107,974	5,500	113,474	–	–	2,952		
	Brazil	519,938	21,760	541,698	–	–	13,850		
	Gibraltar	47,934	–	47,934	–	–	2,220		
	British North America	65,749	–	65,749	–	–	2,760		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	79,898	–	79,898	–	–	1,574		
		1,587,781	2,034,620						
	Other Countries	–	–	369,655	–	–	8,647		
	Total	–	–	3,992,056	–	–	104,016		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
„ Counterpanes	Cuba	370	547	917					
	United States	3,260	16,575	19,835					
	Brazil	2,990	961	3,951					
	Buenos Ayres	1,670	–	1,670			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,476	–	1,476					
	Australia	4,777	46	4,823					
	British North America	1,056	–	1,056					
		15,599	18,129						
	Other Countries	–	–	7,696					
	Total	–	–	41,424					
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
„ Lace and Patent Net	Hanover	16	9,747	9,763					
	Hanse Towns	94,145	21,970	116,115					
	Holland	36,663	1,512	38,175					
	Belgium	19,713	4,832	24,545					
	France	11,929	7	11,936					
	Sardinia	9,542	–	9,042					
	Tuscany	9,777	–	9,777					
	Two Sicilies	5,608	–	5,608					
	Austrian Territories	5,002	424	5,426			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Turkey	9,966	–	9,966					
	Egypt	3,921	–	3,921					
	Philippine Islands	–	1,108	1,108					
	Cuba	230	5,335	5,565					
	St. Thomas	2,520	1,131	3,651					
	United States	42,213	46,271	88,484					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Cotton Manufactures (Continued): Lace and Patent Net (Cont^{d}) -	Mexico	2,813	639	3,452					
	Venezuela	2,566	556	3,122					
	Brazil	6,125	255	6,380					
	Chili	8,904	–	8,904					
	Peru	4,961	–	4,961					
	Gibraltar	8,870	–	8,870					
	British East Indies	14,396	–	14,396					
	Australia	6,504	–	6,504					
		305,884	96,790						
	Other Countries	–	–	22,104					
	Total	–	–	424,778					
		Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	£	£	£
„ Stockings	Belgium	522	1,148	1,670	–	1,670	1,148	–	1,148
	France	1,879	–	1,879	–	1,879	1,135	–	1,135
	Portugal and Madeira	3,049	–	3,049	57	3,106	1,418	19	1,437
	Tuscany	3,078	–	3,078	–	3,078	1,368	–	1,368
	Turkey	3,096	–	3,096	–	3,096	1,945	–	1,945
	Philippine Islands	–	3,761	3,761	244	4,005	1,655	49	1,704
	Cuba	–	31,328	31,328	2,005	33,333	10,530	401	10,931
	St. Thomas	3,039	4,249	7,288	367	7,655	3,387	78	3,465
	Haïti	194	–	194	400	594	76	103	179
	United States	79,074	573,713	652,787	3,717	656,504	185,287	1,013	186,300
	Mexico	2,889	–	2,889	–	2,889	1,216	–	1,216
	Venezuela	2,668	560	3,228	–	3,228	1,049	–	1,049
	Brazil	23,476	3,229	26,705	314	27,019	8,450	84	8,534
	Buenos Ayres	16,885	120	17,005	629	17,634	4,688	198	4,886
	Chili	35,456	–	35,456	–	35,456	7,995	–	7,995
	Peru	24,993	–	24,993	–	24,993	5,965	–	5,965
	Gibraltar	7,193	–	7,193	–	7,193	2,076	–	2,076
	British Possessions in South Africa	11,541	–	11,541	45	11,586	4,266	12	4,278
	Mauritius	6,685	–	6,685	367	7,052	2,396	73	2,469
	British East Indies	19,456	725	20,181	2,732	22,913	8,345	859	9,204
	Australia	95,219	3,980	99,199	450	99,649	34,982	139	35,121
	British North America	14,192	–	14,192	216	14,408	6,178	49	6,227
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	10,298	–	10,298	1,032	11,330	3,589	261	3,850
	Honduras (British Settlements)	823	–	823	823	1,646	408	258	666
		365,705	622,813						
	Other Countries	–	–	20,821	317	21,138	9,040	91	9,131
	Total	–	–	1,009,339	13,715	1,023,054	308,592	3,687	312,279
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
„ Hosiery and Small Wares (except Stockings separately specified)	Russia, Northern Ports	1,291	20	1,311					
	Hanse Towns	8,917	2,982	11,899					
	Holland	2,262	303	2,565					
	Belgium	1,999	2,102	4,101					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,939	–	1,939					
	Turkey	4,727	–	4,727					
	Egypt	3,671	–	3,671					
	Cuba	63	5,616	5,679					
	St. Thomas	1,032	1,913	2,945					
	United States	25,039	103,840	128,879					
	New Granada	2,271	44	2,315					
	Brazil	8,934	2,052	10,986					
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	1,288	227	1,515					
	Buenos Ayres	5,493	–	5,493			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Chili	2,727	–	2,727					
	Peru	2,267	–	2,267					
	Gibraltar	4,531	–	4,531					
	Malta	1,974	10	1,984					
	British Possessions in South Africa	11,640	45	11,685					
	Mauritius	3,151	–	3,151					
	British East Indies	17,125	313	17,438					
	Australia	50,953	353	51,306					
	British North America	9,524	–	9,524					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	11,263	70	11,333					
		184,081	119,890						
	Other Countries	–	–	21,432					
	Total	–	–	325,403					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
	Denmark	59,041	323	59,364	–	–	5,647		
	Hanover	–	32,756	32,756	–	–	3,132		
	Hanse Towns	338,163	52,195	390,358	–	–	39,395		
	Holland	85,008	5,655	90,663	–	–	9,010		
	Belgium	46,003	14,090	60,093	–	–	22,043		
	France	55,729	114	55,843	–	–	19,046		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	88,733	6,016	94,749	–	–	7,033		
	Spain and the Canaries	19,911	14,176	34,087	–	–	4,275		
	Tuscany	206,190	11,650	217,840	–	–	14,442		
	Austrian Territories	35,086	751	35,837	–	–	2,459		
	Turkey	100,089	–	100,089	–	–	4,585		
	Egypt	75,490	–	75,490	–	–	3,694		
	Java	26,210	6,745	32,955	–	–	2,875		
Cotton Manufactures (Continued):	Philippine Islands	–	81,404	81,404	–	–	10,283		
	Cuba	2,576	195,330	197,906	–	–	23,224		
	St. Thomas	24,295	48,883	73,178	–	–	7,491		
	Haïti	1,776	35,314	40,090	–	–	4,138		
Cotton, for Sewing	United States	419,873	1,294,825	1,714,698	–	–	217,599		
	Mexico	130,093	15,459	145,552	–	–	20,389		
	Central America	39,573	26,836	66,409	–	–	4,531		
	New Granada	44,121	1,958	46,079	–	–	4,073		
	Venezuela	54,117	25,377	79,494	–	–	6,998		
	Brazil	251,886	49,409	301,295	–	–	27,883		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	39,594	–	39,594	–	–	4,793		
	Buenos Ayres	153,656	2,800	156,456	–	–	15,273		
	Chili	211,088	550	211,638	–	–	18,119		
	Peru	172,595	3,920	176,515	–	–	16,539		
	Gibraltar	55,151	950	56,101	–	–	4,171		
	British East Indies	207,155	–	207,155	–	–	17,329		
	Australia	42,616	200	42,816	–	–	4,159		
	British North America	182,570	–	182,570	–	–	13,260		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	52,446	1,558	54,004	–	–	5,033		
	Other Countries	3,223,834	1,929,244	218,565	–	–	17,489		
	Total	–	–	5,371,643	–	–	582,410		–
					Pieces.		£		
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	3,000	–	947		
	France	–	–	–	11,134	–	6,904		
	Morocco	–	–	–	9,589	–	3,870		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	800	–	240		
	Curaçoa	–	–	–	780	–	315		
„ Piece Goods of India	St. Thomas	–	–	–	2,500	–	766		
	Hayti	–	–	–	3,056	–	1,611		
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	6,657	–	3,343		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	40,361	–	15,541		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	21,902	–	8,398		
	Other Countries	–	–	–	6,045	–	2,229		
	Total	–	–	–	106,379	–	–	44,164	
					Lbs.		£		
	United States	–	–	–	1,824	–	365		
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	526	–	105		
	Mauritius	–	–	–	1,491	–	298		
	Australia	–	–	–	4,792	–	958		
„ Fringe	British North America	–	–	–	1,898	–	380		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	426	–	85		
	Other Countries	–	–	–	566	–	114		
	Total	–	–	–	11,523	–	–	2,305	
					Pairs.		£		
	Cuba	–	–	–	2,490	–	35		
	United States	–	–	–	12,816	–	187		
„ Gloves	British North America	–	–	–	1,116	–	16		
	Other Countries	–	–	–	10	–	–		
	Total	–	–	–	16,312	–	–	238	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					£				
Cotton Manufactures (Continued):	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,200				
	France	–	–	–	3,030				
	Morocco	–	–	–	15,467				
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	363				
„ Unenumerated, not Made Up	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	330				
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	9,771		(*See under Quantities.*)		
	British East Indies	–	–	–	19,871				
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	1,071				
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	8,710				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	4,290				
	Total	–	–	–	64,103				
					£				
„ Unenumerated, Made Up	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	190				
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	1,173				
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	234				
	United States	–	–	–	193				
	New Granada	–	–	–	1,125		(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Peru	–	–	–	474				
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	1,027				
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	936				
	British East Indies	–	–	–	998				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,261				
	Total	–	–	–	7,611				
					Lbs.			£	
Cubebs	Hanover	–	–	–	1,834	–	–	98	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	5,101	–	–	271	
	Holland	–	–	–	2,924	–	–	156	
	France	–	–	–	2,078	–	–	110	
	Turkey	–	–	–	1,070	–	–	57	
	British North America	–	–	–	678	–	–	36	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,389	–	–	74	
	Total	–	–	–	15,074	–	–	802	
		(*Entered at Value only.*)			(*Entered by Weight.*)				
		£	£	£	Cwts.			£	£
	Russia, Northern Ports	3,781	23	3,804	–	–	–	–	3,804
	„ Southern Ports	4,766	279	5,045	–	–	–	–	5,045
	Norway	1,319	9,891	11,210	–	–	–	–	11,210
	Denmark	1,826	14,490	16,316	–	–	–	–	16,316
	Hanse Towns	28,038	20,736	48,774	–	–	–	–	48,774
	Holland	18,450	8,763	27,213	13	–	–	130	27,343
	Belgium	1,915	800	2,715	–	–	–	–	2,715
	France	4,045	929	4,974	12	–	–	121	5,095
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	5,413	800	6,213	–	–	–	–	6,213
	Spain and the Canaries	4,380	4,177	8,557	–	–	–	–	8,557
	Sardinia	4,112	2,191	6,303	–	–	–	–	6,303
	Tuscany	2,516	1,500	4,016	–	–	–	–	4,016
	Two Sicilies	6,843	715	7,558	–	–	–	–	7,558
	Austrian Territories	2,115	3,281	5,396	–	–	(*See under*	–	5,396
	Turkey	23,739	5,302	29,041	–	–	*Quantities.*)	–	29,041
	Wallachia and Moldavia	3,832	4,229	8,061	–	–	–	–	8,061
	Syria and Palestine	4,786	201	4,987	–	–	–	–	4,987
	Egypt	9,093	10	9,103	–	–	–	–	9,103
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	9,757	109	9,866	–	–	–	–	9,866
	Java	8,152	14,077	22,229	–	–	–	–	22,229
	Philippine Islands	4,830	1,734	6,564	–	–	–	–	6,564
	Cuba	5,229	27,779	33,008	–	–	–	–	33,008
	St. Thomas	2,461	6,195	8,656	–	–	–	–	8,656
	Haïti	1,251	6,213	7,464	–	–	–	–	7,464
	United States	11,529	549,120	560,649	–	–	–	–	560,649
Earthenware and Porcelain	Mexico	3,187	1,994	5,181	–	–	–	–	5,181
	New Granada	4,398	781	5,179	12	–	–	123	5,302
	Venezuela	5,923	1,792	7,715	–	–	–	–	7,715
	Equador	1,023	1,495	2,518	–	–	–	–	2,518

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufacture (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)			(*Entered by Weight.*)				
		£	£	£	Cwts.			£	£
Earthenware and Porcelain (Continued):	Brazil	53,914	17,536	71,450	23	–	–	242	71,692
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	5,210	150	5,360	..	..	–	–	5,360
	Buenos Ayres	10,599	510	11,109	–	–	–	–	11,109
	Chili	23,663	421	24,084	–	–	–	–	24,084
	Peru	16,492	3,550	20,042	10	..	–	113	20,155
	Channel Islands	6,823	–	6,823	–	–	–	–	6,823
	Gibraltar	3,126	858	3,984	21	–	–	239	4,223
	Malta	5,549	170	5,719	–	–	(*See under*	–	5,719
	Ionian Islands	2,616	–	2,616	–	–	*Quantities.*)	–	2,616
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	3,724	–	3,724	40	–	–	180	4,204
	British Possessions in South Africa	18,654	800	19,454	–	–	–	–	19,454
	Mauritius	2,045	–	2,045	–	–	–	–	2,045
	British East Indies	55,645	1,948	57,593	11	–	–	110	57,703
	Australia	87,351	5,300	92,651	77	–	–	783	93,434
	British North America	79,839	613	80,452	–	–	–	–	80,452
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	26,303	239	26,542	26	–	–	256	26,798
		590,262	721,701						
	Other Countries	–	–	22,155	52	–	–	555	22,710
	Total	–	–	1,334,118	300	–	–	3,152	1,337,270
					Lbs.			£	
Embroidery and Needlework, Entered by Weight	Belgium	–	–	–	700	–	–	350	
	United States	–	–	–	582	–	–	520	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	65	–	–	48	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	402	–	–	207	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	92	–	–	281	
	Total	–	–	–	1,841	–	–	1,406	
					£				
„ Entered at Value	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	763				
	France	–	–	–	396				
	Portugal and Azores	–	–	–	282				
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	1,541				
	United States	–	–	–	509		(*See under Quantities.*)		
	New Granada	–	–	–	878				
	Brazil	–	–	–	1,465				
	Peru	–	–	–	367				
	British East Indies	–	–	–	1,612				
	Honduras (British Settlements)	–	–	–	241				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,905				
	Total	–	–	–	9,959				
		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.			£		
Fish, Cured: Herrings	Russia, Northern Ports	4,232	750	4,982	–	–	6,330		
	Denmark	16,517	2,656	19,173	–	–	21,021		
	Prussia	109,774	45,201	154,975	–	–	193,903		
	Hanover	30,815	23,462	54,277	–	–	68,076		
	Hanse Towns	13,596	400	13,996	–	–	15,906		
	Holland	8,428	781	9,209	–	–	12,120		
	Tuscany	10,591	45	10,636	–	–	10,751		
	Papal States	1,700	–	1,700	–	–	1,700		
	Two Sicilies	3,091	315	3,406	–	–	3,370		
	Austrian Territories	22,674	596	23,270	–	–	28,280		
	Turkey	2,580	905	3,485	–	–	3,662		
	Malta	1,405	31	1,436	–	–	1,465		
	Australia	3,358	5	3,363	–	–	5,308		
		228,761	75,147						
	Other Countries	–	–	11,480	–	–	13,501		
	Total	–	–	315,388		–	380,393		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.			£		
Fish, Cured (Cont[d]) -	Sardinia - - -	1,782	–	1,782	–	–	5,680		
	Tuscany - - -	2,210	–	2,210	–	–	5,667		
	Two Sicilies - - -	1,601	–	1,601	–	–	4,375		
„ Pilchards - -	Austrian Territories - -	15,417	–	15,417	–	–	15,061		
		21,010	–						
	Other Countries - -	–	–	15	–	–	26		
	Total - - -	–	–	21,025			60,809		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira -	314	–	314	4,225	4,539	230	3,239	3,469
	Spain and the Canaries - -	48	9,027	9,075	–	9,075	8,289	–	8,289
	Tuscany - - - -	–	–	–	2,100	2,100	–	1,610	1,610
	Cuba - - - -	60	34	94	352	446	82	270	352
„ Cod - -	Australia - - -	5,220	180	5,400	–	5,400	6,444	–	6,444
		5,642	9,241						
	Other Countries - -	–	–	2,261	23	2,284	2,364	18	2,382
	Total - - -	–	–	17,144	6,700	23,844	17,409	5,137	22,546
		Barrels.	Barrel.	Barrels.	Cwts.		£	£	£
	France - - - -	2,694	–	2,694	–	–	15,286	–	15,286
	Australia - - -	3,263	1	3,264	–	–	16,658	–	16,658
	Hong Kong - - -	–	–	–	8	–	–	16	16
„ Salmon - -		5,957	1						
	Other Countries - -	–	–	126	–	–	571	–	571
	Total - - -	–	–	6,084	8	–	32,515	16	32,531
See also Other Articles		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	United States - - -	376	2,825	3,201					
	Channel Islands - -	7,098	–	7,098					
	British East Indies - -	793	–	793					
	Australia - - -	1,845	20	1,865					
	British North America - -	40,944	–	40,944					
Fishing Tackle -	British West India Islands and British Guiana - -	2,515	–	2,515			(*See under Quantities.*)		
		53,571	2,845						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	1,407					
	Total - - -	–	–	57,823					
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
	Belgium - - - -	166	–	166	664	830	470	1,555	2,025
	France - - - -	3,918	2	3,920	443	4,363	8,920	1,037	9,957
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira -	125	49	174	3,489	3,663	308	8,231	8,539
	Spain and the Canaries - -	39	–	39	971	1,010	112	2,277	2,389
Flax, Dressed and Undressed -	Two Sicilies - - -	185	478	663	1,813	2,476	1,953	4,246	6,199
	United States - - -	74	949	1,023	–	1,023	2,863	–	2,863
		4,507	1,478						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	1,235	–	1,235	1,849	–	1,849
	Total - - -	–	–	7,220	7,380	14,600	16,475	17,346	33,821

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
Flax, Dressed and Undressed (Cont^{d}):									
					Cwts.			£	
„ Tow and Codilla of Flax	Belgium	–	–	–	1,197	–	–	1,795	
	France	–	–	–	511	–	–	767	
	Total	–	–	–	1,708	–	–	2,562	
					Cwts.			£	
Fruit: Almonds	Russia (Northern Ports)	–	–	–	1,442	–	–	4,505	
	Hanover	–	–	–	2,007	–	–	6,318	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	6,100	–	–	19,082	
	Holland	–	–	–	8,833	–	–	27,953	
	Belgium	–	–	–	1,962	–	–	6,134	
	France	–	–	–	1,951	–	–	6,544	
	Australia	–	–	–	1,150	–	–	7,288	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,804	–	–	5,769	
	Total	–	–	–	25,249	–	–	83,593	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Currants	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	954	–	–	2,634	
	Holland	–	–	–	11,737	–	–	32,423	
	Belgium	–	–	–	1,323	–	–	3,655	
	United States	–	–	–	2,261	–	–	6,247	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	1,027	–	–	2,837	
	Australia	–	–	–	29,090	–	–	80,360	
	British North America	–	–	–	3,865	–	–	10,676	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	2,259	–	–	6,243	
	Total	–	–	–	52,516	–	–	145,075	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Raisins	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	2,575	–	–	5,847	
	Holland	–	–	–	4,200	–	–	9,538	
	France	–	–	–	24,459	–	–	55,542	
	United States	–	–	–	507	–	–	1,152	
	Australia	–	–	–	13,885	–	–	31,529	
	British North America	–	–	–	955	–	–	2,167	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	2,014	–	–	4,575	
	Total	–	–	–	48,595	–	–	110,350	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Tamarinds	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	27,712	–	–	231	
	Holland	–	–	–	14,880	–	–	124	
	Belgium	–	–	–	16,796	–	–	140	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	207,388	–	–	1,728	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	154,229	–	–	1,285	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	325,663	–	–	2,714	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	20,792	–	–	173	
	Total	–	–	–	767,460	–	–	6,395	

See also Other Articles.

Fuel, Prepared. *See* Coals.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIE TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Furniture: Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	Norway	–	1,959	1,959					
	Hanse Towns	3,013	143	3,156					
	Belgium	1,062	1,121	2,183					
	France	6,739	1,839	8,578					
	Spain and the Canaries	1,228	618	1,846					
	Turkey	6,057	5	6,062					
	Egypt	1,424	–	1,424					
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	7,742	358	8,100					
	United States	493	3,873	4,366					
	Brazil	686	1,047	1,733			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Buenos Ayres	1,558	80	1,638					
	Chili	1,305	315	1,620					
	Peru	4,515	558	5,073					
	Channel Islands	19,194	150	19,344					
	Gibraltar	2,612	–	2,612					
	British Possessions in South Africa	9,104	123	9,227					
	Mauritius	1,907	–	1,907					
	British East Indies	7,296	132	7,428					
	Hong Kong	1,840	–	1,840					
	Australia	87,716	3,305	91,021					
	British North America	8,125	–	8,125					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	6,588	–	6,588					
		180,204	15,626	–					
	Other Countries	–	–	12,273					
	Total	–	–	208,103					
					(*Entered by Weight.*)				
		Superficial feet.	Superficial feet.	Superficial feet.	Lbs.		£	£	
Glass: Plate	France	–	–	–	6,160	–	–	308	308
	Morocco	–	–	–	1,120	–	–	56	56
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	2,446	–	–	122	122
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	3,515	–	–	176	176
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	735	–	–	37	37
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	3,797	–	–	189	189
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	1,736	–	–	87	87
	United States	10,445	277,232	287,677	–	–	24,634	–	24,634
	British East Indies	77,344	1,540	78,884	–	–	5,647	–	5,647
	Australia	72,587	3,500	76,087	–	–	10,239	–	10,239
	British North America	47,085	–	47,085	–	–	3,859	–	3,859
		207,461	282,272						
	Other Countries	–	–	13,457	898	–	1,639	45	1,684
	Total	–	–	503,190	20,407	–	46,018	1,020	47,038
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
„ Window	Turkey	271	–	271	–	–	1,226		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	821	–	821	–	–	1,228		
	United States	66	7,999	8,065	–	–	9,027		
	British Possessions in South Africa	439	2	441	–	–	741		
	British East Indies	5,322	142	5,464	–	–	5,675		
	Hong Kong	260	–	260	–	–	516		
	Australia	4,351	693	5,044	–	–	6,949		
	British North America	5,426	–	5,426	–	–	6,306		
		16,956	8,836						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,708	–	–	3,643		
	Total	–	–	28,500	–		35,311		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		–	–	–	Cwts.	–	–	£	
	Madeira	–	–	–	98	–	–	71	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	582	–	–	421	
Glass (Cont^{d}):	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	405	–	–	293	
„ Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders	British East Indies	–	–	–	91	–	–	67	
	Australia	–	–	–	120	–	–	86	
	British North America	–	–	–	801	–	–	581	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	110	–	–	80	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	192	–	–	140	
	Total	–	–	–	2,399	–	–	1,739	
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	United States	110	553	663					
	British Possessions in South Africa	830	7	837					
	British East Indies	1,421	60	1,481					
	Australia	7,930	57	7,987			(*See under Quantities.*)		
„ Silvered for Mirrors	British North America	584	–	584					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	788	–	788					
	Other Countries	11,663	677	2,072					
	Total	–	–	14,412					
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
	Hanse Towns	1,781	170	1,951	–	–	1,836		
	Holland	311	25	336	–	–	1,569		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	204	18	222	–	–	1,266		
	Turkey	4,592	372	4,964	–	–	14,933		
	Java	418	1,058	1,476	–	–	4,442		
	Philippine Islands	132	680	812	–	–	2,458		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	175	1	176	–	–	620		
	Cuba	70	767	837	–	–	2,003		
	St. Thomas	492	343	835	–	–	1,627		
	United States	142	456	598	–	–	2,381		
	Brazil	914	524	1,438	–	–	5,252		
	Buenos Ayres	918	11	929	–	–	3,162		
„ Flint and Phial	Chili	1,432	24	1,456	–	–	4,018		
	Peru	577	30	607	–	–	3,964		
	Malta	490	1	491	–	–	1,195		
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,448	23	1,471	–	–	4,518		
	British East Indies	9,731	69	9,800	–	–	35,016		
	Hong Kong	250	–	250	–	–	1,029		
	Australia	17,756	576	18,332	–	–	59,663		
	British North America	4,379	–	4,379	–	–	13,508		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,686	5	2,691	–	–	7,529		
	Other Countries	48,898	5,153	5,508	–	–	19,610		
	Total	–	–	59,559	–	–	194,599		
					Lbs.			£	
„ White Flint Bottles, and all other White Flint Glass Goods not Cut, Engraved, or otherwise Ornamented	France	–	–	–	1,120	–	–	14	
	Chili	–	–	–	5,660	–	–	59	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	1,800	–	–	23	
	Australia	–	–	–	3,480	–	–	46	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	781	–	–	8	
	Total	–	–	–	12,847			150	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Lbs.			£	
Glass Cont^{d}):	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	2,251	–	–	67	
	Java	–	–	–	2,677	–	–	80	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	2,706	–	–	81	
	New Granada	–	–	–	2,110	–	–	63	
	Brazil	–	–	–	1,280	–	–	38	
„ Flint Cut, Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	Buenos Ayres	–	–	–	1,194	–	–	35	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	785	–	–	22	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	7,001	–	–	208	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	1,692	–	–	50	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	13,584	–	–	405	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	1,640	–	–	49	
	Australia	–	–	–	12,671	–	–	377	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	9,467	–	–	281	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	4,798	–	–	144	
	Total	–	–	–	63,856	–	–	1,900	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
	Russia (Northern Ports)	980	933	1,913	–	–	1,293		
	Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)				–	–			
					–	–			
		1,756	3,210	4,966	–	–	3,143		
	Sweden	2,461	3,962	6,423	–	–	3,327		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	7,086	3,510	10,596	–	–	4,136		
	Turkey	12,451	9,012	21,463	–	–	12,167		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,109	180	2,289	–	–	1,300		
	Cuba	2,643	11,568	14,211	–	–	7,308		
	United States	14,589	42,286	56,875	–	–	33,718		
	Brazil	15,720	7,706	23,426	–	–	12,911		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	1,744	464	2,208	–	–	1,160		
	Buenos Ayres	5,497	48	5,545	–	–	2,955		
„ Common Bottles	Chili	9,025	13	9,038	–	–	4,716		
	Peru	6,188	52	6,240	–	–	3,163		
	Channel Islands	7,398	–	7,398	–	–	3,516		
	Malta	3,566	583	4,149	–	–	2,211		
	British Possessions in South Africa	11,669	615	12,284	–	–	7,264		
	Mauritius	3,145	–	3,145	–	–	1,758		
	British East Indies	77,719	962	78,681	–	–	39,467		
	Hong Kong	3,906	79	3,985	–	–	2,273		
	Australia	165,395	16,046	181,441	–	–	106,705		
	British North America	23,488	33	23,521	–	–	11,408		
	British West India Island and British Guiana	21,541	377	21,918	–	–	11,918		
		400,076	101,639						
	Other Countries	–	–	25,098	–	–	13,815		
	Total	–	–	526,813	–	–	291,632		
							–	£	
„ Unenumerated, and Old Broken Glass	France	–	–	–	226,340	–	–	1,010	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	2,240	–	–	10	
	Total	–	–	–	228,580	–	–	1,020	
	See also Other Articles.								
					Tons.			£	
	Sweden	–	–	–	4,785	–	–	53,099	
	Prussia	–	–	–	10,128	–	–	112,382	
	Hanover	–	–	–	2,687	–	–	29,815	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	21,534	–	–	238,939	
	Holland	–	–	–	5,546	–	–	61,535	
Guano	Belgium	–	–	–	11,974	–	–	132,860	
	France	–	–	–	2,066	–	–	22,928	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	1,001	–	–	11,111	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	1,486	–	–	16,494	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	3,176	–	–	35,226	
	Total	–	–	–	64,383	–	–	714,389	

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					Cwts.			£	
Gum:—Arabic	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	2,586	–	–	1,407	
	Hanover	–	–	–	463	–	–	789	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,579	–	–	2,691	
	Holland	–	–	–	8,543	–	–	14,559	
	Belgium	–	–	–	1,718	–	–	2,928	
	United States	–	–	–	7,814	–	–	13,316	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,418	–	–	2,416	
	Total	–	–	–	24,121	–	–	41,106	
					Cwts.			£	
Lac-dye	Hanover	–	–	–	783	–	–	2,662	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,110	–	–	3,774	
	Holland	–	–	–	548	–	–	1,863	
	Belgium	–	–	–	462	–	–	1,572	
	Spain	–	–	–	353	–	–	1,200	
	United States	–	–	–	604	–	–	2,054	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	325	–	–	1,104	
	Total	–	–	–	4,185	–	–	14,229	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Shellac	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1,881	–	–	4,420	
	Hanover	–	–	–	578	–	–	1,358	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	3,186	–	–	7,487	
	Holland	–	–	–	1,310	–	–	3,079	
	Belgium	–	–	–	546	–	–	1,283	
	France	–	–	–	1,289	–	–	3,029	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	307	–	–	721	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,361	–	–	3,199	
	Total	–	–	–	10,458	–	–	24,576	
	See also Other Articles.								
Gunpowder. *See* Arms and Ammunition.									
Guns. *See* Arms and Ammunition.									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Gutta Percha (Manufactures of)	Hanse Towns	84	21	105	–	–	1,116		
	Holland	79	13	92	–	–	946		
	Belgium	93	94	187	–	–	2,077		
	France	189	42	231	–	–	2,244		
		445	170						
	Other Countries	–	–	276	–	–	2,676		
	Total	–	–	891	–	–	9,059		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Haberdashery and Millinery (Embroidery and Needlework is separately specified)	Sweden	21,849	2,636	24,485					
	Norway	25,664	26,320	51,984					
	Denmark	4,627	325	4,952					
	Hanse Towns	47,702	4,308	52,010					
	Holland	17,934	6,418	24,352					
	Belgium	12,232	3,705	15,937					
	France	27,171	150	27,321					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	13,861	551	14,412					
	Spain and the Canaries	4,164	3,484	7,648					
	Sardinia	3,334	1,149	4,483					
	Tuscany	3,639	40	3,679			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Turkey	11,958	147	12,105					
	Egypt	52,006	12	52,018					
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	10,963	–	10,963					
	Philippine Islands	–	6,157	6,157					
	Cuba	255	15,522	15,777					
	St. Thomas	10,219	2,627	12,846					
	United States	805,620	774,998	1,580,618					
	Mexico	8,097	659	8,756					
	Central America	2,669	463	3,132					
	New Granada	6,593	65	6,658					
	Brazil	28,641	7,928	36,569					
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	9,633	–	9,633					
	Buenos Ayres	25,423	408	25,831					
	Chili	15,247	–	15,247					

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		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Haberdashery and Millinery (Continued):	Peru	19,761	50	19,811					
	Channel Islands	64,714	–	64,714					
	Gibraltar	13,009	45	13,054					
	Malta	16,212	37	16,249					
	Ionian Islands	4,651	–	4,651					
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	6,162	–	6,162					
	British Possessions in South Africa	107,731	2,756	110,487					
	Mauritius	16,570	–	16,570					
	British East Indies	78,726	1,875	80,601					
	Australia	596,208	11,162	607,370			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	British North America	525,635	–	525,635					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	110,644	1,001	111,645					
	Honduras (British Settlements)	4,014	–	4,014					
		2,733,538	874,998						
	Other Countries	–	–	29,822					
	Total	–	–	3,638,358					
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Hair Cloth	Hanse Towns	25,228	–	25,228	–	–	1,701		
	Belgium	13,724	19,745	33,469	–	–	1,646		
	United States	14,421	338,889	353,310	–	–	26,757		
	British North America	8,628	–	8,628	–	–	838		
		62,001	358,634						
	Other Countries	–	–	22,423	–	–	1,838		
	Total	–	–	443,058	–	–	32,780		
					(*Entered at Value only.*)				
					£				
Hair or Wool, Goat's, Manufactures of	Belgium	–	–	–	57,059				
	France	–	–	–	139,671				
	Spain	–	–	–	3,640		(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Turkey	–	–	–	4,030				
	United States	–	–	–	11,168				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	7,087				
	Total	–	–	–	222,655				
See also Other Articles.									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
	Russia (Northern Ports)	11,903	2,127	14,030	–	–	69,214		
	Sweden	2,767	732	3,499	–	–	22,356		
	Norway	2,967	3,439	6,406	–	–	30,320		
	Denmark	3,317	746	4,063	–	–	24,413		
	Prussia	1,786	577	2,363	–	–	11,826		
	Hanover	–	5,093	5,093	–	–	19,997		
	Hanse Towns	31,056	10,404	41,460	–	–	217,379		
	Holland	9,660	4,085	13,745	–	–	71,576		
	Belgium	7,241	767	8,008	–	–	49,421		
	France	11,526	490	12,016	–	–	95,856		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	4,913	227	5,140	–	–	35,799		
	Spain and the Canaries	3,571	9,577	13,148	–	–	68,469		
	Sardinia	4,529	214	4,743	–	–	25,268		
	Tuscany	2,044	172	2,216	–	–	13,343		
	Two Sicilies	4,279	139	4,418	–	–	22,282		
	Austrian Territories	1,452	580	2,032	–	–	10,292		
	Turkey	11,146	66	11,212	–	–	63,437		
	Syria and Palestine	1,827	3	1,830	–	–	5,708		
	Egypt	3,112	2	3,114	–	–	25,323		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	10,001	15	10,016	–	–	51,311		
	Java	1,051	3,599	4,650	–	–	31,903		
	Philippine Islands	21	1,922	1,943	–	–	9,112		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	851	5	856	–	–	4,204		
	Cuba	480	26,229	26,709	–	–	101,985		
	St. Thomas	2,479	2,629	5,108	–	–	21,589		
	United States	24,092	145,512	169,604	–	–	1,222,419		
	Mexico	3,364	1,246	4,610	–	–	30,185		
	Central America	492	440	932	–	–	4,133		
Hardwares and Cutlery	New Granada	2,790	80	2,870	–	–	10,645		
	Venezuela	2,110	1,157	3,267	–	–	12,677		
	Brazil	20,095	10,719	30,814	–	–	125,348		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	5,373	104	5,477	–	–	20,384		
	Buenos Ayres	21,770	821	22,591	–	–	70,408		

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Hardwares and Cutlery (Continued): -	Chili - - - - -	20,915	285	21,200	–	–	83,753		
	Peru - - - -	10,884	1,021	11,865	–	–	56,110		
	Channel Islands - - -	4,427	1	4,428	–	–	16,881		
	Gibraltar - - - -	3,782	132	3,914	–	–	25,265		
	Malta - - - - -	1,481	8	1,489	–	–	11,145		
	Ionian Islands - - -	1,351	–	1,351	–	–	5,856		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	1,832	2	1,834	–	–	11,338		
	British Possessions in South Africa	16,105	128	16,233	–	–	67,908		
	Mauritius - - - -	5,043	–	5,043	–	–	16,587		
	British East Indies - - -	34,370	627	34,997	–	–	170,495		
	Hong Kong - - - -	487	12	499	–	–	4,296		
	Australia - - - -	83,183	1,454	84,637	–	–	408,949		
	British North America - -	38,678	72	38,750	–	–	182,326		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - - -	13,772	76	13,848	–	–	58,440		
	Honduras (British Settlements) -	1,058	–	1,058	–	–	6,994		
		451,393	237,736						
	Other Countries - -	–	–	5,634	–	–	22,673		
	Total - - -	–	–	694,763	–	–	3,747,598		
		Dozen.	Dozen.	Dozen.			£		
Hats, of all Kinds -	Hanse Towns - - -	3,904	2,007	5,911	–	–	3,332		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	1,395	–	1,395	–	–	1,736		
	Philippine Islands - -	66	2,204	2,270	–	–	5,102		
	United States - - -	4,619	8,638	13,257	–	–	19,366		
	Brazil - - - -	442	63	505	–	–	1,148		
	Uruguay (Monte Video) - -	803	–	803	–	–	996		
	Channel Islands - - -	632	–	632	–	–	2,130		
	Malta - - - - -	1,260	1	1,261	–	–	2,144		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	1,044	–	1,044	–	–	901		
	British Possessions in South Africa	13,527	57	13,584	–	–	23,883		
	British East Indies - -	4,062	58	4,120	–	–	10,248		
	Australia - - - -	52,357	1,394	53,751	–	–	101,954		
	British North America - -	7,150	–	7,150	–	–	9,096		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - -	13,393	66	13,459	–	–	18,802		
		104,654	14,488						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	7,482	–	–	11,849		
	Total - - -	–	–	126,624	–	–	212,687		
					Dozens.			£	
„ or Bonnets, Entered by Number -	United States - - -	–	–	–	33	–	–	70	
	New Granada - - -	–	–	–	34	–	–	72	
	Mauritius - - -	–	–	–	27	–	–	53	
	Hong Kong - - -	–	–	–	48	–	–	100	
	Australia - - -	–	–	–	169	–	–	353	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - -	–	–	–	22	–	–	44	
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	–	42	–	–	86	
	Total - - -	–	–	–	375	–	–	775	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Entered by Weight -	Hanse Towns - - -	–	–	–	641	–	–	1,498	
	Tuscany - - - -	–	–	–	546	–	–	1,276	
	St. Thomas - - -	–	–	–	610	–	–	1,425	
	United States - - -	–	–	–	1,128	–	–	2,635	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	997	–	–	2,332	
	Australia - - - -	–	–	–	18,064	–	–	42,225	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - -	–	–	–	808	–	–	1,890	
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	–	1,310	–	–	3,435	
	Total - - -	–	–	–	24,104	–	–	56,916	

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		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Hatters' Wares	Hanse Towns	13,070	616	13,686					
	France	24,041	–	24,041					
	United States	210	42,406	42,616			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Brazil	1,935	570	2,505					
		39,256	43,592						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,225					
	Total	–	–	87,073					
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
Hay	Russia (Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	2,986	–	9,986	–	–	34,000		
	Turkey	7,299	963	8,262	–	–	54,721		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	370	1	371	–	–	2,341		
		10,655	964						
	Other Countries	–	–	68	–	–	415		
	Total	–	–	11,687	–		91,477		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Hemp, Dressed	Hanse Towns	317	–	317	24	341	593	51	644
	Holland	6,821	43,633	50,454	–	50,454	75,460	–	75,460
	Belgium	–	–	–	184	184	–	389	389
	France	315	–	315	125	440	695	265	960
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	6	–	6	–	6	21	–	21
	Spain	469	437	906	–	906	1,652	–	1,652
	Sardinia	146	64	210	–	210	585	–	585
	Two Sicilies	281	–	281	–	281	745	–	745
	United States	–	2,393	2,393	2,590	4,983	4,542	5,482	10,024
		8,355	46,527						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,280	280	1,560	3,147	593	3,740
	Total	–	–	56,162	3,203	59,365	87,440	6,780	94,220
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
„ Undressed	Holland	–	–	–	1,095	1,095	–	1,871	1,871
	Belgium	46	–	46	7,027	7,073	69	12,004	12,073
	France	131	–	131	9,651	9,782	202	16,487	16,689
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	3	49	52	15,185	15,237	95	25,941	26,036
	United States	2,232	522	2,754	2,610	5,364	3,894	4,459	8,353
	Channel Islands	798	–	798	4,458	5,256	1,262	7,616	8,878
	British North America	1,785	–	1,785	1,750	3,535	2,642	2,990	5,632
		4,995	571						
	Other Countries	–	–	189	1,937	2,126	231	3,308	3,539
	Total	–	–	5,755	43,713	49,468	8,395	74,676	83,071
					Cwts.			£	
„ Tow and Codilla of Hemp	Belgium	–	–	–	1,345	–	–	2,051	
	France	–	–	–	310	–	–	473	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	139	–	–	212	
	Total	–	–	–	1,794	–	–	2,736	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Jute	Belgium	–	–	–	751		–	629	
	France	–	–	–	1,140	–	–	956	
	Spain	–	–	–	1,037	–	–	869	
	United States	–	–	–	4,503	–	–	3,770	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	492	–	–	411	
	Total	–	–	–	7,923	–	–	6,635	
„ Other Vegetable Substances of the nature and quality of Undressed Hemp	France	–	–	–	296	–	–	351	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		No.	No.	No.			£		
Hides: Cow and Horse	Hanse Towns	8,646	4	8,650	–	–	4,381		
	Holland	1,656	2,024	3,680	–	–	1,726		
	Belgium	4,713	1,315	6,028	–	–	4,317		
	France	5,986	13,005	18,991	–	–	11,412		
	Spain	–	2,118	2,118	–	–	2,685		
	Papal Territories	1,492	–	1,492	–	–	1,390		
	Austrian Territories	2,510	60	2,570	–	–	925		
	United States	2,892	1,882	4,774	–	–	2,685		
	Channel Islands	1,359	–	1,359	–	–	962		
		29,254	20,408						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,380	–	–	1,893		
	Total	–	–	54,042	–	–	32,376		
					Cwts.		£		
„ Not Tanned	Sweden	–	–	–	5,187	–	–	22,752	
	Hanover	–	–	–	4,668	–	–	18,702	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	50,029	–	–	207,234	
	Holland	–	–	–	18,142	–	–	77,758	
	Belgium	–	–	–	35,996	–	–	147,611	
	France	–	–	–	12,218	–	–	49,543	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	3,598	–	–	15,937	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	14,034	–	–	62,013	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	7,543	–	–	33,197	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	7,518	–	–	31,114	
	Total	–	–	–	158,933	–	–	665,861	
					Lbs.		£		
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	37,169	–	–	2,067	
	Holland	–	–	–	42,438	–	–	2,311	
	Belgium	–	–	–	19,534	–	–	2,016	
	France	–	–	–	8,982	–	–	599	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	20,333	–	–	2,541	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	7,072	–	–	440	
	United States	–	–	–	6,463	–	–	710	
	Chili	–	–	–	5,600	–	–	1,820	
	Ionian Islands	–	–	–	38,864	–	–	2,234	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	5,729	–	–	1,446	
	Total	–	–	–	192,184	–	–	16,184	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Hops	Russia, Northern Ports	166	–	166	–	166	770	–	770
	Hanse Towns	127	–	127	676	803	544	1,690	2,234
	Holland	123	70	193	28	221	910	69	979
	Belgium	6	–	6	424	430	25	1,061	1,086
	France	44	–	44	108	152	207	270	477
	United States	14	–	14	–	14	80	–	80
	Channel Islands	282	–	282	–	282	1,512	–	1,512
	British Possessions in South Africa	291	–	291	61	352	1,305	152	1,457
	Australia	11,224	242	11,466	906	12,372	50,093	2,266	52,359
		12,277	312						
	Other Countries	–	–	201	102	303	1,072	256	1,328
	Total	–	–	12,790	2,305	15,095	56,518	5,764	62,282
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
Horses	Russia, Northern Ports	65	–	65	–	65	7,580	–	7,580
	Hanse Towns	299	–	299	–	299	25,503	–	25,503
	Belgium	38	35	73	–	73	4,910	–	4,910
	France	1,127	–	1,127	3	1,130	56,085	75	56,160
	Portugal	14	–	14	–	14	810	–	810
	Australia	7	–	7	–	7	1,470	–	1,470
		1,550	35						
	Other Countries	–	–	123	–	123	3,991	–	3,991
	Total	–	–	1,708	3	1,711	100,349	75	100,424

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Cwts.			£	
Indigo	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	10,762	–	–	324,743	
	Denmark	–	–	–	2,580	–	–	77,852	
	Hanover	–	–	–	2,295	–	–	69,251	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	10,676	–	–	322,148	
	Holland	–	–	–	6,773	–	–	204,375	
	Belgium	–	–	–	5,023	–	–	151,569	
	France	–	–	–	1,550	–	–	46,771	
	Portugal and Azores	–	–	–	1,072	–	–	32,347	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	1,004	–	–	30,295	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	1,670	–	–	50,392	
	Turkey	–	–	–	1,941	–	–	58,570	
	United States	–	–	–	3,715	–	–	112,100	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	3,754	–	–	113,279	
	Total	–	–	–	52,815	–	–	1,593,692	
Instruments. *See* Mathematical and Musical Instruments.									
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
Iron and Steel: Iron Ore	France	1,297	–	1,297	–	–	1,038		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
	Russia, Northern Ports	1,216	200	1,416	–	1,416	5,514	–	5,514
	Sweden	1,177	1,064	2,241	–	2,241	9,082	–	9,082
	Norway	315	5,264	5,579	–	5,579	21,487	–	21,487
	Denmark	7,986	14,132	22,118	–	22,118	84,665	–	84,665
	Prussia	22,036	17,260	39,296	–	39,296	151,509	–	151,509
	Hanover	8,343	3,587	11,930	–	11,930	45,935	–	45,935
	Oldenburg	535	2,182	2,717	–	2,717	10,046	–	10,046
	Hanse Towns	22,843	3,002	25,845	–	25,845	97,494	–	97,494
	Holland	50,740	3,518	54,258	–	54,258	212,021	–	212,021
	France	76,016	8,907	84,923	–	84,923	326,552	–	326,552
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	2,481	470	2,951	–	2,951	10,816	–	10,816
	Spain	7,099	2,352	9,451	–	9,451	37,548	–	37,548
„ Pig	Sardinia	3,818	1,298	5,116	–	5,116	19,872	–	19,872
	Tuscany	1,385	95	1,480	–	1,480	6,253	–	6,253
	Two Sicilies	1,742	501	2,243	–	2,243	9,083	–	9,083
	Austrian Territories	1,537	490	2,027	–	2,027	8,229	–	8,229
	Turkey	1,105	–	1,105	–	1,105	4,824	–	4,824
	United States	16,391	12,109	58,500	–	58,500	228,620	–	228,620
	Brazil	1,432	419	1,851	–	1,851	7,724	–	7,724
	British East Indies	2,989	50	3,039	–	3,039	14,184	–	14,184
	Australia	2,834	155	2,989	50	3,039	12,654	300	12,954
	British North America	12,428	–	12,428	–	12,428	45,886	–	45,886
		246,448	107,055						
	Other Countries	–	–	3,823	–	3,823	15,120	–	15,120
	Total	–	–	357,326	50	357,376	1,385,118	300	1,385,418
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
	Russia, Northern Ports	135	30	165	–	165	1,826	–	1,826
	Sweden	108	153	261	–	261	2,551	–	2,551
	Norway	122	615	737	–	737	7,330	–	7,330
	Denmark	1,255	4,036	5,291	–	5,291	50,923	–	50,923
	Prussia	2,941	3,647	6,588	–	6,588	65,538	–	65,538
	Mecklenburg	67	603	670	–	670	6,277	–	6,277
	Hanover	991	2,428	3,419	–	3,419	33,897	–	33,897
	Oldenburg	–	358	358	–	358	3,283	–	3,283
	Hanse Towns	9,782	5,139	14,921	–	14,921	144,593	–	144,593
	Holland	5,960	5,145	11,105	19	11,124	107,815	290	108,105
	France	13,058	3,337	16,395	4	16,399	154,066	59	154,125
	Portugal and Azores	4,256	782	5,038	34	5,072	47,115	503	47,618
	Spain and the Canaries	268	1,149	1,417	42	1,459	12,023	620	12,643
	Sardinia	3,639	727	4,366	–	4,366	39,791	–	39,791
	Tuscany	1,179	151	1,330	–	1,330	11,421	–	11,421
	Papal States	896	375	1,271	–	1,271	10,369	–	10,369
	Two Sicilies	12,587	291	12,878	113	12,991	109,021	1,677	110,698
	Austrian Territories	2,632	1,814	4,466	–	4,466	40,287	–	40,287
	Greece	1,288	32	1,320	56	1,376	11,481	840	12,321
	Turkey	8,402	294	8,696	137	8,833	76,285	2,039	78,324
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2,190	178	2,368	–	2,368	20,988	–	20,988
„ Bar	Egypt	2,524	30	2,554	230	2,784	22,902	3,421	26,323
	Algeria	147	282	429	–	429	3,929	–	3,929
	Morocco	20	–	20	199	219	181	2,969	3,150

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		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
Iron and Steel (Cont[d]): Iron (Cont[d]):	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	837	140	977	–	977	7,878	–	7,878
	Java	1,209	419	1,628	244	1,872	13,523	3,622	17,145
	Philippine Islands	514	554	1,068	–	1,068	10,079	–	10,079
„ Bar, exclusive of Rails (included with Railroad iron)	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	126	–	126	–	126	1,126	–	1,126
	Cuba	249	2,709	2,958	–	2,958	25,980	–	25,980
	United States	1,538	64,418	65,956	605	66,561	613,031	8,993	622,024
	Mexico	590	130	720	–	720	7,096	–	7,096
	Brazil	4,016	2,196	6,212	12	6,224	64,212	186	64,398
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	1,289	79	1,368	–	1,368	12,115	–	12,115
	Buenos Ayres	3,403	137	3,540	–	3,540	31,641	–	31,641
	Chili	2,350	32	2,382	–	2,382	21,585	–	21,585
	Peru	1,805	–	1,805	–	1,805	17,043	–	17,043
	Channel Islands	530	–	530	–	530	5,753	–	5,753
	Gibraltar	283	–	283	1	284	2,378	15	2,393
	Malta	921	22	943	52	995	8,512	775	9,287
	Ionian Islands	679	–	679	327	1,006	6,048	4,857	10,905
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	382	–	382	3	385	3,704	46	3,750
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,045	22	1,067	40	1,107	10,757	595	11,352
	Mauritius	1,040	–	1,040	–	1,040	9,930	–	9,930
	British East Indies	32,321	3,983	36,304	4,522	40,826	340,874	67,221	408,095
	Hong Kong	884	–	884	–	884	8,297	–	8,297
	Australia	10,209	477	10,686	1	10,687	108,701	15	108,716
	British North America	18,844	132	18,976	–	18,976	170,851	–	170,851
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	513	21	534	–	534	5,340	–	5,340
		160,334	107,077						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,442	4	1,446	13,409	52	13,461
	Total	–	–	268,853	6,645	275,498	2,506,755	98,795	2,605,550
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
„ Railroad Iron of all Sorts	Russia, Northern Ports	10,100	5,929	16,029	–	–	157,072		
	Sweden	1,594	7,884	9,478	–	–	94,395		
	Denmark	2,363	1,171	3,534	–	–	34,673		
	Prussia	411	489	900	–	–	8,996		
	Hanover	796	2,144	2,940	–	–	48,439		
	Hanse Towns	8,290	5,051	13,341	–	–	168,282		
	Holland	4,329	103	4,432	–	–	53,538		
	France	37,053	19,056	56,109	–	–	485,301		
	Portugal	2,386	993	3,379	–	–	25,590		
	Spain	10,401	1,362	11,763	–	–	105,337		
	Sardinia	8,418	3,978	12,396	–	–	103,304		
	Tuscany	465	–	465	–	–	4,011		
	Papal States	497	–	497	–	–	4,103		
	Two Sicilies	1,718	631	2,349	–	–	19,261		
	Egypt	15,459	3,106	18,565	–	–	144,801		
	Cuba	1,247	3,631	4,878	–	–	38,255		
	United States	8,620	156,573	165,193	–	–	1,390,549		
	Mexico	–	302	302	–	–	2,718		
	Brazil	5,510	1,092	6,602	–	–	58,465		
	Buenos Ayres	786	–	786	–	–	7,870		
	Chili	1,208	562	1,770	–	–	12,983		
	British East Indies	67,014	31,337	98,351	–	–	875,679		
	Australia	11,681	–	11,681	–	–	117,346		
	British North America	12,639	2,500	15,139	–	–	123,632		
		212,985	247,894						
	Other Countries	–	–	991	–	–	10,689		
	Total	–	–	461,870	–	–	4,095,309		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
„ Bolt and Rod	Norway	17	582	599	–	–	5,816		
	Denmark	221	641	862	–	–	8,899		
	Prussia	43	242	285	–	–	2,920		
	Hanse Towns	521	530	1,051	–	–	11,210		
	Holland	519	215	734	–	–	7,315		
	France	710	144	854	–	–	9,239		
	Portugal and Azores	1,730	359	2,089	–	–	19,387		
	Sardinia	865	334	1,199	–	–	10,208		
	Papal Territories	206	24	230	–	–	2,011		
	Two Sicilies	1,952	136	2,088	–	–	18,604		
	Austrian Territories	252	137	389	–	–	3,114		
	Turkey	3,317	–	3,317	–	–	27,138		
	Philippine Islands	173	93	266	–	–	2,352		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,113	240	2,353	–	–	22,712		
	United States	11	4,069	4,080	–	–	64,319		
	Brazil	107	54	161	–	–	1,915		

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Iron and Steel (Cont^{d}):									
Iron (Cont^{d}):		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
„ Bolt and Rod (Cont^{d}) -	British East Indies - -	3,833	456	4,289	–	–	39,371		
	Hong Kong - - -	1,283	–	1,283	–	–	12,107		
	Australia - - -	244	–	244	–	–	2,734		
	British North America - -	979	–	979	–	–	7,060		
		19,096	8,256						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	1,144	–	–	14,463		
	Total - - -	–	–	28,796	–	–	292,924		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
	Russia (Northern Ports) - -	212	6	218	–	–	2,624		
	Russia (Southern Ports) - -	1	348	349	–	–	2,793		
	Sweden - - - -	46	277	323	–	–	3,552		
	Norway - - - -	47	313	360	–	–	3,311		
	Denmark - - - -	2,800	3,183	5,983	–	–	49,451		
	Prussia - - - -	1,020	155	1,175	–	–	9,377		
	Mecklenburg - - -	530	262	792	–	–	5,502		
	Hanse Towns - - -	1,476	179	1,655	–	–	15,636		
	Holland - - - -	1,596	916	2,512	–	–	22,821		
	France - - - -	385	5	390	–	–	4,296		
	Spain and the Canaries - -	1,134	58	1,192	–	–	18,264		
	Sardinia - - - -	1,166	704	1,870	–	–	16,354		
	Two Sicilies - - -	102	42	144	–	–	2,291		
	Austrian Territories - -	1,467	685	2,152	–	–	17,107		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	451	20	471	–	–	5,651		
	Java - - - -	60	97	157	–	–	3,845		
	Cuba - - - -	1,157	1,689	2,846	–	–	36,672		
	St. Thomas - - -	214	106	320	–	–	4,280		
	United States - - -	65	770	835	–	–	22,101		
„ Cast - -	Venezuela - - -	111	91	202	–	–	2,697		
	Brazil - - - -	2,386	1,606	3,992	–	–	51,612		
	Uruguay (Monte Video) - -	185	11	196	–	–	2,997		
	Buenos Ayres - - -	1,611	10	1,621	–	–	16,249		
	Chili - - - -	536	8	544	–	–	7,105		
	Peru - - - -	826	16	842	–	–	9,043		
	Gibraltar - - -	332	–	332	–	–	3,185		
	Malta - - - -	219	–	219	–	–	2,182		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	199	–	199	–	–	2,241		
	British Possessions in South Africa	465	1	466	–	–	6,594		
	Mauritius - - -	327	–	327	–	–	4,412		
	British East Indies - -	16,030	132	16,162	–	–	114,211		
	Australia - - -	14,866	935	15,801	–	–	170,572		
	British North America - -	5,293	–	5,293	–	–	38,667		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - - -	1,003	5	1,008	–	–	14,542		
		58,318	12,630						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	1,246	–	–	19,940		
	Total - - -	–	–	72,394	–	–	712,177		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
	Russia (Northern Ports) - -	285	12	297	–	–	7,083		
	Sweden - - - -	153	117	270	–	–	7,364		
	Denmark - - - -	304	34	338	–	–	7,638		
	Hanse Towns - - -	90	341	431	–	–	11,101		
	Holland - - - -	100	90	190	–	–	4,707		
	Belgium - - - -	635	78	713	–	–	22,861		
	France - - - -	59	12	71	–	–	2,327		
	Spain and the Canaries - -	110	671	781	–	–	17,223		
	Two Sicilies - - -	196	31	227	–	–	5,341		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	15	–	15	–	–	387		
„ Wire - -	Cuba - - - -	8	74	82	–	–	2,006		
	United States - - -	14	2,176	2,190	–	–	38,220		
	Buenos Ayres - - -	260	17	277	–	–	3,843		
	Chili - - - -	218	–	218	–	–	3,288		
	British East Indies - -	443	4	447	–	–	10,066		
	Hong Kong - - -	123	–	123	–	–	3,159		
	Australia - - -	1,491	88	1,579	–	–	28,066		
	British North America - -	242	5	247	–	–	5,244		
		4,746	3,750						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	694	–	–	15,110		
	Total - - -	–	–	9,190	–	–	195,034		

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Iron and Steel (Cont[d]):									
Iron (Cont[d]):		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
	Russia (Northern Ports)	270	334	604	–	–	11,260		
	Sweden	48	429	477	–	–	9,564		
	Norway	48	1,078	1,126	–	–	19,610		
	Denmark	195	714	909	–	–	16,215		
	Prussia	136	502	638	–	–	9,452		
	Mecklenburg	1	411	412	–	–	7,601		
	Hanover	19	177	196	–	–	3,372		
	Oldenburg	3	198	201	–	–	3,765		
	Hanse Towns	568	530	1,098	–	–	19,205		
	Holland	1,159	730	1,889	–	–	31,114		
	France	507	435	942	–	–	18,250		
	Portugal and Madeira	318	84	402	–	–	6,590		
	Spain and the Canaries	504	562	1,066	–	–	21,794		
	Sardinia	305	396	701	–	–	10,982		
	Tuscany	229	16	245	–	–	4,026		
	Austrian Territories	595	918	1,513	–	–	24,590		
	Greece	595	31	626	–	–	9,020		
„ Wrought: Anchors, Grapnels, &c.	Turkey	423	44	467	–	–	7,787		
	Philippine Islands	101	131	232	–	–	3,475		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	28	1	29	–	–	521		
	United States	29	5,003	5,032	–	–	76,562		
	Brazil	327	99	426	–	–	7,128		
	Buenos Ayres	92	14	106	–	–	1,973		
	Chili	165	–	165	–	–	2,518		
	Channel Islands	230	–	230	–	–	5,094		
	Gibraltar	412	91	503	–	–	8,335		
	Malta	199	39	238	–	–	3,409		
	British East Indies	1,687	319	2,006	–	–	35,251		
	Hong Kong	101	–	101	–	–	2,012		
	Australia	577	2	579	–	–	9,085		
	British North America	4,195	5	4,200	–	–	63,994		
		14,066	13,293						
	Other Countries	–	–	787	–	–	14,553		
	Total	–	–	28,146	–	–	468,107		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
	Norway	93	324	417	–	–	5,160		
	Denmark	327	1,217	1,544	–	–	17,498		
	Hanse Towns	940	713	1,653	–	–	18,441		
	Holland	1,302	688	1,990	–	–	22,446		
	France	1,333	437	1,770	–	–	18,959		
	Portugal and Azores	867	361	1,228	–	–	13,299		
	Spain and the Canaries	75	1,990	2,065	–	–	21,892		
	Sardinia	855	156	1,011	–	–	10,410		
	Two Sicilies	970	122	1,092	–	–	11,485		
	Austrian Territories	222	176	398	–	–	3,987		
	Turkey	681	2	683	–	–	7,132		
	Wallachia and Moldavia	273	52	325	–	–	3,364		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	741	75	816	–	–	8,211		
	Cuba	66	809	875	–	–	8,683		
	United States	161	9,348	9,509	–	–	100,310		
„ Hoops	Brazil	435	145	580	–	–	6,370		
	Buenos Ayres	548	51	599	–	–	6,098		
	Gibraltar	330	–	330	–	–	3,712		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	139	–	139	–	–	1,546		
	British Possessions in South Africa	636	26	662	–	–	7,225		
	Mauritius	170	–	170	–	–	2,036		
	British East Indies	2,714	165	2,879	–	–	31,449		
	Hong Kong	387	–	387	–	–	4,048		
	Australia	1,466	127	1,593	–	–	17,785		
	British North America	2,805	99	2,904	–	–	31,855		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,051	7	1,058	–	–	12,678		
		19,587	17,090						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,982	–	–	21,921		
	Total	–	–	38,659	–	–	118,009		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
Iron and Steel (Cont^{d}):	Russia, Northern Ports	46	4	50	–	–	1,470		
Iron (Cont^{d}):	Prussia	55	18	73	–	–	1,255		
	Hanse Towns	18	28	46	–	–	1,037		
	Holland	45	35	80	–	–	1,584		
	Spain and the Canaries	174	71	245	–	–	3,271		
	Turkey	282	11	293	–	–	4,407		
	Philippine Islands	25	49	74	–	–	1,692		
	Cuba	5	82	87	–	–	2,446		
	Porto Rico	11	71	82	–	–	2,022		
	St. Thomas	75	119	194	–	–	4,232		
	United States	9	572	581	–	–	19,550		
	Mexico	19	18	37	–	–	1,019		
Wrought (Cont^{d})	Brazil	330	273	603	–	–	21,241		
„ Nails	Buenos Ayres	70	1	71	–	–	1,874		
	Chili	172	2	174	–	–	3,831		
	Peru	32	4	36	–	–	1,140		
	Channel Islands	70	–	70	–	–	1,624		
	British Possessions in South Africa	236	2	238	–	–	5,661		
	Mauritius	148	–	148	–	–	4,198		
	British East Indies	789	53	842	–	–	17,541		
	Australia	3,040	159	3,199	–	–	81,202		
	British North America	2,194	–	2,194	–	–	41,757		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,237	4	1,241	–	–	31,811		
		9,082	1,576						
	Other Countries	–	–	623	–	–	13,237		
	Total	–	–	11,281	–	–	269,102		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
	Russia, Northern Ports	130	71	201	–	–	3,174		
	Norway	34	143	177	–	–	2,124		
	Denmark	318	558	876	–	–	10,582		
	Prussia	428	1,725	2,153	–	–	22,712		
	Mecklenburg	2	314	316	–	–	3,512		
	Hanover	129	622	751	–	–	8,621		
	Hanse Towns	2,532	2,052	4,584	–	–	52,267		
	Holland	5,742	2,556	8,298	–	–	94,513		
	France	6,067	911	6,978	–	–	85,677		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	523	152	675	–	–	7,781		
	Spain and the Canaries	240	1,173	1,413	–	–	19,613		
	Sardinia	1,050	197	1,247	–	–	14,205		
„ Sheets, Boiler Plates, &c.	Tuscany	284	33	317	–	–	3,471		
	Two Sicilies	703	74	777	–	–	8,785		
	Austrian Territories	403	410	813	–	–	8,916		
	Turkey	1,193	–	1,193	–	–	13,813		
	Syria and Palestine	133	–	133	–	–	2,006		
	Egypt	235	–	235	–	–	5,366		
	Cuba	26	374	400	–	–	4,854		
	United States	98	14,223	14,321	–	–	162,860		
	Brazil	315	294	609	–	–	8,249		
	British East Indies	4,704	676	5,380	–	–	63,713		
	Australia	1,489	11	1,500	–	–	23,602		
	British North America	5,566	103	5,669	–	–	59,337		
		32,344	26,672						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,078	–	–	13,435		
	Total	–	–	50,094	–		703,189		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
	Russia, Northern Ports	511	18	529	–	–	10,977		
	Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	213	–	213	–	–	9,040		
	Sweden	449	103	552	–	–	10,512		
	Norway	216	344	560	–	–	9,442		
	Denmark	850	564	1,414	–	–	20,093		
	Prussia	412	298	710	–	–	9,618		
	Mecklenburg	–	130	130	–	–	2,460		
	Hanover	269	232	501	–	–	8,617		
	Hanse Towns	2,255	1,661	3,916	–	–	75,376		
	Holland	3,126	904	4,030	–	–	67,972		
	Belgium	343	65	408	–	–	11,031		
„ Of all other Sorts (except Ordnance)	France	3,484	353	3,837	–	–	56,609		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	661	12	673	–	–	8,747		
	Spain and the Canaries	455	343	798	–	–	22,635		
	Sardinia	237	43	280	–	–	5,579		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total
Iron and Steel (Cont^{d}): Iron (Cont^{d}): Wrought (Cont^{d}) „ Of all other Sorts (except Ordnance (Cont^{d}) -		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
	Tuscany - - - - -	15	45	60	–	–	1,799		
	Two Sicilies - - -	242	11	253	–	–	4,730		
	Austrian Territories - -	178	10	188	–	–	4,285		
	Turkey - - -	457	4	461	–	–	7,692		
	Egypt - - -	179	–	179	–	–	3,081		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong) -	32	1	33	–	–	1,209		
	Cuba - - - -	73	1,172	1,245	–	–	24,517		
	Porto Rico - - - -	58	20	78	–	–	3,019		
	St. Thomas - - -	125	87	212	–	–	6,703		
	United States - - -	156	10,709	10,865	–	–	170,043		
	Brazil - - - -	1,766	791	2,557	–	–	52,357		
	Buenos Ayres - - -	313	4	317	–	–	8,889		
	Chili - - - -	563	5	568	–	–	11,868		
	Peru - - - -	303	16	319	–	–	5,895		
	Channel Islands - - -	187	–	187	–	–	3,698		
	British Possessions in South Africa	791	9	800	–	–	24,675		
	Mauritius - - - -	236	–	236	–	–	9,343		
	British East Indies - -	5,324	338	5,662	–	–	105,926		
	Hong Kong - - -	131	–	131	–	–	3,013		
	Australia - - -	5,257	154	5,411	–	–	158,733		
	British North America - -	3,328	–	3,328	–	–	55,011		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - - -	940	1	941	–	–	26,855		
		34,135	19,047						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	1,282	–	–	26,432		
	Total - - -	–	–	54,461	–	–	1,048,181		
„ Ordnance. *See* Arms and Ammunition.									
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
	Prussia - - - -	7,060	5,130	12,190	–	12,190	61,627	–	61,627
	Hanover - - -	1,326	892	2,218	–	2,218	12,256	–	12,256
	Hanse Towns - - -	6,857	926	7,783	–	7,783	43,744	–	43,744
	Holland - - -	572	146	718	1	719	3,820	4	3,824
„ Old and Broken -	Sardinia - - - -	330	145	475	–	475	2,341	–	2,341
	United States - - -	200	1,532	1,732	–	1,732	7,884	–	7,884
		16,345	8,771						
	Other Countries - -	–	–	853	–	853	4,418	–	4,418
	Total - - -	–	–	25,969	1	25,970	136,090	4	136,094
„ Slit or hammered into Rods -	British East Indies - -	–	–	–	Tons. 20	–	–	£ 200	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
	Russia, Northern Ports - -	652	109	761	–	761	20,840	–	20,840
	Denmark - - - -	57	125	182	–	182	4,597	–	4,597
	Prussia - - - -	95	28	123	–	123	3,824	–	3,824
	Hanover - - - -	–	466	466	–	466	16,211	–	16,211
	Hanse Towns - - -	607	515	1,122	–	1,122	44,592	–	44,592
	Holland - - - -	585	138	723	–	723	28,661	–	28,661
	Belgium - - - -	1,035	90	1,125	–	1,125	33,972	–	33,972
	France - - - -	118	217	635	3	638	30,466	70	30,536
„ Steel, Unwrought -	Spain and the Canaries - -	9	95	104	2	106	3,545	45	3,590
	Two Sicilies - - -	161	23	184	–	184	3,811	–	3,811
	United States - - -	324	13,398	13,719	67	13,786	462,958	1,360	464,318
	Brazil - - - - -	49	45	94	9	103	3,259	125	3,384
	British East Indies - - -	748	88	836	1,164	2,000	20,485	22,561	43,046
	Australia - - -	368	13	381	–	381	14,497	–	14,497
	British North America - -	792	11	803	–	803	26,278	–	26,278
		5,897	15,361						
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	660	55	715	17,827	1,267	19,094
	Total - - -	–	–	21,858	1,297	23,155	735,823	25,428	761,251
					Tons.			£	
	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	130	
	Holland - - -	–	–	–	3	–	–	111	
	France - - - -	–	–	–	12	–	–	236	
„ Wrought -	Egypt - - - -	–	–	–	8	–	–	153	
	Morocco - - -	–	–	–	8	–	–	170	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	11	–	–	287	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Tons.			£	
Iron and Steel (Cont^{d}): Steel (Cont^{d}):	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	8	–	–	163	
	United States	–	–	–	8	–	–	153	
	Brazil	–	–	–	8	–	–	161	
	Uruguay	–	–	–	5	–	–	98	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	9	–	–	172	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	46	–	–	927	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	18	–	–	362	
	Australia	–	–	–	12	–	–	249	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	23	–	–	459	
	Total	–	–	–	192			3,831	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Fancy Ornamental Articles	Central America	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	
	Total	–	–	–	16	–		4	
					Lbs.			£	
Jalap	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1,567	–	–	176	
	Hanover	–	–	–	1,345	–	–	151	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	3,304	–	–	373	
	Holland	–	–	–	2,803	–	–	315	
	Belgium	–	–	–	1,120	–	–	126	
	Portugal	–	–	–	850	–	–	96	
	Spain	–	–	–	3,432	–	–	386	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	711	–	–	80	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	9,122	–	–	1,026	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	2,467	–	–	277	
	Turkey	–	–	–	784	–	–	88	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	2,448	–	–	276	
	Total	–	–	–	29,953	–	–	3,370	
		(Entered at Value only.)							
		£	£	£					
Jewellery (not otherwise described)	Hanse Towns	4,102	151	4,253					
	Holland	1,169	16	1,185					
	France	1,843	5	1,848					
	Turkey	7,522	–	7,522					
	Egypt	46,890	–	46,890					
	St. Thomas	2,483	–	2,483			*(See under Quantities.)*		
	United States	46,027	18,174	64,201					
	Brazil	2,380	–	2,380					
	Channel Islands	4,645	–	4,645					
	Malta	1,929	–	1,929					
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,933	3	2,936					
	British East Indies	1,521	–	1,521					
	Australia	41,754	133	41,887					
	British North America	4,061	–	4,061					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,261	15	2,276					
		171,520	18,497						
	Other Countries	–	–	5,628					
	Total	–	–	195,645					
Lace. *See* Cotton, Linen, and Silk Manufactures; *also* Other Articles.									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Lamp Black	Denmark	234	567	801	–	–	371		
	Holland	251	794	1,045	–	–	133		
	France	1,506	2,553	4,059	–	–	1,643		
	Spain and the Canaries	152	540	692	–	–	406		
	Brazil	205	222	427	–	–	309		
		2,348	4,676						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,479	–	–	2,434		
	Total	–	–	11,503	–	–	5,596		

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Lard	Hanse Towns	1,392	549	1,941	1,177	3,118	4,781	3,648	8,429
	Belgium	17	–	17	116	133	50	360	410
	Brazil	105	114	219	–	219	705	–	705
	Gibraltar	161	–	161	–	161	532	–	532
	Mauritius	467	–	467	–	467	1,614	–	1,614
	Australia	218	2	220	–	220	681	–	681
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	206	165	371	–	371	1,211	–	1,211
		2,566	830						
	Other Countries	–	–	521	5	526	1,829	15	1,844
	Total	–	–	3,917	1,298	5,215	11,403	4,023	15,426
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
Lead: Ore	France	537	–	537	–	–	8,400		
	Egypt	41	2	43	–	–	1,015		
	British East Indies	50	–	50	–	–	1,124		
		628	2						
	Other Countries	–	–	16	–	–	380		
	Total	–	–	646	–	–	10,919		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
„ Pig, Rolled and Sheet	Russia, Northern Ports	4,116	2,264	6,380	10	6,390	159,189	231	159,420
	Sweden	3	168	171	–	171	1,434	–	1,434
	Denmark	127	63	190	–	190	1,912	–	1,912
	Hanse Towns	228	3	231	2	233	5,864	37	5,901
	France	957	3	960	–	960	22,216	–	22,216
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	191	27	218	–	218	5,710	–	5,710
	Turkey	65	–	65	–	65	1,764	–	1,764
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,835	135	1,970	114	2,084	49,062	2,646	51,708
	United States	9	4,638	4,647	205	4,852	111,541	4,749	116,290
	Brazil	275	164	439	–	439	11,550		11,550
	Chili	126	1	127	–	127	3,352		3,352
	Peru	83	–	83	–	83	2,130		2,130
	British Possessions in South Africa	156	5	161	–	161	4,434	–	4,434
	Mauritius	113	–	113	–	113	2,836	–	2,836
	British East Indies	921	16	937	–	937	23,670		23,670
	Hong Kong	1,244	–	1,244	222	1,466	30,890	5,138	36,028
	Australia	1,471	42	1,513	–	1,513	38,973		38,973
	British North America	500	13	513	–	513	13,518		13,518
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	225	–	225	–	225	5,703	–	5,703
		12,645	7,542						
	Other Countries	–	–	681	13	694	17,427	301	17,728
	Total	–	–	20,868	566	21,434	519,175	13,102	532,277
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			£		
„ Shot	Brazil	331	141	472	–	–	13,337		
	Buenos Ayres	48	1	49	–	–	1,370		
	British East Indies	451	11	462	–	–	12,901		
	Australia	363	20	383	–	–	9,289		
	British North America	376	–	376	–	–	11,722		
		1,569	173						
	Other Countries	–	–	524	–	–	14,475		
	Total	–	–	2,266	–	–	63,094		

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Lead (Continued):	Russia (Northern Ports)	417	1,810	2,227	–	–	2,929		
	Sweden	152	756	908	–	–	1,157		
	Denmark	162	704	866	–	–	1,135		
	Hanse Towns	1,378	258	1,636	–	–	2,152		
	Holland	2,018	444	2,462	–	–	3,195		
	Belgium	916	351	1,267	–	–	1,377		
	Portugal and Azores	977	416	1,393	–	–	1,841		
„ Red	Austrian Territories	241	1,160	1,401	–	–	1,865		
	United States	140	5,575	5,715	–	–	7,828		
	Brazil	582	943	1,525	–	–	2,069		
	British East Indies	11,240	160	11,400	–	–	16,075		
	British North America	1,343	–	1,343	–	–	1,863		
		19,566	12,577						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,772	–	–	6,595		
	Total	–	–	36,915	–	–	50,081		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
	Russia (Northern Ports)	1,046	1,130	2,176	–	–	3,060		
	Sweden	744	1,640	2,384	–	–	3,522		
	Denmark	821	2,329	3,150	–	–	4,571		
	Hanse Towns	1,090	241	1,331	–	–	1,728		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	3,287	621	3,908	–	–	5,292		
	United States	240	7,286	7,526	–	–	10,912		
	Brazil	1,557	2,358	3,915	–	–	5,732		
	Chili	817	–	817	–	–	1,058		
„ White	British Possessions in South Africa	2,013	25	2,038	–	–	2,508		
	British East Indies	4,984	–	4,984	–	–	6,305		
	Australia	10,714	620	11,334	–	–	15,845		
	British North America	4,602	–	4,602	–	–	6,650		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,275	47	2,322	–	–	3,123		
		34,190	16,297						
	Other Countries	–	–	5,896	–	–	7,957		
	Total	–	–	56,383	–	–	78,263		
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
	Russia (Northern Ports)	360	1,725	2,085	–	2,085	2,732	–	2,732
	Denmark	180	641	821	–	821	1,060	–	1,060
	Hanse Towns	526	61	587	–	587	757	–	757
	France	363	200	563	–	563	791	–	791
	Portugal and Madeira	651	124	775	–	775	1,059	–	1,059
	Sardinia	119	238	357	–	357	446	–	446
„ Litharge	Austrian Territories	122	244	366	242	608	458	257	715
	United States	–	826	826	–	826	1,128	–	1,128
	Brazil	213	429	642	1	643	866	1	867
		2,534	4,488						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,514	4	2,518	3,375	4	3,379
	Total	–	–	9,536	247	9,783	12,672	262	12,934
See also Other Articles.									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
	Norway	31	381	412	–	–	3,244		
	Hanse Towns	3,009	79	3,088	–	–	31,558		
Leather:	Holland	2,370	1,718	4,088	–	–	44,226		
	Belgium	2,208	938	3,146	–	–	33,078		
Tanned, Unwrought	United States	963	13,123	14,086	–	–	93,407		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Leather, (Cont^{d}): Tanned, Unwrought (Cont^{d}):	Brazil	808	668	1,476	–	–	12,368		
	Channel Islands	462	–	462	–	–	3,686		
	British Possessions in South Africa	158	36	194	–	–	2,588		
	British East Indies	816	12	828	–	–	10,803		
	Australia	690	7	697	–	–	10,780		
	British North America	1,419	–	1,419	–	–	18,351		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,049	17	2,066	–	–	15,336		
	Other Countries	14,983 –	16,979 –	1,267	–	–	13,498		
	Total	–	–	33,229	–	–	292,923		
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
„ Wrought of all Kinds (except Saddlery, specified separately)	Hanse Towns	7,748	1,136	8,884	–	–	1,600		
	Holland	5,015	1,457	6,472	–	–	1,860		
	Turkey	16,389	3,360	19,749	–	–	4,260		
	Egypt	103,023	–	103,023	–	–	13,357		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	2,704	–	2,704	–	–	614		
	St. Thomas	9,905	782	10,687	–	–	2,847		
	United States	50,238	65,043	115,281	–	–	17,320		
	Brazil	41,509	9,020	50,529	–	–	10,838		
	Buenos Ayres	11,664	120	11,784	–	–	2,675		
	Chili	28,495	286	28,781	–	–	4,270		
	Peru	8,113	6,160	14,273	–	–	2,001		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	8,247	–	8,247	–	–	2,253		
	British Possessions in South Africa	329,052	1,490	330,542	–	–	53,013		
	St. Helena and Ascension	10,120	1,708	11,828	–	–	1,905		
	British East Indies	27,007	474	27,481	–	–	5,487		
	Australia	4,499,900	117,355	4,617,255	–	–	897,689		
	British North America	426,532	–	426,532	–	–	60,049		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	301,887	716	302,603	–	–	57,478		
	Honduras (British Settlements)	10,813	–	10,813	–	–	1,974		
	Other Countries	5,898,361 –	209,107 –	81,035	–	–	13,747		
	Total	–	–	6,188,503	–	–	1,155,237		
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pairs.		£	£	£
„ Manufactures: Gloves	Egypt	35	–	35	7,386	–	44	560	604
	St. Thomas	66	–	66	18,788	–	74	1,441	1,515
	United States	13,813	37,443	51,256	33,062	–	36,563	2,508	39,071
	Brazil	32	2	34	6,120	–	47	459	506
	British Possessions in South Africa	745	–	745	19,160	–	631	1,476	2,107
	British East Indies	339	–	339	–	–	307	–	307
	Australia	5,036	290	5,326	199,259	–	3,963	15,235	19,198
	British North America	1,464	–	1,464	13,377	–	1,175	1,004	2,179
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	987	–	987	–	–	1,022	–	1,022
	Other Countries	22,517 –	37,735 –	1,680	12,169	–	1,223	947	2,170
	Total	–	–	61,932	309,621	–	45,049	23,630	68,679

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Leather (Cont^{d}): Manufactures (Cont^{d}): Saddlery and Harness -	Hanse Towns	2,916	456	3,372					
	France	1,210	–	1,210					
	Turkey	1,532	250	1,782					
	Egypt	34,672	–	34,672					
	Java	1,053	1,957	3,010					
	St. Thomas	2,176	648	2,824					
	United States	299	3,173	3,472					
	Brazil	10,030	1,087	11,117					
	Buenos Ayres	6,138	–	6,138					
	Chili	5,637	15	5,652					
	Gibraltar	929	–	929					
	Malta	1,167	–	1,167					
	British Possessions in South Africa	16,233	100	16,333					
	Mauritius	4,060	–	4,060				(*See under Quantities.*)	
	British East Indies	25,967	231	26,198					
	Australia	105,689	1,953	107,642					
	British North America	1,859	–	1,859					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	19,607	158	19,765					
		241,174	10,028						
	Other Countries	–	–	12,040					
	Total	–	–	263,242					
					Pairs.			£	
„ Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes -	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	414	–	–	121	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	402	–	–	83	
	Brazil	–	–	–	511	–	–	135	
	Chili	–	–	–	534	–	–	70	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	1,978	–	–	820	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	936	–	–	173	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	1,400	–	–	330	
	Australia	–	–	–	4,207	–	–	1,469	
	British North America	–	–	–	2,103	–	–	945	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	3,626	–	–	1,014	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	868	–	–	262	
	Total	–	–	–	16,979	–	–	5,422	
					Pairs.			£	
„ Boot Fronts -	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	744	–	–	89	
	Australia	–	–	–	4,620	–	–	629	
	British North America	–	–	–	312	–	–	44	
	Total	–	–	–	5,676	–	–	762	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Cut into Shapes -	France	–	–	–	2	–	–	25	
	British North America	–	–	–	1	–	–	19	
	Total	–	–	–	3	–	–	44	
					£				
„ Manufactures Unenumerated -	St. Thomas	–	–	–	352				
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	500			(*See under Quantities.*)	
	Australia	–	–	–	240				
	British North America	–	–	–	248				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	114				
	Total	–	–	–	1,454				

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	£	£	£
Linen Yarn	Russia, Northern Ports	35,073	503	35,576	–	35,576	3,608	–	3,608
	Denmark	167,815	57,057	224,872	–	224,872	10,104	–	10,104
	Hanover	–	740,701	740,701	–	740,701	45,061	–	45,061
	Hanse Towns	6,197,638	1,181,958	7,379,596	–	7,379,596	439,222	–	439,222
	Holland	3,523,727	220,117	3,743,844	–	3,743,844	197,073	–	197,073
	Belgium	1,474,551	250,575	1,725,126	1,568	1,726,694	97,949	97	98,046
	France	355,761	5,807	361,568	2,016	363,584	70,989	124	71,113
	Spain and the Canaries	39,616	8,001,936	8,041,552	12,656	8,054,208	377,544	778	378,322
	Sardinia	1,016,735	18,000	1,034,735	–	1,034,735	39,031	–	39,031
	Tuscany	262,279	2,762	265,041	–	265,041	10,900	–	10,900
	Two Sicilies	260,974	–	260,974	–	260,974	13,682	–	13,682
	Austrian Territories	48,521	23,882	72,403	–	72,403	3,438	–	3,438
	United States	28,624	115,357	143,981	–	143,981	5,989	–	5,989
	Gibraltar	863,639	17,848	881,487	–	881,487	40,430	–	40,430
		14,274,953	10,636,503						
	Other Countries	–	–	206,893	–	206,893	10,960	–	10,960
	Total	–	–	25,118,349	16,240	25,134,589	1,365,980	999	1,366,979
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Linen Manufactures: White or Plain	Norway	57,955	57,451	115,406	–	–	4,860		
	Denmark	302,680	95,187	397,867	–	–	13,239		
	Prussia	139,700	13,977	153,677	–	–	4,076		
	Hanover	–	131,886	131,886	–	–	6,271		
	Hanse Towns	4,283,760	511,446	4,795,206	–	–	174,643		
	Holland	377,374	136,049	513,423	–	–	17,237		
	Belgium	81,458	4,471	85,929	–	–	4,544		
	France	1,207,797	632	1,208,429	–	–	69,926		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,307,290	4,154	1,311,444	–	–	29,151		
	Spain and the Canaries	425,406	1,257,255	1,682,661	–	–	75,814		
	Sardinia	725,081	1,069	726,150	–	–	24,690		
	Tuscany	505,256	–	505,256	–	–	17,643		
	Papal States	168,735	–	168,735	–	–	7,627		
	Two Sicilies	645,268	–	645,268	–	–	29,566		
	Austrian Territories	237,836	20,998	258,834	–	–	10,529		
	Turkey	570,900	3,958	574,858	–	–	20,786		
	Egypt	171,068	281	171,349	–	–	6,733		
	Philippine Islands	–	199,765	199,765	–	–	7,146		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,812,695	660,354	2,473,049	–	–	36,301		
	South Sea Islands	144	183,875	184,019	–	–	7,846		
	Cuba	189,825	7,632,833	8,122,658	–	–	275,840		
	Porto Rico	2,106	263,181	265,581	–	–	7,446		
	St. Thomas	1,510,179	2,843,773	4,353,952	–	–	103,000		
	Haïti	566,071	1,125,407	1,691,478	–	–	44,069		
	United States	14,049,965	52,872,942	66,922,907	–	–	1,972,657		
	Mexico	3,582,350	566,273	4,148,623	–	–	141,513		
	Central America	191,698	198,372	390,070	–	–	10,365		
	New Granada	889,108	15,741	904,849	–	–	19,650		
	Venezuela	2,164,638	637,782	2,802,420	–	–	61,093		
	Brazil	6,527,244	2,397,434	8,924,678	–	–	209,869		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	605,539	–	605,539	–	–	14,144		
	Buenos Ayres	1,718,253	11,000	1,729,253	–	–	45,318		
	Chili	1,307,282	13,580	1,320,862	–	–	40,395		
	Peru	1,079,292	–	1,079,292	–	–	40,887		
	Channel Islands	484,400	–	484,400	–	–	25,294		
	Gibraltar	902,066	6,150	908,216	–	–	32,359		
	Malta	309,918	–	309,918	–	–	9,446		
	British Possessions in South Africa	607,464	9,240	616,704	–	–	18,352		
	Mauritius	111,155	–	111,155	–	–	3,671		
	British East Indies	1,227,258	37,222	1,264,480	–	–	43,786		
	Hong Kong	608,068	–	608,068	–	–	9,721		
	Australia	2,300,420	322,896	2,623,316	–	–	87,328		
	British North America	2,271,677	–	2,271,677	–	–	66,014		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	3,757,900	18,380	3,776,280	–	–	84,264		
	Honduras (British Settlements)	156,857	–	156,857	–	–	4,716		
		60,141,420	72,255,014						
	Other Countries	–	–	474,552	–	–	15,781		
	Total	–	–	133,170,996	–	–	3,955,606		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Linen Manufactures (Continued): Checked or Striped –	Cuba	7,769	109,577	117,346	–	–	2,899		
	United States	–	18,918	18,918	–	–	528		
	Australia	13,504	–	13,504	–	–	516		
	British North America	9,001	–	9,001	–	–	225		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	81,792	–	81,792	–	–	1,708		
		112,066	128,495						
	Other Countries	–	–	18,847	–	–	544		
	Total	–	–	259,408			6,420		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Printed, Stained, or Dyed	Hanse Towns	80,252	12,068	92,320	–	–	2,495		
	France	12,912	–	12,912	–	–	1,007		
	Turkey	17,830	–	17,830	–	–	435		
	Cuba	–	1,442,565	1,442,565	–	–	50,513		
	St. Thomas	175,433	32,117	207,550	–	–	4,362		
	United States	483,477	2,537,651	3,021,128	–	–	89,086		
	Brazil	37,782	1,500	39,282	–	–	2,194		
	Australia	41,705	7,561	49,266	–	–	1,812		
	British North America	147,186	–	147,186	–	–	3,640		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	203,953	420	204,373	–	–	5,462		
		1,200,530	4,033,882						
	Other Countries	–	–	258,594	–	–	8,854		
	Total	–	–	5,493,006		–	169,860		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Cambric and Lawn	Hanse Towns	18,781	–	18,781	–	–	1,018		
	Cuba	–	178,386	178,386	–	–	8,355		
	United States	445,567	734,463	1,180,030	–	–	49,396		
	Brazil	6,842	12,798	19,640	–	–	1,167		
	Chili	23,930	–	23,930	–	–	1,721		
	British East Indies	14,986	–	14,986	–	–	697		
	Australia	45,845	180	46,025	–	–	2,134		
		555,951	925,827						
	Other Countries	–	–	56,406	–	–	3,256		
	Total	–	–	1,538,184	–	–	67,744		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Damask and Diaper	Hanse Towns	7,945	398	8,343	–	–	956		
	United States	382,194	667,437	1,049,631	–	–	38,371		
	Australia	36,297	–	36,297	–	–	3,111		
	British North America	20,531	–	20,531	–	–	1,227		
		446,967	667,835						
	Other Countries	–	–	47,616	–	–	3,943		
	Total	–	–	1,162,418	–	–	17,608		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Linen Manufactures (Continued)	Sweden	21,404	22,681	44,085	–	–	2,201		
	Norway	43,598	142,128	185,726	–	–	10,154		
	Denmark	43,295	36,533	79,828	–	–	4,011		
	Prussia	42,288	4,841	47,129	–	–	2,368		
	Hanse Towns	834,488	777	835,265	–	–	38,051		
	Holland	49,653	9,480	59,133	–	–	2,450		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	78,962	10,217	89,179	–	–	4,392		
	Turkey	32,182	8,230	40,412	–	–	1,868		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	48,559	–	48,559	–	–	2,255		
	United States	10,426	99,288	109,714	–	–	4,452		
	Brazil	40,342	17,200	57,542	–	–	2,802		
	Buenos Ayres	72,893	5,688	78,581	–	–	3,008		
	Chili	–	56,100	56,100	–	–	2,811		
Sail Cloth	Channel Islands	132,923	–	132,923	–	–	7,341		
	Gibraltar	60,161	–	60,161	–	–	2,806		
	Malta	73,339	1,551	74,890	–	–	2,904		
	British Possessions in South Africa	320,769	2,916	323,685	–	–	14,516		
	Mauritius	79,280	–	79,280	–	–	3,311		
	British East Indies	804,016	–	804,016	–	–	35,946		
	Hong Kong	67,626	–	67,626	–	–	3,206		
	Australia	529,701	8,824	538,525	–	–	22,486		
	British North America	658,604	–	658,604	–	–	31,179		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	83,234	4,288	87,522	–	–	4,049		
		4,127,743	430,742						
	Other Countries	–	–	193,696	–	–	8,188		
	Total	–	–	4,752,181	–	–	216,758		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£	–	–			
	Sweden	190	80	270	–	–			
	Norway	300	318	618	–	–			
	France	287	–	287	–	–			
„ Sails	British North America	3,403	–	3,403	–	–	(*See under Quantities.*)		
		4,180	398						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,362	–	–			
	Total	–	–	5,940	–	–			
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
	Turkey	2,500	–	2,500	–	–	120		
	British East Indies	2,905	–	2,905	–	–	217		
„ Ticking	Australia	15,586	–	15,586	–	–	508		
		20,991	–						
	Other Countries	–	–	13,004	–	–	403		
	Total	–	–	33,995	–	–	1,248		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
	Belgium	11,102	210	11,312	–	–	329		
	United States	57,387	12,716	70,103	–	–	1,557		
	Chili	4,280	–	4,280	–	–	388		
„ Lace of Thread	Australia	5,969	–	5,969	–	–	251		
		78,738	12,926						
	Other Countries	–	–	59,793	–	–	651		
	Total	–	–	151,457	–	–	3,179		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Linen Manufactures (Continued)	Hanover	–	2,285	2,285					
	Hanse Towns	13,321	3,156	16,477					
	Belgium	776	164	940					
Hosiery, Tapes, and Small Wares	United States	1,523	7,360	8,883				(*See under Quantities.*)	
		15,620	12,965						
	Other Countries	–	–	3,162					
	Total	–	–	31,747					
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
„ Thread for Sewing	Norway	25,178	38,223	63,401	–	–	4,416		
	Denmark	24,056	3,716	27,772	–	–	2,698		
	Hanover	–	116,235	116,235	–	–	13,535		
	Hanse Towns	911,463	255,142	1,166,605	–	–	126,042		
	Holland	39,093	8,404	47,497	–	–	5,525		
	Belgium	41,486	3,149	44,635	–	–	3,065		
	Austrian Territories	17,326	8,472	25,798	–	–	1,764		
	Turkey	32,627	–	32,627	–	–	2,282		
	Cuba	–	75,119	75,119	–	–	4,921		
	United States	408,130	1,785,639	2,193,769	–	–	188,786		
	Brazil	28,719	10,056	38,775	–	–	2,002		
	Buenos Ayres	37,528	–	37,528	–	–	1,994		
	British North America	136,182	–	136,182	–	–	11,107		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	11,576	–	11,576	–	–	1,259		
		1,713,364	2,304,155	145,518	–	–	12,274		
	Other Countries	–	–						
	Total	–	–	4,163,037	–	–	381,670		
					Square Yards.			£	
„ Cambrics and French Lawns	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	3,000	–	–	750	
	France	–	–	–	30	–	–	5	
	Total	–	–	–	3,030	–	–	755	
					No.			£	
„ Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hemmed not Trimmed	Australia	–	–	–	312	–	–	42	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	15	–	–	3	
	Total	–	–	–	327	–	–	45	
					(*Entered at Value only.*)				
					£				
„ Lawns, not French	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	700			(*See under Quantities.*)	
					(*Entered at Value only.*)				
					£				
„ Unenumerated	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	153				
	France	–	–	–	190				
	Spain and Canaries	–	–	–	120				
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	600			(*See under Quantities.*)	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	185				
	United States	–	–	–	381				
	Brazil	–	–	–	1,010				

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					(Entered at Value only.)				
					£				
Linen Manufactures (Continued): „ Unenumerated -	Gibraltar	–	–	–	140				
	Mauritius	–	–	–	125				
	Australia	–	–	–	197			*(See under Quantities.)*	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	346				
	Total	–	–	–	3,447				
		(Entered at Value only.)							
Litharge. *See* Lead.									
		£	£	£					
Machinery: Steam Engines -	Russia, Northern Ports	23,318	845	24,193					
	„ Southern Ports	500	1,500	2,000					
	Sweden	7,476	27,092	34,568					
	Norway	1,085	2,764	3,849					
	Denmark	1,161	2,871	4,335					
	Hanover	84	2,907	2,991					
	Hanse Towns	11,185	5,245	46,730					
	Holland	90,789	24,379	115,168					
	Belgium	30,133	158	30,291					
	France	17,462	1,150	18,612					
	Spain	100,013	32,446	132,459					
	Sardinia	38,010	99	38,109					
	Papal States	9,120	–	9,120					
	Austrian Territories	6,032	–	6,032				*(See under Quantities.)*	
	Egypt	30,973	–	30,973					
	Java	820	2,740	3,560					
	Cuba	34,876	11,095	45,971					
	Central America	1,000	–	4,000					
	Brazil	23,660	1,601	25,261					
	Buenos Ayres	8,454	–	8,454					
	Chili	1,967	–	1,967					
	Mauritius	10,302	–	10,302					
	British East Indies	61,512	225	61,737					
	Hong Kong	5,715	–	5,715					
	Australia	53,026	1,385	54,411					
	British North America	60,449	–	60,449					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	17,538	–	17,538					
		683,293	118,502						
	Other Countries	–	–	17,272					
	Total	–	–	819,067					
		(Entered at Value only.)							
		£	£	£					
„ Other than Steam Engines	Russia, Northern Ports	212,132	23,791	235,923					
	Sweden	23,654	29,769	53,423					
	Norway	17,929	24,861	42,790					
	Denmark	10,271	8,506	18,777					
	Hanover	2,089	20,734	22,823				*(See under Quantities.)*	
	Hanse Towns	144,945	23,821	168,768					
	Holland	77,488	11,820	88,308					
	Belgium	74,136	6,146	79,282					
	France	146,243	12,006	158,249					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	20,247	2,936	23,183					
	Spain and the Canaries	61,976	79,293	141,269					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Sardinia	16,250	1,279	17,529					
	Two Sicilies	5,177	1,305	6,482					
	Austrian Territories	2,891	1,525	4,416					
	Turkey	21,828	178	22,006					
	Egypt	19,558	210	19,768					
	Java	10,158	7,453	17,611					
	Cuba	46,527	15,339	61,866					
Machinery (Continued):	Porto Rico	11,690	1,653	13,343					
	St. Croix	3,507	–	3,507					
„ Other than Steam Engines (Cont^d):	United States	4,560	18,845	23,405					
	Mexico	7,480	2,219	9,699					
	Central America	2,305	1,420	3,725					
	New Granada	3,006	–	3,006					
	Venezuela	2,108	–	2,108					
	Brazil	15,212	5,959	21,171			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Buenos Ayres	5,289	312	5,601					
	Chili	14,733	2,095	16,828					
	Peru	5,201	533	5,734					
	Gibraltar	5,589	–	5,589					
	British Possessions in South Africa	7,667	–	7,667					
	Mauritius	17,512	–	17,512					
	British East Indies	307,298	85,293	392,591					
	Australia	98,311	2,972	101,283					
	British North America	8,678	–	8,678					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	44,956	103	45,059					
		1,478,286	390,643						
	Other Countries	–	–	28,457					
	Total	–	–	1,897,386					
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Russia, Northern Ports	1,937	52	1,989					
	Hanse Towns	2,874	239	3,113					
	Holland	1,339	220	1,559					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,245	–	1,245					
	Spain and the Canaries	333	3,152	3,485			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Egypt	14,470	–	14,470					
Mathematical Instruments	United States	2,132	5,447	7,579					
	Brazil	1,050	625	1,675					
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,336	–	1,336					
	British East Indies	17,004	115	17,119					
	Australia	12,236	95	12,331					
	British North America	2,050	–	2,050					
		58,006	9,945						
	Other Countries	–	–	10,326					
	Total	–	–	78,277					
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
	Denmark	701	2,871	3,572	–	–	1,404		
	Prussia	810	3,443	4,253	–	–	4,166		
	Hanse Towns	2,763	1,327	4,090	–	–	2,683		
	Holland	64,802	50	64,852	–	–	47,469		
	Belgium	1,501	128	1,629	–	–	2,188		
Mill Grease	British West India Islands and British Guiana	983	10	993	–	–	1,975		
		71,560	7,829						
	Other Countries	–	–	5,720	–	–	5,514		
	Total	–	–	85,109	–	–	65,699		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
Millinery. { British. *See* Haberdashery and Millinery. Foreign. *See* Silk Manufactures.									
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Musical Instruments	Russia, Northern Ports	712	730	1,442	(*See the various kinds subsequently specified*).			(*See under Quantities.*)	
	France	1,542	265	1,807					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	2,033	80	2,113					
	Spain and the Canaries	622	1,429	2,051					
	Egypt	5,836	25	5,861					
	United States	878	1,089	1,967					
	Brazil	6,071	5,580	11,651					
	Chili	4,735	210	4,945					
	Peru	4,104	1,052	5,156					
	Channel Islands	3,120	–	3,120					
	Gibraltar	1,200	–	1,200					
	British Possessions in South Africa	4,894	–	4,894					
	British East Indies	23,517	685	24,202					
	Australia	37,295	1,478	38,773					
	British North America	5,743	–	5,743					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	5,369	56	5,425					
		107,671	12,679						
	Other Countries	–	–	13,367					
	Total	–	–	133,717					
					Number of Airs.			£	
„ Musical Boxes	Java	–	–	–	275	–	–	41	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	3,304	–	–	1,266	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	284	–	–	147	
	United States	–	–	–	868	–	–	396	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	643	–	–	280	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	862	–	–	538	
	Australia	–	–	–	757	–	–	743	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	364	–	–	150	
	Total	–	–	–	7,357	–	–	3,561	
					No.			£	
„ Pianofortes	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	2	–	–	50	
	Australia	–	–	–	6	–	–	150	
	British West India Islands and British Guana	–	–	–	3	–	–	100	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	11	–	–	325	
	Total	–	–	–	22	–	–	625	
					No.			£	
„ Harmoniums and Seraphines	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	16	–	–	160	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	25	–	–	250	
	Australia	–	–	–	28	–	–	280	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	8	–	–	80	
	Total	–	–	–	81	–	–	810	
					Notes.			£	
„ Accordions and Concertinas	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	13,954	–	–	117	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	27,279	–	–	672	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	7,892	–	–	197	
	Australia	–	–	–	39,234	–	–	980	
	British North America	–	–	–	15,428	–	–	206	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	10,521	–	–	263	
	Total	–	–	–	114,308	–	–	2,435	
„ Brass Instruments, including also Instruments of Copper or any other Metal entered since 5th July					Lbs.			£	
	United States	–	–	–	18	–	–	21	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	578	–	–	289	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	60	–	–	30	
	Total	–	–	–	686		–	343	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					(*Entered at Value only.*)				
					£				
Musical Instruments (Continued):	United States	–	–	–	290				
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	528				
	British East Indies	–	–	–	397				
„ Unenumerated	Australia	–	–	–	122			(*See under Quantities.*)	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	64				
	Honduras, British Settlements	–	–	–	135				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	289				
	Total	–	–	–	1,825				
					Cwts.			£	
Nitre, Cubic	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	3,720	–	–	3,162	
	Sweden	–	–	–	682	–	–	580	
	Holland	–	–	–	512	–	–	435	
	France	–	–	–	1,570	–	–	1,334	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	2,327	–	–	1,978	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	1,166	–	–	992	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,354	–	–	1,150	
	Total	–	–	–	11,331	–	–	9,631	
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Cwts.		£	£	£
Oil: Cocoa Nut	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1,873	–	–	3,933	3,933
	Denmark	–	–	–	1,892	–	–	3,973	3,973
	Prussia	675	–	675	5,206	–	132	10,933	11,065
	Hanover	–	–	–	13,216	–	–	27,754	27,754
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	14,207	–	–	29,835	29,835
	Holland	–	–	–	38,174	–	–	80,165	80,165
	Belgium	–	–	–	2,962	–	–	6,220	6,220
	France	2,475	–	2,475	9,092	–	380	19,093	19,473
	United States	–	–	–	2,828	–	–	5,939	5,939
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	4,473	–	4,473	–	–	1,377	–	1,377
		7,623	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Countries	–	–	3,839	4,722	–	833	9,916	10,749
	Total	–	–	11,462	94,172	–	2,722	197,761	200,483
					Tuns.			£	
„ Olive „	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	485	–	–	25,450	
	Prussia	–	–	–	92	–	–	4,856	
	Holland	–	–	–	752	–	–	39,467	
	Belgium	–	–	–	381	–	–	19,990	
	Australia	–	–	–	257	–	–	13,507	
	British North America	–	–	–	81	–	–	4,239	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	155	–	–	8,162	
	Total	–	–	–	2,203	–	–	115,671	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Cwts.			£	
Oil (Continued):	Prussia	–	–	–	47,299	–	–	101,693	
	Hanover	–	–	–	19,894	–	–	42,772	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	20,032	–	–	43,069	
„ Palm	Holland	–	–	–	79,861	–	–	171,701	
	Belgium	–	–	–	3,708	–	–	7,972	
	France	–	–	–	5,320	–	–	11,438	
	Spain	–	–	–	7,720	–	–	16,598	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	5,250	–	–	11,288	
	Total	–	–	–	189,084	–	–	406,531	
		Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.	£	£	£
	Russia, Northern Ports	13	23	36	72	108	3,354	5,053	8,407
	Norway	3	44	47	–	47	2,789	–	2,789
	Denmark	34	10	44	–	44	1,628	–	1,628
	Prussia	267	97	364	35	399	7,732	1,633	9,365
	Hanover	–	11	11	280	291	740	13,287	14,027
	Hanse Towns	140	3	143	58	201	6,477	2,759	9,236
	Holland	116	4	120	431	551	6,773	20,268	27,041
„ Train and Spermaceti	France	24	–	24	58	82	1,241	2,738	3,979
	Austrian Territories	162	34	196	179	375	3,460	8,425	11,885
	Australia	86	5	91	1	92	4,851	71	4,922
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	37	–	37	–	37	1,901	–	1,901
	Other Countries	882 –	231 –	67	71	138	2,797	3,291	6,088
	Total	–	–	1,180	1,185	2,365	43,743	57,525	101,268
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	£	£
	Sweden	32,069	12,906	44,975	–	44,975	6,234	–	6,234
	Norway	16,071	47,698	63,769	–	63,769	9,536	–	9,536
	Prussia	26,995	93,237	120,232	–	120,232	17,676	–	17,676
	Hanover	756	215,491	216,247	–	216,247	29,554	–	29,554
	Hanse Towns	1,202,666	522,707	1,725,373	3,717	1,729,090	256,159	542	256,701
	Holland	728,020	204,744	932,764	–	932,764	133,238	–	133,238
	Belgium	82,062	16,854	98,916	1,260	100,176	14,595	184	14,779
	France	919,557	67,470	987,027	–	987,027	188,519	–	188,519
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	44,500	14,784	59,284	–	59,284	8,833	–	8,833
	Spain and the Canaries	5,576	19,923	25,499	–	25,499	3,643	–	3,643
	Sardinia	73,089	150,861	223,950	–	223,950	33,611	–	33,611
	Tuscany	13,838	1,500	15,338	567	15,905	2,346	83	2,429
	Austrian Territories	48,724	35,868	84,592	–	84,592	11,671	–	11,671
	Cuba	84	35,778	35,862	–	35,862	5,074	–	5,074
„ Linseed	United States	58,042	1,632,422	1,690,464	–	1,690,464	235,722	–	235,722
	Brazil	45,210	47,087	92,297	–	92,297	13,951	–	13,951
	Chili	29,053	–	29,053	–	29,053	4,922	–	4,922
	Peru	15,448	3,200	18,648	–	18,648	3,048	–	3,048
	Malta	15,666	5,260	20,926	630	21,556	3,629	92	3,721
	British Possessions in South Africa	32,523	980	33,503	–	33,503	5,351	–	5,351
	Mauritius	20,530	–	20,530	–	20,530	3,394	–	3,394
	British East Indies	37,561	500	38,061	–	38,061	6,442	–	6,442
	Australia	105,607	7,345	112,952	–	112,952	21,759	–	21,759
	British North America	277,953	–	277,953	756	278,709	39,688	110	39,798
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	40,071	871	40,942	63	41,005	7,297	9	7,306
	Other Countries	3,871,671 –	3,137,486 –	78,272	1,008	79,280	13,856	147	14,003
	Total	–	–	7,087,429	8,001	7,095,430	1,079,748	1,167	1,080,915

See also Other Articles.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Square Yards.	Square Yards.	Square Yards.	Square Yards.	Square Yards.	£	£	£
Oil Cloth	Russia, Northern Ports	66,245	2,250	68,495	3,240	71,735	4,035	243	4,278
	„ Southern Ports	2,598	–	2,598	3,064	5,662	393	230	623
	Hanse Towns	66,446	16,227	82,673	48,593	131,266	5,139	3,645	8,784
	Holland	36,554	1,940	38,494	16,646	55,140	1,844	1,248	3,092
	Belgium	5,497	3,095	8,592	17,456	26,048	610	1,309	1,919
	France	8,777	36	8,813	5,616	14,429	844	421	1,265
	Spain and the Canaries	1,973	11,238	13,211	13,322	26,533	1,192	999	2,191
	Sardinia	8,435	–	8,435	3,244	11,679	662	243	905
	Tuscany	7,649	4,725	12,374	8,026	20,400	1,104	602	1,706
	Two Sicilies	5,362	–	5,362	8,464	13,826	448	635	1,083
	Austrian Territories	6,557	2,200	8,757	7,674	16,431	778	575	1,353
	Turkey	26,942	3,598	30,540	–	30,540	3,269	–	3,269
	Egypt	13,505	–	13,505	–	13,505	1,928	–	1,928
	United States	12,099	147,567	159,666	2,472	162,138	11,597	186	11,783
	Gibraltar	14,398	–	14,398	1,875	16,273	636	141	777
	British Possessions in South Africa	23,955	–	23,955	2,613	26,568	1,724	196	1,920
	British East Indies	26,403	1,000	27,403	–	27,403	2,673	–	2,673
	Australia	350,262	16,840	367,102	2,131	369,233	26,400	159	26,559
	British North America	119,516	–	119,516	–	119,516	9,215	–	9,215
		803,173	210,716						
	Other Countries	–	–	72,337	8,268	80,605	5,509	621	6,130
	Total	–	–	1,086,226	152,704	1,238,930	80,000	11,453	91,453
					Lbs.			£	
Opium	Holland	–	–	–	2,933	–	–	2,200	
	Belgium	–	–	–	1,071	–	–	803	
	France	–	–	–	3,075	–	–	2,306	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	7,833	–	–	5,875	
	United States	–	–	–	12,201	–	–	9,151	
	New Granada	–	–	–	1,640	–	–	1,230	
	Peru	–	–	–	1,125	–	–	844	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	1,581	–	–	1,186	
	Australia	–	–	–	13,182	–	–	9,886	
	British North America	–	–	–	1,017	–	–	763	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	5,821	–	–	4,365	
	Total	–	–	–	51,479	–	–	38,609	
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£	£	£			
Painters' Colours (not otherwise described)	Russia, Northern Ports	19,267	2,029	21,296	20	21,316			
	Sweden	922	1,595	2,517	–	2,517			
	Norway	207	2,645	2,852	–	2,852			
	Prussia	1,216	999	2,215	–	2,215			
	Hanover	67	4,310	4,377	–	4,377			
	Hanse Towns	29,834	5,807	35,641	110	35,751			
	Holland	19,369	3,635	23,004	7	23,011			
	Belgium	7,560	1,534	9,094	–	9,094			
	France	9,311	417	9,728	95	9,823			
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	5,264	1,428	6,692	–	6,692			
	Spain and the Canaries	1,381	3,418	4,799	41	4,840			
	Sardinia	1,387	631	2,018	–	2,018			
	Tuscany	2,482	257	2,739	–	2,739			
	Two Sicilies	2,090	292	2,382	–	2,382			
	Austrian Territories	920	1,078	1,998	–	1,998			
	Turkey	7,150	1,758	8,908	–	8,908			
	Java	1,414	536	1,950	–	1,950	(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Philippine Islands	825	1,647	2,472	–	2,472			
	Cuba	102	13,475	13,577	–	13,577			
	United States	20,270	63,932	84,202	–	84,202			
	Brazil	7,110	3,435	10,545	–	10,545			
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	2,429	68	2,497	–	2,497			
	Buenos Ayres	7,920	767	8,687	–	8,687			
	Chili	12,193	2	12,195	–	12,195			
	Peru	3,584	458	4,042	–	4,042			
	Channel Islands	4,361	18	4,379	–	4,379			
	Malta	2,125	125	2,250	–	2,250			
	British Possessions in South Africa	4,772	268	5,040	–	5,040			
	Mauritius	3,662	–	3,662	–	3,662			
	British East Indies	26,910	459	27,369	50	27,419			
	Australia	33,336	3,141	36,477	–	36,477			
	British North America	47,210	–	47,210	90	47,300			
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	13,229	164	13,393	–	13,393			
		299,879	120,328						
	Other Countries	–	–	15,606	10	15,616			
	Total	–	–	435,813	423	436,236			

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.		£	£	£
Paper: Hangings	Belgium	263,963	9,316	273,279	–	–	1,090	–	1,090
	United States	30,217	5,869,823	5,900,040	–	–	20,558	–	20,558
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	907	–	–	45	45
	British Possessions in South Africa	512,138	–	512,138	2,794	–	2,723	140	2,863
	Australia	1,008,182	77,970	1,086,152	9,938	–	10,129	497	10,626
	British North America	2,289,690	–	2,289,690	–	–	6,939	–	6,939
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	1,608	–	–	80	80
	Other Countries	4,104,190	5,957,109	747,683	523	–	5,206	26	5,232
	Total	–	–	10,808,982	15,770	–	46,645	788	47,433
					Lbs.			£	
„ Other Kinds	Java	–	–	–	6,848	–	–	150	
	Philippine Islands	–	–	–	10,234	–	–	171	
	United States	–	–	–	23,942	–	–	399	
	Mexico	–	–	–	8,635	–	–	144	
	Brazil	–	–	–	72,659	–	–	1,211	
	Chili	–	–	–	18,297	–	–	305	
	Peru	–	–	–	15,522	–	–	259	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	33,712	–	–	568	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	7,397	–	–	124	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	227,296	–	–	3,826	
	Australia	–	–	–	58,976	–	–	1,022	
	British North America	–	–	–	46,255	–	–	796	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	17,947	–	–	312	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	50,298	–	–	879	
	Total	–	–	–	598,018	–	–	10,166	
Percussion Caps. *See* Arms and Ammunition.		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Perfumery	Russia, Northern Ports	1,961	158	2,119					
	Hanse Towns	3,017	850	3,867					
	Holland	845	223	1,068					
	Belgium	666	638	1,304					
	France	1,215	41	1,256					
	Egypt	2,201	–	2,201					
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,198	81	2,279					
	St. Thomas	1,159	–	1,159					
	United States	780	5,475	6,255				(*See under Quantities.*)	
	Chili	1,213	–	1,213					
	Peru	726	440	1,166					
	Gibraltar	1,423	–	1,423					
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	1,404	–	1,404					
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,967	–	1,967					
	Mauritius	1,651	–	1,651					
	British East Indies	23,924	655	24,579					
	Hong Kong	1,061	–	1,061					
	Australia	18,371	472	18,843					
	British North America	3,800	–	3,800					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	6,311	146	6,457					
	Other Countries	75,923	9,149	7,249					
	Total	–	–	92,321					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Lbs.			£	
Perfumery (Entered by Weight)	Cuba	–	–	–	212	–	–	16	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	590	–	–	44	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	144	–	–	11	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	84	–	–	6	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	308	–	–	23	
	Australia	–	–	–	547	–	–	41	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	511	–	–	38	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	174	–	–	14	
	Total	–	–	–	2,570	–	–	193	
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Pickles and Sauces	Russia, Northern Ports	534	485	1,019					
	Hanse Towns	1,074	3,174	4,248					
	France	2,495	14	2,509					
	Turkey	3,899	705	4,604					
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,538	265	2,803					
	United States	4,998	26,471	31,469					
	Brazil	1,575	1,541	3,116					
	Buenos Ayres	3,336	400	3,736					
	Chili	1,203	60	1,263					
	Peru	989	180	1,169			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Gibraltar	1,176	–	1,176					
	Malta	1,642	162	1,804					
	British Possessions in South Africa	13,258	–	13,258					
	British East Indies	46,966	2,059	49,025					
	Hong Kong	3,726	–	3,726					
	Australia	214,379	16,259	230,638					
	British North America	13,576	–	13,576					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	7,356	41	7,397					
		324,720	51,816						
	Other Countries	–	–	17,628					
	Total	–	–	394,164					
					Gallons.			£	
„ Pickles, Preserved in Vinegar	Holland	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	
	France	–	–	–	12	–	–	3	
	Java	–	–	–	22	–	–	6	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	19	–	–	5	
	Total	–	–	–	63	–	–	16	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Sauces, Unenumerated	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	165	–	–	20	
	Holland	–	–	–	114	–	–	14	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	89	–	–	12	
	Australia	–	–	–	159	–	–	20	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	64	–	–	8	
	Total	–	–	–	591	–	–	74	
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£		£					
Pictures	Hanse Towns	1,378	3	1,381					
	Holland	1,416	263	1,679					
	Belgium	2,024	1,084	3,108					
	France	5,457	1,002	6,459					
	Sardinia	2,075	40	2,115					
	Egypt	2,786	–	2,786					
	United States	842	2,666	3,508			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	British East Indies	3,233	50	3,283					
	Australia	5,436	4	5,440					
	British North America	1,567	–	1,567					
		26,214	5,112						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,969					
	Total	–	–	36,295					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Number.			£	
Pictures (Continued): „ Entered by Number	Belgium	–	–	–	83	–	–	166	
	France	–	–	–	54	–	–	108	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	130	–	–	260	
	Australia	–	–	–	32	–	–	64	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	42	–	–	84	
	Total	–	–	–	341	–	–	682	
Pitch, Coal. *See* Coals.									
		Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	£	£	£
Plate, Gold and Silver	Russia, Northern Ports	1,921	–	1,921	410	2,331	1,131	102	1,233
	Hanse Towns	11,212	755	11,967	319	12,286	5,026	80	5,106
	Holland	3,454	211	3,665	41	3,706	1,429	10	1,439
	Belgium	7,729	463	8,192	203	8,395	3,749	51	3,800
	France	7,389	174	7,563	593	8,156	3,603	148	3,751
	Tuscany	5,055	400	5,455	–	5,455	1,879	–	1,879
	Turkey	9,811	–	9,811	–	9,811	5,812	–	5,812
	Egypt	7,039	–	7,039	414	7,453	3,271	104	3,375
	St. Thomas	3,351	151	3,502	1,169	4,671	1,409	292	1,701
	United States	11,200	4,795	15,995	488	16,483	8,421	122	8,543
	Brazil	3,722	704	4,426	9,763	14,189	1,912	2,441	4,353
	Channel Islands	8,324	–	8,324	143	8,467	3,461	36	3,497
	Gibraltar	3,478	–	3,478	–	3,478	1,599	–	1,599
	British Possessions in South Africa	3,396	–	3,396	521	3,917	1,640	130	1,770
	British East Indies	16,139	–	16,139	111	16,250	7,257	27	7,284
	Australia	25,983	975	26,958	1,811	28,769	13,000	454	13,154
	British North America	8,672	–	8,672	–	8,672	4,045	–	4,045
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	5,926	–	5,926	–	5,926	2,747	–	2,747
		143,801	8,628						
	Other Countries	–	–	29,115	548	29,663	11,970	136	12,106
	Total	–	–	181,544	16,534	198,078	83,361	4,133	87,494
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Plated Wares	Hanse Towns	798	138	936					
	France	892	110	1,002					
	Spain and the Canaries	1,088	–	1,088					
	Portugal and Azores	637	1,084	1,721					
	Turkey	1,358	2,322	3,680					
	Egypt	10,952	–	10,952					
	Java	149	858	1,007					
	United States	7,800	4,271	12,071			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Brazil	600	775	1,375					
	Chili	3,215	–	3,215					
	British Possessions in South Africa	927	–	927					
	British East Indies	23,154	145	23,299					
	Australia	17,925	347	18,272					
	British North America	3,483	–	3,483					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,949	–	1,949					
		74,927	10,050						
	Other Countries	–	–	8,434					
	Total	–	–	93,411					
See also Other Articles.									
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Platting of Straw, &c.	Hanse Towns	1,474	116	1,590	161	1,751	727	161	888
	France	9,522	–	9,522	779	10,301	7,426	750	8,176
	United States	22,903	64,675	87,578	5,718	93,296	18,580	5,718	54,298
	Australia	1,805	15	1,820	150	1,970	624	150	774
	British North America	1,318	–	1,318	319	1,631	214	314	527
		37,022	64,806						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,908	428	3,336	1,401	213	1,614
	Total	–	–	104,736	7,555	112,285	58,972	7,366	66,277

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Entered at Value only.							
		£	£	£					
Printing Types and Materials	United States	144	940	1,084					
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,142	–	1,142					
	British East Indies	12,015	125	12,140					
	Australia	12,623	443	13,066					
		25,924	1,508						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,194					
	Total	–	–	31,626			*(See under Quantities.)*		
		(Entered at Value only.)							
		£	£	£					
Provisions (not otherwise described)	Russia, Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	50,370	750	51,120					
	Hanse Towns	2,105	485	2,590					
	Holland	5,679	265	5,944					
	France	17,016	85	17,101					
	Turkey	76,092	866	76,958					
	Egypt	6,955	–	6,955					
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,013	68	2,081					
	United States	1,833	1,323	3,156					
	Brazil	1,784	605	2,389					
	Channel Islands	6,711	–	6,711					
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,569	2	1,571					
	British East Indies	21,260	404	21,664					
	Hong Kong	1,761	–	1,761					
	Australia	56,008	2,357	58,365					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	6,706	142	6,848					
		257,862	7,352						
	Other Countries	–	–	18,461					
	Total	–	–	283,675			*(See under Quantities.)*		
					Lbs.			£	
Quicksilver	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	66,683	–	–	5,765	
	Hanover	–	–	–	96,670	–	–	8,358	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	43,329	–	–	3,746	
	Holland	–	–	–	45,319	–	–	3,918	
	Belgium	–	–	–	42,324	–	–	3,659	
	France	–	–	–	339,388	–	–	29,343	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	80,000	–	–	6,917	
	Mexico	–	–	–	67,088	–	–	5,800	
	Chili	–	–	–	94,892	–	–	8,204	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	235,852	–	–	20,391	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	96,902	–	–	8,378	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	126,004	–	–	10,895	
	Total	–	–	–	1,334,451	–	–	115,374	
					Number.			£	
Quills: Goose	British East Indies	–	–	–	186,000	–	–	222	
		Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	£	£	£
Quinine: Sulphate of	Hanse Towns	11,494	1,910	13,404	–	13,404	4,920	–	4,920
	Portugal	5,538	412	5,950	1,486	7,436	2,809	557	3,366
	Sardinia	3,370	–	3,370	–	3,370	1,350	–	1,350
	Egypt	849	–	849	1,132	1,981	442	425	867
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	1,091	1,091	–	409	409
	United States	3,720	18,180	21,900	400	22,300	9,792	150	9,942
	Brazil	1,216	200	1,416	1,093	2,509	619	410	1,029
	Gibraltar	180	–	180	1,644	1,824	90	616	706
	British East Indies	7,506	–	7,506	1,550	9,056	3,794	581	4,375
		33,873	20,702						
	Other Countries	–	–	7,659	1,747	9,406	3,283	656	3,939
	Total	–	–	62,234	10,143	72,377	27,099	3,804	30,903

Red Lead. *See* Lead.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
Rags and Paper Stuffs	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	16	16	–	355	355
	France	95	–	95	–	95	1,831	–	1,831
	Spain	–	36	36	–	36	1,200	–	1,200
	United States	168	2,732	2,900	97	2,997	30,289	2,184	32,473
		263	2,768						
	Other Countries	–	–	24	–	24	291	–	291
	Total	–	–	3,055	113	3,168	33,611	2,539	36,150
					Lbs.			£	
Rhubarb	Hanover	–	–	–	12,617	–	–	2,471	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	30,463	–	–	5,966	
	Holland	–	–	–	46,383	–	–	9,083	
	Belgium	–	–	–	18,103	–	–	3,545	
	France	–	–	–	28,888	–	–	5,657	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	6,232	–	–	220	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	11,869	–	–	2,324	
	United States	–	–	–	8,323	–	–	1,630	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	14,234	–	–	2,788	
	Total	–	–	–	177,112	–	–	34,684	
					Cwts.			£	
Rice: not in the Husk	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	13,151	–	–	7,069	
	Sweden	–	–	–	24,625	–	–	13,236	
	Denmark	–	–	–	36,078	–	–	19,392	
	Prussia	–	–	–	134,151	–	–	72,106	
	Hanover	–	–	–	13,126	–	–	7,055	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	76,552	–	–	41,146	
	Holland	–	–	–	89,623	–	–	48,172	
	Belgium	–	–	–	69,280	–	–	37,238	
	France	–	–	–	211,711	–	–	113,795	
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	–	178,221	–	–	95,794	
	Turkey	–	–	–	13,557	–	–	7,278	
	Cuba	–	–	–	17,273	–	–	9,284	
	Australia	–	–	–	13,682	–	–	7,355	
	British North America	–	–	–	15,345	–	–	8,248	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	103,883	–	–	50,835	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	80,561	–	–	43,303	
	Total	–	–	–	1,090,819	–	–	586,315	
					Quarters.			£	
„ in the Husk	France	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	
See also Other Articles.									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Rosin	Russia, Northern Ports	660	633	1,293	3,745	5,038	139	1,685	2,124
	„ Southern Ports	280	1,565	1,845	3,004	4,849	689	1,352	2,041
	Norway	3	1,018	1,021	90	1,111	477	40	517
	Prussia	190	3,817	4,307	–	4,307	1,439	–	1,439
	Spain	–	397	397	1,237	1,634	50	557	607
	Turkey	1,677	–	1,677	–	1,677	643	–	643
	Australia	7,292	690	7,892	3,153	11,045	2,524	1,419	3,942
		10,312	8,120						
	Other Countries	–	–	6,628	941	7,569	2,305	424	2,729
	Total	–	–	25,060	12,170	37,230	8,567	5,477	14,042

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	£	£	£
Salt	Russia, Northern Ports	34,328	25,157	59,485	600	60,085	40,391	600	40,991
	Norway	2,008	5,180	7,188	150	7,338	4,490	150	4,640
	Denmark	4,511	16,153	20,664	300	20,964	11,628	300	11,928
	Prussia	7,796	35,144	42,940	–	42,940	24,015	–	24,015
	Mecklenburg	766	2,169	2,935	80	3,015	1,575	80	1,655
	Holland	23,772	5,262	29,034	–	29,034	11,725	–	11,725
	Belgium	200	21,274	21,474	200	21,674	7,815	200	8,015
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	10,862	936	11,798	–	11,798	8,219	–	8,219
	Cuba	1,032	1,729	2,761	–	2,761	2,146	–	2,146
	United States	64,545	278,893	343,438	–	343,438	174,145	–	174,145
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	787	–	787	–	787	1,212	–	1,212
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,593	217	2,810	10	2,820	3,411	10	3,421
	British East Indies	84,984	11,501	96,485	–	96,485	53,110	–	53,110
	Australia	16,552	1,175	17,727	30	17,757	14,973	30	15,003
	British North America	71,205	1,498	72,703	590	73,293	33,093	590	33,683
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,073	3	2,076	–	2,076	2,366	–	2,366
		328,014	406,291						
	Other Countries	–	–	11,483	–	11,483	6,868	–	6,868
	Total	–	–	745,788	1,960	747,748	401,182	1,960	403,142
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Saltpetre	Sweden	–	101	101	6,624	6,725	155	11,592	11,747
	Norway	–	1,035	1,035	71	1,106	2,032	124	2,156
	Denmark	150	41	191	3,784	3,975	325	6,622	6,947
	Hanover	10	164	174	3,134	3,308	293	5,485	5,778
	Hanse Towns	767	5,598	6,365	15,899	22,264	11,389	27,823	39,212
	Holland	3,503	2,224	5,727	15,556	21,293	10,362	27,241	37,603
	Belgium	723	306	1,029	19,718	20,747	2,050	34,506	36,556
	France	4,012	40	4,052	10,437	14,489	7,157	18,265	25,422
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	779	3	782	5,206	5,988	1,458	9,111	10,569
	Spain and the Canaries	72	2,528	2,600	147	2,747	4,754	257	5,011
	Sardinia	909	–	909	98	1,007	1,760	171	1,931
	Tuscany	969	1,401	2,370	1,104	3,474	4,415	1,932	6,347
	Two Sicilies	1,870	–	1,870	509	2,379	3,338	891	4,229
	Austrian Territories	1,757	1,581	3,338	7,234	10,572	5,420	12,660	18,080
	Greece	963	–	963	–	963	1,847	–	1,847
	Turkey	1,761	600	2,361	5	2,366	4,591	9	4,600
	United States	–	1,093	1,093	4,019	5,112	1,737	7,033	8,770
	Brazil	3,217	1,928	5,145	150	5,295	9,729	262	9,991
	Gibraltar	857	–	857	3,123	3,980	1,460	5,465	6,925
	Australia	558	–	558	410	968	1,094	717	1,811
	British North America	1,021	–	1,021	130	1,151	1,822	228	2,050
		23,898	18,643						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,898	952	2,850	3,667	1,666	5,333
	Total	–	–	44,439	98,320	142,759	80,855	172,060	252,915
		Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	£	£	£
Seed: Linseed	Holland	–	900	900	5,797	6,697	3,100	15,628	18,728
	Belgium	–	–	–	17,378	17,378	–	46,848	46,848
	France	–	–	–	17,589	17,589	–	47,417	47,417
		–	900						
	Other Countries	–	–	13	2,418	2,431	67	6,519	6,586
	Total	–	–	913	43,182	44,095	3,167	116,412	119,579
					Quarters.			£	
„ Rape	Prussia	–	–	–	15,084	–	–	44,624	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	9,216	–	–	27,264	
	Holland	–	–	–	15,641	–	–	46,271	
	Belgium	–	–	–	56,732	–	–	167,832	
	France	–	–	–	20,950	–	–	61,977	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	4,404	–	–	13,029	
	Total	–	–	–	122,027	–	–	360,997	
See also Other Articles.									
					Lbs.			£	
Senna	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	28,649	–	–	597	
	„ Southern Ports	–	–	–	5,072	–	–	106	
	Hanover	–	–	–	4,513	–	–	94	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	35,708	–	–	744	
	Holland	–	–	–	25,741	–	–	536	
	Belgium	–	–	–	12,886	–	–	268	
	United States	–	–	–	78,885	–	–	1,644	
	British North America	–	–	–	6,173	–	–	128	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	11,135	–	–	232	
	Total	–	–	–	208,762	–		4,349	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Lbs.			£	
Silk: Raw	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	30,157	–	–	29,780	
	Holland	–	–	–	36,326	–	–	35,872	
	Belgium	–	–	–	39,159	–	–	38,670	
	France	–	–	–	1,228,591	–	–	1,213,234	
	Spain	–	–	–	19,910	–	–	19,661	
	United States	–	–	–	16,898	–	–	16,687	
	Mexico	–	–	–	13,907	–	–	13,733	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	15,523	–	–	15,329	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	38,127	–	–	37,650	
	Total	–	–	–	1,438,598	–	–	1,420,616	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Waste and Knubs or Husks	France	–	–	–	50,624	–	–	7,594	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	3,248	–	–	487	
	Malta	–	–	–	7,840	–	–	1,176	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,232	–	–	185	
	Total	–	–	–	62,944	–	–	9,442	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
„ Thrown	Russia (Northern Ports)	5,582	–	5,582	26,407	31,989	6,020	36,311	42,331
	Denmark	3,130	–	3,130	1,280	4,410	3,800	1,492	5,292
	Hanse Towns	61,434	8,623	70,057	15,559	85,616	81,097	19,767	100,864
	Holland	76,673	11,379	88,052	56,802	144,854	98,678	73,919	172,597
	Belgium	79,941	22,676	102,617	89,003	191,620	120,220	110,406	230,626
	France	546,119	–	546,119	84,498	630,617	574,266	114,842	689,108
	Portugal	7,488	470	7,958	2,980	10,938	8,785	3,876	12,661
	United States	9,946	7,618	17,564	6,176	23,740	13,944	8,886	22,830
		790,313	50,766						
	Other Countries	–	–	474	–	474	670	–	670
	Total	–	–	841,553	282,705	1,124,258	907,480	369,499	1,276,979
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
„ Twist and Yarn	Hanover	–	14,329	14,329	–	–	10,377		
	Hanse Towns	85,247	14,952	100,199	–	–	62,756		
	Holland	5,398	300	5,698	–	–	3,693		
	Belgium	7,825	320	8,145	–	–	3,758		
	France	442,352	–	442,352	–	–	194,539		
	Spain	1,888	5,348	7,236	–	–	4,134		
	Sardinia	3,629	–	3,629	–	–	2,289		
	Two Sicilies	2,300	–	2,300	–	–	1,526		
	United States	6,491	3,962	10,453	–	–	7,852		
	Chili	1,820	–	1,820	–	–	1,057		
		556,950	39,211						
	Other Countries	–	–	6,698	–	–	3,938		
	Total	–	–	602,859	–	–	295,919		
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
Silk:—Manufactures: Stuffs, and Ribbons of Silk only	Russia, Northern Ports	1,873	–	1,873	–	–	2,667		
	Hanse Towns	66,586	3,341	69,927	–	–	91,467		
	Holland	4,230	2,781	7,011	–	–	7,413		
	Belgium	5,586	1,568	7,154	–	–	10,862		
	France	22,473	–	22,473	–	–	30,366		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	13,925	14	13,939	–	–	16,864		
	Spain and the Canaries	5,786	2,824	8,610	–	–	6,707		
	Sardinia	5,290	129	5,419	–	–	5,005		
	Tuscany	6,294	–	6,294	–	–	5,296		
	Two Sicilies	2,235	–	2,235	–	–	2,333		
	Austrian Territories	2,645	–	2,645	–	–	2,183		
	Turkey	7,249	–	7,249	–	–	7,568		
	Egypt	11,511	–	11,511	–	–	12,020		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	7,813	–	7,813	–	–	4,883		
	Cuba	–	5,602	5,602	–	–	6,601		
	St. Thomas	6,712	2,759	9,471	–	–	9,953		
	United States	92,152	87,756	179,908	–	–	192,341		
	Mexico	8,559	1,082	9,641	–	–	11,140		
	New Granada	6,551	–	6,551	–	–	6,498		
	Brazil	21,257	1,611	22,868	–	–	24,113		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	4,256	150	4,406	–	–	3,948		
	Buenos Ayres	21,033	430	21,463	–	–	18,882		
	Chili	27,148	79	27,227	–	–	25,914		
	Peru	10,757	–	10,757	–	–	11,941		
	Channel Islands	2,686	–	2,686	–	–	3,403		
	Gibraltar	6,920	–	6,920	–	–	6,964		
	Malta	5,757	50	5,807	–	–	6,015		
	British Possessions in South Africa	8,117	–	8,117	–	–	11,821		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
Silk:—Manufactures (Continued): Stuffs, and Ribbons of Silk only (Cont^{d}):	British East Indies	6,381	221	6,602	–	–	7,641		
	Australia	93,166	2,338	95,504	–	–	138,735		
	British North America	33,879	–	33,879	–	–	51,190		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	12,123	–	12,123	–	–	17,283		
		530,980	112,735						
	Other Countries	–	–	11,503	–	–	13,262		
	Total	–	–	655,218	–	–	773,389		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
	Belgium	24,406	4,706	29,112	–	–	2,084		
	France	15,708	–	15,708	–	–	1,130		
	Cuba	–	22,636	22,636	–	–	1,760		
	Channel Islands	24,000	–	24,000	–	–	6,000		
„ Lace	Australia	38,957	–	38,957	–	–	2,738		
		103,071	27,342						
	Other Countries	–	–	69,379	–	–	3,280		
	Total	–	–	199,792			16,992		
		Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.			£		
	Cuba	85	1,452	1,537	–	–	2,260		
	United States	3,378	1,968	5,346	–	–	6,328		
	Brazil	935	4	939	–	–	1,355		
	Chili	220	–	220	–	–	520		
„ Stockings	Peru	662	–	662	–	–	1,250		
		5,280	3,424						
	Other Countries	–	–	588	–	–	1,190		
	Total	–	–	9,292	–	–	12,903		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Hanse Towns	1,110	255	1,365					
	Belgium	1,577	96	1,673					
	France	1,198	–	1,198					
	United States	11,076	8,443	19,519			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Brazil	2,481	145	2,626					
„ Hosiery, (except Stockings separately specified)	Australia	2,954	65	3,019					
	British North America	1,408	–	1,408					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	965	–	965					
		22,769	9,004						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,714					
	Total	–	–	36,487					
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Hanover	–	11,495	11,495					
	Hanse Towns	105,867	26,753	132,620					
	Holland	17,128	813	17,941					
	Belgium	18,766	4,038	22,804					
	France	12,112	–	12,112					
	Portugal and Madeira	2,710	20	2,730					
	Sardinia	4,876	–	4,876					
	Tuscany	7,166	–	7,166			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Two Sicilies	2,738	–	2,738					
„ Fringes, Laces, Trimmings, &c.	Austrian Territories	2,036	–	2,036					
	Turkey	3,498	–	3,498					
	Cuba	–	1,149	1,149					
	United States	126,236	54,238	180,474					
	Brazil	1,312	25	1,337					
	Australia	8,365	165	8,530					
	British North America	1,872	–	1,872					
		314,682	98,696						
	Other Countries	–	–	11,479					
	Total	–	–	424,857					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
Silk:—Manufactures (Continued):	Hanse Towns	7,372	520	7,892	–	–	7,085		
	Holland	37,013	–	37,013	–	–	37,004		
	Belgium	12,842	200	13,042	–	–	12,937		
Sewing Silk	United States	2,169	1,628	3,797	–	–	2,877		
	Australia	2,046	–	2,046	–	–	2,936		
		61,442	2,348						
	Other Countries	–	–	3,189	–	–	2,684		
	Total	–	–	66,979	–	–	66,123		
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
	Hanover	30	3,015	3,045	–	–	1,896		
	Hanse Towns	11,009	17,388	28,397	–	–	15,517		
	Holland	10,535	3,713	14,248	–	–	5,139		
	Belgium	1,839	505	2,344	–	–	1,129		
	France	2,920	–	2,920	–	–	1,466		
	Sardinia	6,105	30	6,135	–	–	2,729		
	Tuscany	3,086	–	3,086	–	–	1,373		
	Austrian Territories	2,065	–	2,065	–	–	1,126		
	Turkey	4,430	–	4,430	–	–	2,526		
„ Of Silk and Cotton: Stuffs	United States	102,184	64,352	166,536	–	–	89,112		
	Brazil	13,325	2,905	16,230	–	–	7,842		
	Buenos Ayres	2,287	–	2,287	–	–	1,248		
	Chili	19,636	–	19,636	–	–	7,817		
	Peru	2,930	–	2,930	–	–	2,033		
	Gibraltar	1,865	460	2,325	–	–	1,052		
	British East Indies	2,000	–	2,000	–	–	1,108		
	Australia	2,710	–	2,710	–	–	1,304		
	British North America	2,376	–	2,376	–	–	1,383		
		191,332	92,368						
	Other Countries	–	–	23,512	–	–	11,206		
	Total	–	–	307,212	–	–	157,006		
		Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.			£		
	United States	4,853	3,379	8,232	–	–	5,688		
	Brazil	319	–	319	–	–	207		
„ Stockings		5,172	3,379						
	Other Countries	–	–	156	–	–	145		
	Total	–	–	8,707	–	–	6,040		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Hanse Towns	548	5	553					
	Holland	491	81	575					
	Belgium	102	284	386			(*See under Quantities.*)		
„ Hosiery (except Stockings separately specified)	United States	2,248	2,579	1,827					
	Australia	344	–	344					
		3,736	2,949						
	Other Countries	–	–	145					
	Total	–	–	7,130					

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		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Silk:—Manufactures (Continued): Of Silk and Cotton (Cont^{d}): Fringes, Laces, Trimmings, &c.	Denmark	2,930	–	2,930			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Hanover	–	9,020	9,020					
	Hanse Towns	39,613	27,509	67,122					
	Holland	21,860	1,311	23,171					
	Belgium	5,432	28	5,460					
	Sardinia	3,753	–	3,753					
	Turkey	3,901	–	3,901					
	United States	22,543	11,092	33,635					
		100,032	48,960						
	Other Countries	–	–	6,172					
	Total	–	–	155,164					
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
„ Of Silk and Worsted: Stuffs	Hanse Towns	19,168	5,754	24,922	–	–	12,592		
	Holland	4,537	364	4,901	–	–	2,074		
	Belgium	1,889	1,394	3,283	–	–	1,900		
	France	15,797	–	15,797	–	–	8,306		
	Portugal and Madeira	5,891	–	5,891	–	–	3,072		
	Spain and the Canaries	662	4,170	4,832	–	–	2,540		
	Sardinia	33,162	640	33,802	–	–	14,447		
	Tuscany	7,183	–	7,183	–	–	3,090		
	Papal States	4,199	–	4,199	–	–	2,078		
	Two Sicilies	12,482	–	12,482	–	–	6,049		
	Austrian Territories	3,692	194	3,886	–	–	1,905		
	Turkey	2,554	–	2,554	–	–	1,941		
	Egypt	4,962	–	4,962	–	–	2,087		
	United States	7,947	16,353	24,300	–	–	12,921		
	Brazil	7,421	130	7,551	–	–	3,940		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	7,642	28	7,670	–	–	2,114		
	Channel Islands	2,150	–	2,150	–	–	1,130		
	Gibraltar	4,228	–	4,228	–	–	1,854		
	Australia	8,518	–	8,518	–	–	4,575		
	British North America	4,920	–	4,920	–	–	2,585		
	Other Countries	159,004	29,027	13,098	–	–	6,348		
	Total	–	–	201,129	–	–	97,548		
		Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.			£		
„ Stockings	United States	428	655	1,083	–	–	864		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£			(*See under Quantities.*)		
„ Hosiery (except Stockings)	United States	1,441	2,243	3,684					
	Other Countries	–	–	470					
	Total	–	–	4,154					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Number.			£	
Silk:—Manufactures (Continued):	St. Thomas	–	–	–	37	–	–	63	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	54	–	–	94	
Millinery: Hats, Bonnets, and other Head Dresses	British East Indies	–	–	–	45	–	–	75	
	Australia	–	–	–	116	–	–	200	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	49	–	–	86	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	27	–	–	47	
	Total	–	–	–	328	–	–	565	
					Number.			£	
„ Dresses	Egypt	–	–	–	4	–	–	20	
	Australia	–	–	–	25	–	–	125	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	10	–	–	50	
	Total	–	–	–	39	–		195	
					Pieces.			£	
„ Of India: Corahs, Choppahs, Bandannoes, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	43,052	–	–	29,185	
	Belgium	–	–	–	5,969	–	–	4,128	
	France	–	–	–	47,231	–	–	31,342	
	Portugal	–	–	–	4,054	–	–	2,670	
	Spain and the Canaries	–	–	–	36,203	–	–	23,833	
	Egypt	–	–	–	5,905	–	–	3,952	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	18,477	–	–	12,176	
	Cuba	–	–	–	17,684	–	–	11,642	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	14,491	–	–	9,540	
	United States	–	–	–	7,137	–	–	4,744	
	Mexico	–	–	–	17,206	–	–	11,327	
	New Granada	–	–	–	8,682	–	–	5,716	
	Venezuela	–	–	–	3,907	–	–	2,572	
	Brazil	–	–	–	50,163	–	–	33,100	
	Uruguay	–	–	–	13,550	–	–	8,921	
	Buenos Ayres	–	–	–	33,778	–	–	22,236	
	Chili	–	–	–	12,771	–	–	8,557	
	Peru	–	–	–	6,959	–	–	4,581	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	14,209	–	–	9,355	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	4,791	–	–	3,155	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	30,097	–	–	20,451	
	Total	–	–	–	396,316	–	–	263,183	
					Lbs.			£	
„ China Crape Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	10,117	–	–	22,375	
	Belgium	–	–	–	762	–	–	1,386	
	France	–	–	–	2,082	–	–	4,319	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	646	–	–	1,239	
	Turkey	–	–	–	532	–	–	1,129	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	976	–	–	1,799	
	United States	–	–	–	442	–	–	860	
	New Granada	–	–	–	353	–	–	609	
	Brazil	–	–	–	5,939	–	–	12,999	
	Buenos Ayres	–	–	–	378	–	–	877	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	2,053	–	–	3,748	
	Total	–	–	–	24,280	–	–	51,340	
					Yards.			£	
„ China Damask	Denmark	–	–	–	432	–	–	94	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	7,527	–	–	1,631	
	Holland	–	–	–	612	–	–	133	
	Belgium	–	–	–	702	–	–	152	
	France	–	–	–	1,710	–	–	371	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	720	–	–	156	
	Morocco	–	–	–	576	–	–	125	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	252	–	–	55	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	1,026	–	–	222	
	Brazil	–	–	–	2,160	–	–	468	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	720	–	–	156	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,152	–	–	248	
	Total	–	–	–	17,589	–	–	3,811	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Pieces.			£	
Silk:—Manufactures (Continued): Of India (Cont^{d}):	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	423	–	–	520	
	France	–	–	–	301	–	–	408	
	Portugal	–	–	–	51	–	–	92	
	Spain	–	–	–	97	–	–	90	
	Cuba	–	–	–	301	–	–	542	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	244	–	–	430	
	United States	–	–	–	94	–	–	163	
	Mexico	–	–	–	169	–	–	304	
„ Pongees	Brazil	–	–	–	246	–	–	414	
	Buenos Ayres	–	–	–	180	–	–	324	
	Chili	–	–	–	172	–	–	309	
	Peru	–	–	–	114	–	–	205	
	Australia	–	–	–	71	–	–	83	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	356	–	–	632	
	Total	–	–	–	2,819	–	–	4,516	
					Pieces.			£	
„ Pongee Handkerchiefs, Plain and Figured	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,611	–	–	1,524	
	France	–	–	–	1,065	–	–	1,052	
	Portugal	–	–	–	216	–	–	196	
	Spain and the Canaries	–	–	–	217	–	–	223	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	162	–	–	142	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	140	–	–	120	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	625	–	–	562	
	Mexico	–	–	–	200	–	–	280	
	Brazil	–	–	–	244	–	–	253	
	Buenos Ayres	–	–	–	262	–	–	298	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	269	–	–	240	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	433	–	–	394	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	595	–	–	675	
	Total	–	–	–	6,039	–		5,959	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Of Europe: Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	654	–	–	1,095	
	Belgium	–	–	–	616	–	–	1,048	
	France	–	–	–	1,302	–	–	3,603	
	Egypt	–	–	–	1,019	–	–	2,073	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	1,069	–	–	2,701	
	United States	–	–	–	3,779	–	–	9,867	
	Brazil	–	–	–	330	–	–	603	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	314	–	–	572	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	734	–	–	1,940	
	Australia	–	–	–	7,116	–	–	17,143	
	British North America	–	–	–	2,798	–	–	6,705	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	319	–	–	633	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,596	–	–	3,939	
	Total	–	–	–	21,646	–	–	51,922	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Other Articles, Entered by Weight	France	–	–	–	209	–	–	153	
	Portugal	–	–	–	105	–	–	63	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	255	–	–	400	
	Hayti	–	–	–	108	–	–	193	
	United States	–	–	–	58	–	–	108	
	Brazil	–	–	–	465	–	–	866	
	Peru	–	–	–	99	–	–	177	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	151	–	–	293	
	Total	–	–	–	1,450	–	–	2,253	
					No.			£	
„ Parasols and Umbrellas	Spain	–	–	–	307	–	–	77	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	160	–	–	40	
	Brazil	–	–	–	84	–	–	21	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	1,263	–	–	316	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	109	–	–	27	
	Honduras (British Settlements)	–	–	–	504	–	–	126	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	140	–	–	35	
	Total	–	–	–	2,567	–	–	642	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					(*Entered at Value only.*)				
Silk:—Manufactures (Continued): Of Europe (Cont^{d}):	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	£ 3,515				
	Belgium	–	–	–	842				
	France	–	–	–	2,551				
	Egypt	–	–	–	1,142				
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	[illegible]				
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	6,449				
	United States	–	–	–	5,973				
„ Manufactures Unenumerated	New Granada	–	–	–	378		(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Brazil	–	–	–	1,522				
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	668				
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	804				
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	474				
	Australia	–	–	–	2,504				
	British North America	–	–	–	498				
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	1,095				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	3,314				
	Total	–	–	–	35,615				
					No.			£	
Skins: Beaver	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	56,286	–	–	26,736	
	France	–	–	–	7,630	–	–	3,624	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	3,357	–	–	1,595	
	Total	–	–	–	67,273	–	–	31,955	
					No.			£	
„ Fox	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	7,738	–	–	5,900	
	Hanover	–	–	–	5,000	–	–	3,813	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	64,477	–	–	49,164	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,848	–	–	1,409	
	Total	–	–	–	79,063	–	–	60,286	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
„ Goat	Hanover	–	–	–	8,454	8,454	—	842	842
	Hanse Towns	15,422	–	15,422	110,589	126,011	1,402	10,718	12,120
	Holland	1,908	497	2,405	7,756	10,161	218	728	946
	Belgium	300	3,476	3,776	10,630	14,406	218	1,008	1,226
	France	135,234	–	135,234	20,241	155,475	11,325	2,054	13,379
	United States	7,750	12,364	20,114	107,768	127,882	1,480	11,067	12,547
		160,614	16,337						
	Other Countries	–	–	360	—	360	70	—	70
	Total	–	–	177,311	265,438	442,749	14,713	26,417	14,130
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
„ Musquash	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	11,450	11,450	—	632	632
	Hanse Towns	694,237	–	694,237	445,029	1,139,266	41,150	24,569	65,719
	France	16,081	–	16,081	64,885	80,966	840	3,582	4,422
	United States	10,960	1,200	12,160	1,500	13,660	,042	83	1,125
		721,278	1,200						
	Other Countries	–	–	15,659	6,800	22,459	913	376	1,289
	Total	–	–	738,137	529,664	1,267,801	43,945	29,242	73,187
					No.			£	
„ Racoon	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	67,242	–	–	13,448	
	Hanover	–	–	–	26,200	–	–	5,240	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	287,128	–	–	57,426	
	Belgium	–	–	–	300	–	–	60	
	Total	–	–	–	380,870	–	–	76,174	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.			Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
Skins (Cont^{d}): „ Sheep and Lambs'	Hanse Towns	184,823	4,500	189,323	137,033	326,356	11,997	6,133	18,130
	Holland	29,478	54,712	84,190	101,740	185,930	4,235	4,699	8,934
	Belgium	22,846	24,620	47,466	22,311	69,777	3,496	998	4,494
	France	117,393	1,940	119,333	4,225	123,558	8,672	386	9,058
	United States	19,320	1,871,556	1,890,876	50,132	1,941,008	88,045	2,390	90,435
	British North America	32,334	–	32,334	–	32,334	2,325	–	2,325
		406,194	1,957,328						
	Other Countries	–	–	18,514	1,950	20,464	1,276	127	1,403
	Total	–	–	2,382,036	317,391	2,699,427	120,046	14,733	134,779
See also Other Articles.									
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Soap, Hard	Sardinia	1,185	470	1,655	–	1,655	1,989	–	1,989
	Tuscany	761	5	766	–	766	1,090	–	1,090
	Austrian Territories	742	951	1,693	–	1,693	2,061	–	2,061
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	1,765	–	1,765	–	1,765	2,286	–	2,286
	Java	1,883	8,886	10,769	–	10,769	11,309	–	11,309
	St. Thomas	1,751	1,767	3,518	–	3,518	4,878	–	4,878
	Hayti	174	1,242	1,416	–	1,416	1,908	–	1,908
	United States	216	2,315	2,531	–	2,531	12,664	–	12,664
	Central America	1,455	555	2,010	–	2,010	2,590	–	2,590
	New Granada	3,914	491	4,405	–	4,405	5,443	–	5,443
	Chili	773	1	774	–	774	1,115	–	1,115
	Peru	1,795	80	1,875	–	1,875	2,157	–	2,157
	Channel Islands	4,031	–	4,031	39	4,070	6,334	79	6,413
	Gibraltar	846	107	953	–	953	1,285	–	1,285
	Malta	1,772	546	2,318	8	2,326	2,675	16	2,691
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	883	–	883	–	883	1,196	–	1,196
	British Possessions in South Africa	20,207	1,183	21,390	30	21,420	25,638	59	25,697
	British East Indies	1,843	20	1,863	5	1,868	5,927	10	5,937
	Australia	43,874	1,360	45,234	3	45,237	63,698	6	63,704
	British North America	37,795	301	38,096	–	38,096	42,593	–	42,593
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	50,837	143	50,980	–	50,980	64,694	–	64,694
	Honduras (British Settlements)	3,056	–	3,056	–	3,056	3,435	–	3,435
		181,558	20,423						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,234	1	4,235	8,038	2	8,040
	Total	–	–	206,215	86	206,301	275,003	172	275,175
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
„ Soft	Turkey	82	28	110	–	–	194		
	Australia	269	–	269	–	–	560		
		351	28						
	Other Countries	–	–	331	–	–	185		
	Total	–	–	710	–	–	1,239		
					Lbs.			£	
„ Scented or Fancy	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	320	–	–	32	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	339	–	–	34	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	1,847	–	–	185	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	236	–	–	23	
	Australia	–	–	–	435	–	–	43	
	British North America	–	–	–	614	–	–	61	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	519	–	–	52	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	263	–	–	27	
	Total	–	–	–	4,573			457	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Soda	Russia, Northern Ports	32,639	50,028	82,667	–	–	38,912		
	Sweden	1,833	13,091	14,924	–	–	6,384		
	Denmark	5,633	33,784	39,417	–	–	12,236		
	Prussia	23,751	61,613	85,364	–	–	39,936		
	Hanover	11,778	13,251	25,029	–	–	11,649		
	Hanse Towns	74,339	9,046	83,385	–	–	32,731		
	Holland	103,270	18,375	121,645	–	–	42,411		
	Belgium	34,460	5,190	39,650	–	–	17,961		
	France	5,398	1,574	6,972	–	–	3,472		
	Spain and the Canaries	1,816	9,226	11,042	–	–	5,495		
	Sardinia	2,933	4,393	7,326	–	–	3,226		
	Austrian Territories	11,814	15,310	27,124	–	–	13,088		
	Turkey	8,785	357	9,142	–	–	4,412		
	United States	22,256	700,833	723,089	–	–	317,385		
	Brazil	18,868	7,281	26,149	–	–	12,734		
	Australia	35,674	2,116	37,790	–	–	17,348		
	British North America	25,271	249	25,520	–	–	11,008		
		420,518	945,717						
	Other Countries	–	–	39,666	–	–	18,111		
	Total	–	–	1,405,901	–	–	608,499		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
Spelter	Russia, Northern Ports	52	–	52	–	52	1,486	–	1,486
	Portugal and Madeira	40	4	44	12	56	1,542	360	1,902
	Turkey	117	33	150	29	179	5,116	859	5,975
	United States	–	66	66	510	576	1,749	13,184	14,933
	Buenos Ayres	91	10	101	75	176	3,076	2,314	5,390
	Chili	45	–	45	3	48	1,402	85	1,487
	British Possessions in South Africa	230	–	230	24	254	7,269	756	8,025
	British East Indies	1,438	134	1,572	1,016	2,588	41,609	27,999	69,608
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	129	129	–	3,332	3,332
	Australia	551	35	586	99	685	19,950	3,038	22,988
	British North America	88	–	88	67	155	3,106	1,830	4,936
		2,652	282						
	Other Countries	–	–	221	208	429	7,090	5,748	12,838
	Total	–	–	3,155	2,172	5,327	93,595	59,505	152,900
					Lbs.			£	
Spices: Cassia Lignea	Russia, Southern Ports	–	–	–	12,487	–	–	416	
	Sweden	–	–	–	13,008	–	–	434	
	Denmark	–	–	–	14,825	–	–	494	
	Hanover	–	–	–	81,771	–	–	2,726	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	93,879	–	–	3,129	
	Holland	–	–	–	115,477	–	–	3,849	
	Belgium	–	–	–	32,394	–	–	1,080	
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	–	27,926	–	–	931	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	7,631	–	–	254	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	9,501	–	–	317	
	Greece	–	–	–	9,925	–	–	331	
	Turkey	–	–	–	39,313	–	–	1,310	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	–	–	–	24,405	–	–	813	
	Syria and Palestine	–	–	–	8,993	–	–	300	
	United States	–	–	–	11,819	–	–	394	
	Brazil	–	–	–	44,700	–	–	1,490	
	British North America	–	–	–	7,122	–	–	237	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	9,810	–	–	327	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	50,717	–	–	1,691	
	Total	–	–	–	615,703	–	–	20,523	
	See also Other Articles.								
					Lbs.			£	
„ Cinnamon	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	28,774	–	–	2,098	
	France	–	–	–	30,456	–	–	2,221	
	Portugal	–	–	–	23,109	–	–	1,685	
	Spain	–	–	–	279,021	–	–	20,345	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	20,945	–	–	1,527	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	13,086	–	–	954	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	18,203	–	–	1,327	
	United States	–	–	–	53,576	–	–	3,906	
	Mexico	–	–	–	100,035	–	–	7,294	
	Central America	–	–	–	11,943	–	–	871	
	New Granada	–	–	–	9,917	–	–	723	
	Chili	–	–	–	13,568	–	–	989	
	Peru	–	–	–	14,166	–	–	1,033	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	50,389	–	–	3,674	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	37,101	–	–	2 707	
	Total	–	–	–	704,289	–	–	51,354	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Lbs.			£	
Spices (Contd): Cloves	Denmark	–	–	–	24,256	–	–	531	
	Prussia	–	–	–	13,186	–	–	288	
	Hanover	–	–	–	43,619	–	–	954	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	222,532	–	–	4,868	
	Holland	–	–	–	144,383	–	–	3,158	
	Belgium	–	–	–	9,727	–	–	213	
	France	–	–	–	19,219	–	–	420	
	Portugal and Azores	–	–	–	7,568	–	–	166	
	Spain and Canaries	–	–	–	30,766	–	–	673	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	8,131	–	–	178	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	19,919	–	–	436	
	Greece	–	–	–	11,846	–	–	259	
	Turkey	–	–	–	30,285	–	–	663	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	–	–	–	28,178	–	–	616	
	Morocco	–	–	–	72,778	–	–	1,592	
	Central America	–	–	–	14,094	–	–	308	
	New Granada	–	–	–	8,435	–	–	184	
	Peru	–	–	–	7,425	–	–	163	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	69,829	–	–	1,527	
	Malta	–	–	–	9,359	–	–	205	
	Ionian Islands	–	–	–	7,627	–	–	167	
	Australia	–	–	–	11,024	–	–	241	
	British North America	–	–	–	21,778	–	–	478	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	46,629	–	–	1,019	
	Total	–	–	–	882,593	–	–	19,307	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Ginger	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	562	–	–	920	
	„ Southern Ports	–	–	–	174	–	–	286	
	Sweden	–	–	–	260	–	–	426	
	Denmark	–	–	–	226	–	–	369	
	Hanover	–	–	–	611	–	–	1,000	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	2,102	–	–	3,443	
	Holland	–	–	–	211	–	–	346	
	Turkey	–	–	–	174	–	–	285	
	United States	–	–	–	288	–	–	472	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	574	–	–	940	
	Australia	–	–	–	2,107	–	–	3,452	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	909	–	–	1,485	
	Total	–	–	–	8,198	–	–	13,424	
See also Other Articles.									
					Lbs.			£	
„ Mace	Sweden	–	–	–	890	–	–	89	
	Denmark	–	–	–	1,990	–	–	199	
	Hanover	–	–	–	6,367	–	–	637	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	26,629	–	–	2,663	
	Holland	–	–	–	2,868	–	–	287	
	Belgium	–	–	–	3,337	–	–	334	
	United States	–	–	–	5,331	–	–	533	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	3,454	–	–	345	
	Total	–	–	–	50,866	–	–	5,087	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Nutmegs	Hanover	–	–	–	1,139	–	–	500	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	14,564	–	–	1,683	
	Holland	–	–	–	6,515	–	–	787	
	Belgium	–	–	–	3,378	–	–	408	
	Turkey	–	–	–	2,094	–	–	253	
	United States	–	–	–	72,753	–	–	8,791	
	Brazil	–	–	–	3,086	–	–	373	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	2,457	–	–	297	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	3,423	–	–	414	
	British North America	–	–	–	33,226	–	–	4,015	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	18,652	–	–	2,253	
	Total	–	–	–	164,287	–	–	19,774	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Lbs.			£	
Spices (Contd): Pepper	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	97,600	–	–	2,033	
	Southern Ports	–	–	–	371,262	–	–	7,735	
	Denmark	–	–	–	214,733	–	–	4,474	
	Prussia	–	–	–	632,525	–	–	13,179	
	Hanover	–	–	–	310,935	–	–	6,478	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	326,567	–	–	6,803	
	Holland	–	–	–	474,739	–	–	9,890	
	Belgium	–	–	–	192,848	–	–	4,018	
	Spain and the Canaries	–	–	–	590,934	–	–	12,311	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	84,019	–	–	1,750	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	75,884	–	–	1,581	
	Turkey	–	–	–	450,307	–	–	9,381	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	–	–	–	115,249	–	–	2,401	
	Syria and Palestine	–	–	–	53,041	–	–	1,105	
	Brazil	–	–	–	210,154	–	–	4,378	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	160,488	–	–	3,343	
	Malta	–	–	–	107,888	–	–	2,248	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	57,962	–	–	1,208	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	396,066	–	–	8,250	
	Total	–	–	–	4,923,201	–	–	102,566	
					Cwts.			£	
„ Pimento	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	880	–	–	1,898	
	Sweden	–	–	–	971	–	–	2,096	
	Denmark	–	–	–	649	–	–	1,401	
	Prussia	–	–	–	3,939	–	–	8,501	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	3,777	–	–	8,153	
	Holland	–	–	–	1,805	–	–	3,896	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	744	–	–	1,605	
	Turkey	–	–	–	407	–	–	879	
	Syria and Palestine	–	–	–	657	–	–	1,418	
	Australia	–	–	–	614	–	–	1,324	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,610	–	–	3,476	
	Total	–	–	–	16,053	–	–	34,647	
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.			£		
Spirits, British	Russia, Southern Ports	4,251	–	4,251	–	–	1,062		
	Belgium	8,779	–	8,779	–	–	2,201		
	France	2,891,188	264,392	3,155,580	–	–	598,393		
	Portugal and Madeira	124,354	4,203	128,557	–	–	23,195		
	Spain and the Canaries	26,507	344	26,851	–	–	4,466		
	Tuscany	14,044	–	14,044	–	–	2,008		
	Two Sicilies	5,458	26	5,484	–	–	1,179		
	Turkey	60,415	–	60,415	–	–	15,119		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	10,973	–	10,973	–	–	2,658		
	United States	129,764	165,515	295,279	–	–	67,910		
	Chili	2,999	4,174	7,173	–	–	1,814		
	Channel Islands	49,306	–	49,306	–	–	10,721		
	Gibraltar	15,698	–	15,698	–	–	2,299		
	Malta	19,012	2	19,014	–	–	4,758		
	British Possessions in South Africa	7,147	–	7,147	–	–	1,786		
	British East Indies	33,946	–	33,946	–	–	8,561		
	Australia	913,229	2,921	916,150	–	–	228,336		
	British North America	51,858	–	51,858	–	–	12,751		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	7,498	–	7,498	–	–	1,916		
		4,376,426	441,577						
	Other Countries	–	–	28,790	–	–	[illegible]		
	Total	–	–	4,846,793	–	–	998,445		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Proof Gallons.			£	
Spirits (Continued):	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	45,739	–	–	5,499	
	Sweden	–	–	–	114,165	–	–	12,580	
	Prussia	–	–	–	32,326	–	–	4,049	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	211,900	–	–	25,731	
	Holland	–	–	–	73,677	–	–	9,154	
	France	–	–	–	165,948	–	–	19,222	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	48,911	–	–	5,908	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	707,931	–	–	82,483	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	194,381	–	–	23,714	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	149,899	–	–	18,217	
„ Rum	Greece	–	–	–	49,721	–	–	5,569	
	Turkey	–	–	–	123,246	–	–	13,824	
	Wallachia and Moldavia	–	–	–	32,016	–	–	3,840	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	451,907	–	–	51,136	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	46,135	–	–	5,712	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	32,892	–	–	4,141	
	Ionian Islands	–	–	–	138,988	–	–	16,093	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	98,060	–	–	11,929	
	Australia	–	–	–	1,011,366	–	–	125,574	
	British North America	–	–	–	48,855	–	–	6,106	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	138,380	–	–	17,016	
	Total	–	–	–	3,916,443	–	–	467,497	
					Proof Gallons.			£	
„ Brandy	Turkey	–	–	–	6,791	–	–	3,423	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	3,220	–	–	1,623	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	9,509	–	–	4,794	
	United States	–	–	–	43,973	–	–	22,170	
	Venezuela	–	–	–	6,253	–	–	3,152	
	Brazil	–	–	–	10,119	–	–	5,101	
	Buenos Ayres	–	–	–	7,049	–	–	3,554	
	Chili	–	–	–	10,293	–	–	5,190	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	18,390	–	–	9,272	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	33,456	–	–	16,868	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	6,006	–	–	3,028	
	Australia	–	–	–	1,202,625	–	–	606,323	
	British North America	–	–	–	41,621	–	–	20,984	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	79,534	–	–	40,098	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	60,236	–	–	30,370	
	Total	–	–	–	1,539,075	–	–	775,950	
					Proof Gallons.			£	
„ Geneva	France	–	–	–	5,785	–	–	843	
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	–	–	–	2,647	–	–	385	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	6,433	–	–	938	
	United States	–	–	–	7,714	–	–	1,126	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	9,571	–	–	1,396	
	Gibraltar	–	–	–	2,746	–	–	401	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	1,913	–	–	278	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	2,609	–	–	380	
	Australia	–	–	–	13,672	–	–	1,994	
	British North America	–	–	–	79,592	–	–	11,606	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	13,679	–	–	1,995	
	Honduras, British Settlements	–	–	–	2,199	–	–	320	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	7,381	–	–	1,080	
	Total	–	–	–	155,941	–	–	22,742	
					Proof Gallons.			£	
„ Other Kinds	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	13,845	–	–	3,124	
	France	–	–	–	52,699	–	–	8,696	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	87,931	–	–	19,818	
	Turkey	–	–	–	11,053	–	–	3,044	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	68,204	–	–	15,845	
	United States	–	–	–	6,161	–	–	3,722	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	6,803	–	–	1,504	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	4,471	–	–	937	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	5,258	–	–	3,051	
	Australia	–	–	–	45,097	–	–	11,493	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	4,751	–	–	2,588	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	20,665	–	–	7,398	
	Total	–	–	–	326,938	–	–	81,220	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.			Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Sponge	Russia, Northern Ports	119	–	119	9,944	10,063	145	4,350	4,495
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	35,237	35,237	–	15,416	15,416
	Belgium	–	–	–	5,918	5,918	–	2,589	2,589
	France	514	–	514	62,247	62,761	500	27,233	27,733
	Tuscany	–	–	–	4,160	4,160	–	1,820	1,820
	Australia	1,616	336	1,952	1,762	3,714	460	770	1,230
		2,249	336						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,477	5,545	7,022	535	2,428	2,963
	Total	–	–	4,062	124,813	128,875	1,640	54,606	56,246
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Starch	United States	477	434	911	–	–	1,208		
	Channel Islands	386	–	386	–	–	742		
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,592	–	1,592	–	–	3,463		
	Australia	7,254	188	7,442	–	–	16,466		
	British North America	2,465	–	2,465	–	–	5,465		
		12,174	622						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,070	–	–	2,329		
	Total	–	–	13,866	–	–	29,673		
		(Entered at Value only.)							
		£	£	£					
Stationery, (not otherwise described)	Russia, Northern Ports	1,313	801	5,114					
	Hanse Towns	21,385	3,596	24,981					
	Holland	6,198	1,457	7,655					
	Belgium	5,829	1,479	7,308					
	France	8,885	581	9,466					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	3,417	258	3,675					
	Sardinia	2,314	45	2,359					
	Turkey	21,092	678	21,770					
	Egypt	21,883	100	21,983					
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,593	143	2,736					
	Cuba	36	2,124	2,160					
	St. Thomas	1,651	532	2,183					
	United States	22,547	65,630	88,177					
	Brazil	6,430	2,008	8,438					
	Buenos Ayres	3,190	183	3,373					
	Chili	3,037	37	3,074					
	Peru	2,242	56	2,298					
	Channel Islands	5,776	47	5,823					
	Gibraltar	3,204	–	3,204					
	Malta	7,169	91	7,260					
	Ionian Islands	2,965	–	2,965					
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	2,057	–	2,057					
	British Possessions in South Africa	24,996	271	25,267					
	Mauritius	2,858	–	2,858					
	British East Indies	169,856	1,884	171,740					
	Hong Kong	3,100	–	3,100					
	Australia	178,517	5,096	183,613					
	British North America	56,810	–	56,810					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	23,102	348	23,450					
		617,432	87,445						
	Other Countries	–	–	15,513					
	Total	–	–	720,390					

(See under Quantities.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Cwts.		£	£	
Sugar, Unrefined	Sweden	–	–	–	37,370	–	–	56,606	
	Norway	–	–	–	25,107	–	–	39,059	
	Denmark	–	–	–	48,099	–	–	71,601	
	Prussia	–	–	–	90,110	–	–	129,287	
	Hanover	–	–	–	10,154	–	–	14,749	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	149,610	–	–	217,256	
	Holland	–	–	–	78,030	–	–	117,556	
	Belgium	–	–	–	138,066	–	–	205,813	
	Sardinia	–	–	–	56,607	–	–	90,777	
	Tuscany	–	–	–	6,061	–	–	8,842	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	61,941	–	–	95,219	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	9,733	–	–	14,746	
	Malta	–	–	–	8,199	–	–	12,563	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	20,925	–	–	32,608	
	Total	–	–	–	740,012	–	–	1,106,682	
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
„ Refined and Candy	Russia, Northern Ports	881	522	1,103	9,946	11,349	3,840	17,590	21,430
	„ Southern Ports	19,796	2,627	22,423	374	22,797	61,765	664	62,429
	Denmark	750	103	853	2,314	3,167	2,445	4,103	6,548
	Prussia	314	523	837	2,616	3,453	1,830	4,631	6,461
	Hanse Towns	706	–	706	10,618	11,324	1,010	18,604	19,614
	Holland	264	21	285	1,920	2,205	699	3,340	4,039
	Portugal, Azores and Madeira	987	291	1,278	41	1,319	3,295	69	3,364
	Spain and the Canaries	8,282	5	8,287	2	8,289	23,771	5	23,776
	Sardinia	15,230	–	15,230	4,845	20,075	37,475	8,587	46,062
	Tuscany	8,249	2,566	10,815	1,432	12,247	27,091	2,541	29,632
	Papal States	3,786	–	3,786	–	3,786	8,701	–	8,701
	Two Sicilies	17,021	3,721	20,742	–	20,742	52,144	–	52,144
	Austrian Territories	5,578	1,150	6,728	2,375	9,103	17,151	4,216	21,367
	Greece	9,219	–	9,219	657	9,876	24,472	1,167	25,639
	Turkey	105,845	2,076	107,921	18,064	125,985	271,582	32,064	303,646
	Wallachia and Moldavia	3,434	1,877	5,311	1,348	6,659	14,155	2,392	16,547
	Syria and Palestine	5,450	660	6,110	–	6,110	17,443	–	17,443
	Egypt	1,752	–	1,752	955	2,707	4,912	1,695	6,607
	Morocco	3,624	–	3,624	1	3,625	9,952	2	9,954
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	1,098	–	1,098	137	1,235	3,256	244	3,500
	Buenos Ayres	861	–	861	131	992	2,376	233	2,609
	Chili	16,638	–	16,638	1,714	18,352	41,959	3,042	45,001
	Channel Islands	3,531	–	3,531	1,988	5,519	6,937	3,512	10,449
	Gibraltar	2,208	64	2,272	457	2,729	5,798	811	6,609
	Malta	9,316	–	9,316	214	9,530	24,272	380	24,652
	Ionian Islands	15,250	–	15,250	1,648	16,898	41,550	2,925	44,475
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	842	–	842	46	888	2,113	82	2,195
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,753	–	2,753	163	2,916	6,767	365	7,132
	British East Indies	596	–	596	41	637	1,512	72	1,584
	Australia	5,986	9	5,995	538	6,533	15,363	979	16,342
	British North America	17,194	–	17,194	632	17,826	44,944	1,142	46,086
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	7,344	–	7,344	72	7,416	18,379	130	18,509
		294,785	16,215						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,953	1,335	4,288	7,486	2,336	9,822
	Total	–	–	313,953	66,624	380,577	806,445	117,923	924,368
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
„ Molasses	Denmark	113	2,316	2,429	377	2,806	2,170	292	2,762
	Mecklenburg	2,808	13,309	16,117	225	16,342	16,939	179	17,118
	Hanse Towns	11,508	15,266	26,774	10,917	37,691	27,804	8,684	36,488
	Holland	–	–	–	14,702	14,702	–	11,580	11,580
	Channel Islands	239	–	239	5,801	6,040	230	4,501	4,731
		14,668	30,891						
	Other Countries	–	–	3,568	773	4,341	3,807	605	4,412
	Total	–	–	49,127	32,795	81,922	51,250	25,841	77,091

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Tallow - -	Hanse Towns - - -	235	–	235	3,410	3,645	607	8,887	9,494
	Holland - - -	5,573	30	5,603	10,395	15,998	15,612	27,080	42,692
	Belgium - - - -	196	292	488	10,648	11,136	1,006	27,741	28,747
	France - - - -	–	25	25	77,679	77,704	88	202,316	202,404
	Peru - - - -	263	–	263	–	263	1,016	–	1,016
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - - -	1,175	12	1,187	270	1,457	3,599	706	4,305
		7,442	359						
	Other Countries - -	–	–	1,066	5,140	6,206	2,614	13,389	16,003
	Total - -	–	–	8,867	107,542	116,409	24,542	280,119	304,661
„ Vegetable. *See* Other Articles.									
Tar, Coal. *See* Coals.									
					Lbs.			£	
Tea - -	Russia, Southern Ports - -	–	–	–	54,098	–	–	3,268	
	Sweden - - - - -	–	–	–	60,714	–	–	3,668	
	Norway - - - -	–	–	–	35,946	–	–	2,172	
	Denmark - - - -	–	–	–	446,419	–	–	26,971	
	Prussia - - - -	–	–	–	544,347	–	–	32,887	
	Hanover - - - - -	–	–	–	94,504	–	–	5,709	
	Hanse Towns - - -	–	–	–	740,893	–	–	44,762	
	Holland - - -	–	–	–	336,893	–	–	20,354	
	Belgium - - - -	–	–	–	47,015	–	–	2,840	
	France - - - -	–	–	–	48,307	–	–	2,918	
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira -	–	–	–	391,463	–	–	23,651	
	Spain and Canaries - - -	–	–	–	48,270	–	–	2,915	
	Turkey - - -	–	–	–	229,005	–	–	13,836	
	Wallachia and Moldavia - -	–	–	–	66,845	–	–	4,038	
	Brazil - - - -	–	–	–	57,986	–	–	3,503	
	Buenos Ayres - - -	–	–	–	40,390	–	–	2,440	
	Chili - - - - -	–	–	–	34,325	–	–	2,074	
	Channel Islands - -	–	–	–	399,051	–	–	24,109	
	Gibraltar - - -	–	–	–	174,527	–	–	10,544	
	Malta - - - - -	–	–	–	66,818	–	–	4,037	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	37,906	–	–	2,290	
	Australia - - -	–	–	–	206,363	–	–	12,468	
	British North America - -	–	–	–	1,282,912	–	–	77,508	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana - - -	–	–	–	73,937	–	–	4,468	
	Other Countries - -	–	–	–	199,830	–	–	12,079	
	Total - - -	–	–	–	5,718,764	–	–	345,509	
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Telegraphic Apparatus - -	Holland - - -	11,509	694	12,203		–			
	Spain - - - -	11,881	1,500	13,381		–			
	Sardinia - - - -	30,050	–	30,050		–			
	Egypt - - - -	1,659	–	1,659		–	(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Brazil - - - -	1,320	–	1,320		–			
	Gibraltar - - -	2,192	–	2,192		–			
	British East Indies - -	1,175	–	1,175		–			
	British North America - -	15,080	–	15,080		–			
		74,866	2,194						
	Other Countries - -	–	–	3,016		–			
	Total - - -	–	–	80,076		–			
					Tons.			£	
Tin, Ore, and Regulus	France - - - -	–	–	–	4	–	–	280	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Tin: Unwrought	Russia, Northern Ports	3,217	2,065	5,282	–	5,282	34,085	–	34,085
	Southern Ports	1,520	60	1,580	–	1,580	10,342	–	10,342
	Sweden	–	411	411	75	486	2,539	509	3,048
	Denmark	1,753	48	1,801	–	1,801	10,954	–	10,954
	Hanse Towns	1,047	772	1,819	108	1,927	11,478	733	12,211
	Holland	879	145	1,024	–	1,024	6,688	–	6,688
	France	8,701	780	9,481	2,160	11,641	58,647	14,652	73,299
	Portugal, Azores and Madeira	608	103	711	–	711	4,718	–	4,718
	Spain	32	1,477	1,509	–	1,509	9,649	–	9,649
	Sardinia	246	48	294	132	426	1,800	895	2,695
	Two Sicilies	488	393	881	60	941	5,561	407	5,968
	Austrian Territories	457	–	457	–	457	2,907	–	2,907
	Greece	206	–	206	–	206	1,337	–	1,337
	Turkey	3,880	488	4,368	–	4,368	28,134	–	28,134
	Wallachia and Moldavia	196	118	314	–	314	2,036	–	2,036
	Syria and Palestine	154	28	182	–	182	1,176	–	1,176
	Cuba	1	587	588	–	588	3,754	–	3,754
	United States	12	3,303	3,315	1,369	4,684	21,044	9,286	30,330
	Brazil	440	241	681	–	681	4,442	–	4,442
	Buenos Ayres	277	25	302	–	302	1,972	–	1,972
	Australia	139	13	152	–	152	986	–	986
	British North America	625	3	628	–	628	4,064	–	4,064
		24,878	11,108						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,366	101	1,467	8,896	685	9,581
	Total	–	–	37,352	4,005	41,357	237,209	27,167	264,376
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
„ Tinfoil	Russia, Northern Ports	56	–	56	–	56	727	–	727
	United States	5	34	39	–	39	332	–	332
	British East Indies	–	–	–	4	4	–	49	49
		61	34						
	Other Countries	–	–	79	–	79	668	–	668
	Total	–	–	174	4	178	1,727	49	1,776
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
„ Plates	Russia, Northern Ports	2,472	1,041	3,513					
	Southern Ports	4,009	1,392	5,401					
	Sweden	437	4,245	4,682					
	Norway	105	2,717	2,822					
	Denmark	2,077	1,696	3,773					
	Prussia	3,200	2,381	5,581					
	Hanse Towns	23,951	8,809	32,760					
	Holland	12,982	10,522	23,504					
	France	17,433	596	18,029					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	13,055	1,933	14,988					
	Spain and the Canaries	1,358	24,220	25,578					
	Sardinia	17,078	6,603	23,681					
	Tuscany	4,602	1,000	5,602					
	Two Sicilies	9,751	756	10,507					
	Austrian Territories	12,832	5,187	18,019					
	Turkey	14,850	3,562	18,412					
	Wallachia and Moldavia	3,685	1,848	5,533					
	Syria and Palestine	1,165	–	1,165					
	Egypt	4,761	285	5,046					
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,652	–	1,652					
	Cuba	–	9,159	9,159			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	St. Thomas	1,346	1,156	2,502					
	United States	2,836	1,017,467	1,020,303					
	Mexico	2,051	224	2,275					
	Brazil	8,749	5,168	13,917					
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	2,027	120	2,147					
	Buenos Ayres	5,080	180	5,260					
	Chili	3,108	158	3,266					
	Peru	1,677	31	1,708					
	Gibraltar	3,224	–	3,224					
	Malta	1,810	–	1,810					
	British Possessions in South Africa	3,230	290	3,520					
	Mauritius	2,747	–	2,747					
	British East Indies	9,654	1,895	11,549					
	Hong Kong	5,227	–	5,227					
	Australia	27,368	597	27,965					
	British North America	43,776	–	43,776					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	5,109	130	5,239					
		280,474	1,115,368						
	Other Countries	–	–	12,064					
	Total	–	–	1,407,906					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Tin (Continued): „ Tin and Pewter Wares	Hanse Towns	624	173	797					
	Holland	809	109	918					
	Chili	491	101	592					
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,020	–	2,020					
	British East Indies	1,677	4	1,681					
	Australia	7,693	1,096	8,789					
	British North America	2,150	–	2,150					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	3,792	126	3,918					
		19,256	1,609						
	Other Countries	–	–	3,841					
	Total	–	–	24,706					
					Cwts.			£	
Tin Manufactures, Unenumerated	Hanover	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	
	Central America	–	–	–	2	–	–	9	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	
	Total	–	–	–	7	–	–	29	
					Lbs.			£	
Tobacco: Unstemmed	Norway	–	–	–	103,290	–	–	4,304	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	2,433,049	–	–	101,377	
	Holland	–	–	–	1,623,298	–	–	67,637	
	Belgium	–	–	–	590,293	–	–	24,596	
	Portugal	–	–	–	248,282	–	–	10,345	
	Spain and the Canaries	–	–	–	945,024	–	–	39,376	
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	230,896	–	–	9,621	
	Austrian Territories	–	–	–	194,396	–	–	8,100	
	Turkey	–	–	–	130,714	–	–	5,446	
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	2,413,042	–	–	100,543	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	477,148	–	–	19,881	
	Malta	–	–	–	378,573	–	–	15,774	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	122,065	–	–	5,086	
	Australia	–	–	–	90,066	–	–	3,753	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	483,320	–	–	20,138	
	Total	–	–	–	10,463,456	–	–	435,977	
					Lbs.			£	
„ Stemmed	Holland	–	–	–	9,622	–	–	491	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	8,789	–	–	449	
	Malta	–	–	–	24,107	–	–	1,230	
	Australia	–	–	–	1,245	–	–	64	
	Total	–	–	–	43,763	–	–	2,234	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	Denmark	–	–	–	9,918	9,918	–	1,322	1,322
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	122,867	122,867	–	16,383	16,383
	Holland	–	–	–	34,445	34,445	–	4,593	4,593
	France	2,917	–	2,917	15,896	18,813	394	2,119	2,513
	Papal States	–	–	–	13,113	13,113	–	1,748	1,748
	Turkey	1,624	–	1,624	18,566	20,190	266	2,475	2,741
	United States	–	2,950	2,950	86,450	89,400	600	11,528	12,128
	Brazil	–	–	–	12,186	12,186	–	1,625	1,625
	Chili	–	–	–	8,362	8,362	–	1,115	1,115
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	110,203	110,203	–	14,694	14,694
	Gibraltar	112	–	112	38,629	38,741	[illegible]	5,151	5,178
	Malta	2,195	–	2,195	4,757	6,952	376	634	1,010
	St. Helena	–	–	–	11,449	11,449	–	1,527	1,527
	British East Indies	5,103	–	5,103	7,293	12,396	1,145	973	2,118
	Australia	667	–	667	966,229	966,896	[illegible]	128,880	128,898
	British North America	36,349	–	36,349	9,412	45,761	7,382	1,255	8,537
		48,967	2,950						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,664	71,184	74,148	509	9,529	10,038
	Total	–	–	54,581	1,544,259	1,598,840	10,667	205,501	216,168

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Tobacco (continued):	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	659	659	–	49	49
	Turkey	2,906	654	3,560	–	3,560	447	–	447
	Australia	6,593	–	6,593	345	6,938	1,671	26	1,697
„ Snuff	British West India Islands and British Guiana	7,170	–	7,170	–	7,170	2,064	–	2,064
		16,669	654						
	Other Countries	–	–	2,893	118	3,011	770	9	779
	Total	–	–	20,216	1,122	21,338	4,952	84	5,036
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Egypt	1,681	–	1,681					
	United States	507	3,861	4,368					
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,193	–	1,193					
	British East Indies	6,086	103	6,189			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Australia	13,089	107	13,196					
Toys	British North America	2,804	–	2,804					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,888	7	1,895					
		27,248	4,078						
	Other Countries	–	–	3,340					
	Total	–	–	34,666					
					Cwts.			£	
	United States	–	–	–	40	–	–	24	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	20	–	–	12	
„ Marbles	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	12	–	–	7	
	Australia	–	–	–	8	–	–	5	
	British North America	–	–	–	11	–	–	7	
	Total	–	–	–	91	–	–	55	
					Cubic Feet.			£	
	United States	–	–	–	225	–	–	56	
	New Granada	–	–	–	135	–	–	33	
	Peru	–	–	–	189	–	–	47	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	512	–	–	128	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	364	–	–	91	
„ Other than Marbles	British East Indies	–	–	–	408	–	–	102	
	Australia	–	–	–	1,321	–	–	330	
	British North America	–	–	–	125	–	–	31	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	238	–	–	60	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	303	–	–	77	
	Total	–	–	–	3,820	–	–	955	
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Hanse Towns	3,894	180	4,074					
	Holland	1,546	283	1,829					
	Belgium	1,604	130	1,734					
	France	2,525	32	2,557					
	United States	648	3,501	4,149			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Channel Islands	1,579	–	1,579					
Turnery, and Turners' Wares	British Possessions in South Africa	1,744	8	1,752					
	British East Indies	1,450	–	1,450					
	Australia	10,296	92	10,388					
	British North America	2,450	–	2,450					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,489	56	1,545					
		29,225	4,282						
	Other Countries	–	–	4,864					
	Total	–	–	38,371					

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		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			£		
Twine	Hanse Towns	230	102	332	–	–	1,695		
	Holland	72	1	73	–	–	551		
	Spain and the Canaries	3	319	322	–	–	2,298		
	Turkey	234	62	296	–	–	1,167		
	Cuba	12	421	433		–	2,316		
	St. Thomas	193	153	346		–	1,789		
	United States	313	4,814	5,127		–	35,212		
	Brazil	709	114	823	–	–	3,706		
	Buenos Ayres	258	33	291	–	–	1,765		
	Chili	185	–	185	–	–	981		
	Peru	164	–	164	–	–	815		
	British Possessions in South Africa	408	11	419	–	–	2,067		
	Mauritius	231	–	231	–	–	1,144		
	British East Indies	570	–	570	–	–	4,066		
	Australia	2,244	97	2,341	–	–	13,274		
	British North America	1,376	–	1,376	–	–	8,276		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	947	–	947	–	–	5,316		
		8,149	6,127						
	Other Countries	–	–	733	–	–	4,201		
	Total	–	–	15,009	–	–	90,769		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Umbrellas and Parasols	Holland	3,826	41	3,867					
	Turkey	3,546	–	3,546					
	Egypt	1,424	–	1,424					
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	1,924	–	1,924					
	Java	1,048	2,411	3,459					
	Philippine Islands	1,194	14,214	15,408				(*See under Quantities.*)	
	United States	3,112	3,204	6,316					
	Brazil	10,631	2,187	12,818					
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	1,097	–	1,097					
	Mauritius	2,158	–	2,158					
	British East Indies	61,373	830	62,203					
	Australia	12,808	265	13,073					
	British North America	3,844	–	3,844					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	5,327	32	5,359					
		113,312	23,184						
	Other Countries	–	–	11,891					
	Total	–	–	148,387					
					Flasks.			£	
Water, Cologne	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	300	–	–	12	
	Central America	–	–	–	1,800	–	–	200	
	New Granada	–	–	–	2,418	–	–	100	
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	–	–	–	1,200	–	–	50	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	3,372	–	–	141	
	Honduras (British Settlements)	–	–	–	1,248	–	–	52	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,256	–	–	53	
	Total	–	–	–	14,594	–	–	608	
White Lead. *See* Lead.									
					Gallons.			£	
Wine: Red, of British Possessions	Sweden	–	–	–	172	–	–	34	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	540	–	–	106	
	Belgium	–	–	–	24	–	–	5	
	France	–	–	–	297	–	–	58	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	61	–	–	12	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	101	–	–	20	
	Australia	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	
	British North America	–	–	–	540	–	–	105	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	62	–	–	12	
	Total	–	–	–	1,803	–	–	353	

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					Gallons.			£	
Wine (Continued):	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	11,514	–	–	4,752	
	Ports in the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	–	–	–	11,825	–	–	4,877	
	Sweden	–	–	–	18,771	–	–	7,742	
	Denmark	–	–	–	4,124	–	–	1,701	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	7,452	–	–	3,074	
	Holland	–	–	–	9,792	–	–	4,040	
	Belgium	–	–	–	10,699	–	–	4,413	
	France	–	–	–	17,019	–	–	7,021	
	Spain and Canaries	–	–	–	199	–	–	82	
	Turkey	–	–	–	7,467	–	–	3,080	
	Java	–	–	–	1,708	–	–	704	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	4,830	–	–	1,992	
„ Red, Foreign	United States	–	–	–	17,427	–	–	7,189	
	Brazil	–	–	–	3,702	–	–	1,527	
	Chili	–	–	–	13,162	–	–	5,429	
	Peru	–	–	–	6,990	–	–	2,884	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	59,328	–	–	24,473	
	Malta	–	–	–	6,083	–	–	2,509	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	8,845	–	–	3,649	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	3,319	–	–	1,369	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	66,434	–	–	27,403	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	7,200	–	–	2,970	
	Australia	–	–	–	708,112	–	–	292,096	
	British North America	–	–	–	44,637	–	–	18,412	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	24,828	–	–	10,242	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	32,764	–	–	13,515	
	Total	–	–	–	1,108,231	–	–	457,145	
					Gallons.			£	
	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1,737	–	–	304	
	Sweden	–	–	–	173	–	–	30	
	Denmark	–	–	–	1,091	–	–	191	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,302	–	–	228	
	Holland	–	–	–	4,450	–	–	779	
	Belgium	–	–	–	60	–	–	11	
	France	–	–	–	3,456	–	–	604	
„ White, of British Possessions	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	63	–	–	11	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	1,031	–	–	180	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	202	–	–	35	
	British North America	–	–	–	258	–	–	45	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	1,516	–	–	266	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	599	–	–	105	
	Total	–	–	–	15,938	–	–	2,789	
					Gallons.			£	
	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	73,117	–	–	29,247	
	Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	–	–	–	5,773	–	–	2,309	
	Sweden	–	–	–	7,826	–	–	3,129	
	Denmark, including Iceland	–	–	–	12,677	–	–	5,071	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	25,022	–	–	10,008	
	Holland	–	–	–	25,977	–	–	10,391	
	Belgium	–	–	–	18,762	–	–	7,504	
	France	–	–	–	67,725	–	–	27,089	
	Spain and Canaries	–	–	–	47,552	–	–	19,021	
	Turkey	–	–	–	26,373	–	–	10,549	
	Java	–	–	–	10,389	–	–	4,156	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	16,969	–	–	6,788	
„ „ Foreign	United States	–	–	–	42,422	–	–	16,969	
	Brazil	–	–	–	8,926	–	–	3,571	
	Chili	–	–	–	16,733	–	–	6,694	
	Peru	–	–	–	9,987	–	–	3,995	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	21,747	–	–	8,699	
	Malta	–	–	–	6,287	–	–	2,515	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	31,774	–	–	12,709	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	14,501	–	–	5,800	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	176,544	–	–	70,618	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	18,335	–	–	7,334	
	Australia	–	–	–	365,155	–	–	146,062	
	British North America	–	–	–	35,677	–	–	14,271	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	80,968	–	–	32,387	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	67,135	–	–	26,855	
	Total	–	–	–	1,234,353	–	–	493,741	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					Gallons.			£	
Wine (Continued):	Sweden	–	–	–	229	–	–	93	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	399	–	–	161	
	Belgium	–	–	–	60	–	–	24	
	France	–	–	–	2,369	–	–	958	
„ Mixed in Bond	British East Indies	–	–	–	580	–	–	234	
	Australia	–	–	–	7,572	–	–	3,061	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	1,126	–	–	576	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total	–	–	–	12,635	–	–	5,107	
					Gallons.			£	
	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	86,368	–	–	34,303	
	Ports in the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	–	–	–	17,598	–	–	7,186	
	Sweden	–	–	–	27,171	–	–	11,028	
	Denmark, including Iceland	–	–	–	17,892	–	–	6,963	
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	34,715	–	–	13,577	
	Holland	–	–	–	40,219	–	–	15,210	
	Belgium	–	–	–	29,605	–	–	11,957	
	France	–	–	–	90,866	–	–	35,730	
	Spain and Canaries	–	–	–	47,751	–	–	19,103	
	Turkey	–	–	–	33,840	–	–	13,629	
	Java	–	–	–	12,097	–	–	4,860	
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	21,923	–	–	8,803	
	United States	–	–	–	59,849	–	–	24,158	
„ Total of All Kinds	Brazil	–	–	–	12,628	–	–	5,098	
	Chili	–	–	–	29,895	–	–	12,123	
	Peru	–	–	–	16,977	–	–	6,879	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	82,207	–	–	33,372	
	Malta	–	–	–	12,370	–	–	5,024	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	40,619	–	–	16,358	
	Mauritius	–	–	–	17,820	–	–	7,169	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	243,558	–	–	98,255	
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	25,737	–	–	10,339	
	Australia	–	–	–	1,080,845	–	–	441,220	
	British North America	–	–	–	81,112	–	–	32,833	
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	–	–	–	108,738	–	–	43,471	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	100,560	–	–	40,487	
	Total	–	–	–	2,372,960	–	–	959,135	
„ British Made. *See* Other Articles.									
					Loads.			£	
Wood and Timber:	France	–	–	–	1,410	–	–	1,688	
	Turkey	–	–	–	117	–	–	199	
	Brazil	–	–	–	391	–	–	1,372	
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	125	–	–	533	
Hewn	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	102	–	–	434	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	1,739	–	–	6,385	
	Australia	–	–	–	425	–	–	1,368	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	314	–	–	1,156	
	Total	–	–	–	4,623	–	–	16,136	
					Loads.			£	
	France	–	–	–	832	–	–	2,781	
	Spain	–	–	–	662	–	–	2,469	
	Turkey	–	–	–	1,171	–	–	3,835	
	Chili	–	–	–	518	–	–	1,760	
„ Sawn or Split	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	1,608	–	–	5,385	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	3,721	–	–	12,441	
	Australia	–	–	–	20,249	–	–	67,445	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,633	–	–	5,413	
	Total	–	–	–	30,394	–	–	101,114	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		No.	No.	No.			£		
Wood (Continued):	British North America	141,096	–	141,096	–	–	352		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	3,766,199	7,000	3,773,199	–	–	21,407		
„ Hoops		3,907,295	7,000						
	Other Countries	–	–	160,222	–	–	1,026		
	Total	–	–	4,074,517	–	–	22,785		
		Packs.	Packs.	Packs.			£		
	Morocco	3,699	–	3,699	–	–	3,920		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	65,822	1,191	67,013	–	–	53,185		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	7,493	–	7,493	–	–	5,460		
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,693	40	2,733	–	–	2,173		
	British East Indies	3,217	–	3,217	–	–	2,340		
	British North America	1,887	–	1,887	–	–	1,416		
„ Staves, and Empty Casks	British West India Islands and British Guiana	56,542	279	56,821	–	–	45,302		
		141,353	1,510						
	Other Countries	–	–	7,324	–	–	3,974		
	Total	–	–	150,187	–	–	117,770		
					Loads.			£	
	Spain	–	–	–	75	–	–	628	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	339	–	–	2,730	
„ Staves (entered by the Load)	Australia	–	–	–	161	–	–	1,297	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	43	–	–	346	
	Total	–	–	–	618	–	–	5,001	
		Ton.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	1,706	1,706	–	11,671	11,671
	Sweden	–	–	–	415	415	–	2,839	2,839
	Norway	–	–	–	339	339	–	2,319	2,319
	Prussia	–	–	–	128	128	–	877	877
	Holland	–	–	–	535	535	–	3,663	3,663
„ Dyewoods: Logwood	Portugal	1	2	3	306	309	60	2,097	2,157
	Turkey	–	–	–	80	80	–	547	547
		1	2						
	Other Countries	–	–	1	200	201	4	1,364	1,368
	Total	–	–	4	3,709	3,713	64	25,377	25,441
				Ton.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
	Russia, Northern Ports	–	–	–	50	50	–	528	528
	Denmark	–	–	–	104	104	–	1,098	1,098
	Prussia	–	–	–	60	60	–	638	638
	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	347	347	–	3,666	3,666
	Holland	–	–	–	244	244	–	2,581	2,581
	Belgium	–	–	–	78	78	–	827	827
„ Hardwoods: Mahogany	France	–	–	–	288	288	–	3,041	3,041
	Sardinia	–	–	–	79	79	–	839	839
	Two Sicilies	–	–	–	242	242	–	2,556	2,556
	Channel Islands	–	–	–	31	31	–	328	328
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	67	67	–	713	713
	Other Countries	–	–	1	131	132	15	1,371	1,386
	Total	–	–	1	1,721	1,722	15	18,186	18,201
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£		£					
„ Wooden House Frames, Fittings, Joiners' Work, &c.	Australia	1,843	–	1,843			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Other Countries	–	–	440					
	Total	–	–	2,283					

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		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
Wood (Continued): „ Wooden Wares	Holland	161	725	886			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Egypt	1,161	–	1,161					
	Brazil	1,199	64	1,263					
	Buenos Ayres	813	29	842					
	British Possessions in South Africa	944	4	948					
	British East Indies	4,086	1,165	5,251					
	Australia	13,354	311	13,665					
	British North America	908	–	908					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	1,069	–	1,069					
	Other Countries	23,695 –	2,298 –	3,912					
	Total		–	29,905					
See also Other Articles.									
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Wool: Coney and Hares'	Hanse Towns	7,311	4,965	12,276	480	12,756	5,318	220	5,538
	France	381	–	381	2,000	2,381	50	917	967
	United States	1,012	152,924	153,936	–	153,936	50,309	–	50,309
	Brazil	2,559	2,792	5,351	–	5,351	1,893	–	1,893
	Other Countries	11,263 –	160,681 –	7,031	35	7,066	2,567	16	2,583
	Total	–	–	178,975	2,515	181,490	60,137	1,153	61,290
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
„ Sheep and Lambs'	Hanover	–	20,129	20,129	951,997	972,126	1,302	70,500	71,802
	Hanse Towns	957,023	23,448	980,471	3,653,759	4,634,230	83,428	269,430	352,858
	Holland	423,198	17,725	440,923	1,240,561	1,681,484	26,787	91,398	118,185
	Belgium	701,136	170,403	871,539	7,822,108	8,693,647	57,227	576,300	633,527
	France	11,974,328	56,967	12,031,295	12,204,242	24,235,537	778,331	879,098	1,657,429
	United States	–	8,984	8,984	250,200	259,184	897	17,642	18,539
	Other Countries	14,055 685 –	297,656 –	25,433	474,942	500,375	2,221	33,853	36,074
	Total	–	–	14,378,774	26,597,809	40,976,583	950,193	1,938,221	2,888,414
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
„ Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	Hanse Towns	2,137	130	2,267	312	2,579	1,001	42	1,043
	Belgium	–	–	–	28,744	28,744	–	3,892	3,892
	France	–	–	–	49,876	49,876	–	6,754	6,754
	Other Countries	2,137 –	130 –	47	3,052	3,099	25	414	439
	Total	–	–	2,314	81,984	84,298	1,026	11,102	12,128
See also Other Articles.									
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	Russia, Northern Ports	462,112	12,544	474,656	–	474,656	48,875	–	48,875
	Sweden	19,936	6,384	26,320	–	26,320	3,655	–	3,655
	Denmark	447,776	1,344	449,120	–	449,120	43,451	–	43,451
	Prussia	11,872	448	12,320	–	12,320	1,549	–	1,549
	Hanover	42,224	1,581,664	1,623,888	–	1,623,888	161,993	–	161,993
	Hanse Towns	9,957,808	4,394,992	14,352,800	–	14,352,800	1,582,711	–	1,582,711
	Holland	5,423,488	371,840	5,795,328	–	5,795,328	539,498	–	539,498
	Belgium	2,186,912	379,120	2,566,032	–	2,566,032	242,937	–	242,937
	France	668,640	139,440	808,080	–	808,080	69,693	–	69,693
	Spain and the Canaries	336	31,160	31,496	–	31,496	5,375		5,375
	Sardinia	105,056	2,352	107,408	–	107,408	10,100	–	10,100
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	184	184	–	55	55
	United States	4,256	136,192	140,448	226	140,674	13,789	68	13,857
	British Possessions in South Africa	448	–	448	370	818	87	111	198
	British East Indies	43,792	672	44,464	195	44,659	3,832	59	3,891
	British North America	55,216	–	55,216	4	55,220	5,204	1	5,205
	Other Countries	19,429,872 –	7,061,152 –	188,496	219	188,715	11,852	65	11,917
	Total	–	–	26,679,520	1,198	26,680,718	2,744,601	359	2,744,960

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		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			£		
Woollen and Worsted Yarn, mixed with other Materials	Russia, Northern Ports	17,360	–	17,360	–	–	3,585		
	Denmark	16,688	–	16,688	–	–	2,640		
	Hanover	–	18,256	18,256	–	–	3,272		
	Hanse Towns	114,464	36,064	150,528	–	–	24,816		
	Holland	3,360	6,272	9,632	–	–	1,996		
	Belgium	18,592	6,496	25,088	–	–	3,080		
	France	415,968	–	415,968	–	–	104,607		
		586,432	67,088						
	Other Countries	–	–	7,168	–	–	1,045		
	Total	–	–	660,688	–		145,041		
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.			£		
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: Cloth of all Kinds	Russia, Northern Ports	1,122	97	1,219	–	–	12,027		
	Norway	340	360	700	–	–	4,015		
	Denmark	313	18	331	–	–	4,664		
	Hanse Towns	7,368	4,035	11,403	–	–	59,065		
	Holland	1,520	1,152	2,672	–	–	14,873		
	Belgium	612	832	1,444	–	–	8,709		
	France	3,501	24	3,525	–	–	21,232		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	11,359	719	12,078	–	–	69,672		
	Spain and the Canaries	219	2,340	2,559	–	–	12,054		
	Sardinia	1,412	118	1,530	–	–	6,169		
	Tuscany	5,536	1	5,537	–	–	21,054		
	Papal States	810	–	810	–	–	2,442		
	Two Sicilies	2,444	–	2,444	–	–	8,348		
	Austrian Territories	1,260	–	1,260	–	–	6,027		
	Turkey	3,142	–	3,142	–	–	12,492		
	Egypt	944	–	944	–	–	7,564		
	Morocco	1,048	–	1,048	–	–	8,988		
	Java	77	658	735	–	–	2,448		
	Philippine Islands	44	2,621	2,665	–	–	7,885		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	27,529	2	27,531	–	–	129,472		
	Cuba	–	3,403	3,403	–	–	16,913		
	St. Thomas	951	803	1,754	–	–	9,691		
	Haïti	16	905	921	–	–	4,567		
	United States	53,111	212,787	265,898	–	–	895,544		
	Mexico	4,388	769	5,157	–	–	19,327		
	Central America	426	117	543	–	–	1,869		
	New Granada	10,084	2	10,086	–	–	37,577		
	Venezuela	3,895	788	4,683	–	–	24,540		
	Brazil	38,281	20,615	58,896	–	–	222,424		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	7,466	–	7,466	–	–	45,745		
	Buenos Ayres	17,072	210	17,282	–	–	100,068		
	Chili	23,663	25	23,688	–	–	128,416		
	Peru	31,980	–	31,980	–	–	196,041		
	Gibraltar	3,587	–	3,587	–	–	21,682		
	Malta	3,340	–	3,340	–	–	17,800		
	Ionian Islands	695	–	695	–	–	3,091		
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	986	–	986	–	–	3,896		
	British Possessions in South Africa	4,487	50	4,537	–	–	25,605		
	Mauritius	429	–	429	–	–	2,760		
	British East Indies	32,168	1,903	34,071	–	–	173,220		
	Hong Kong	7,988	–	7,988	–	–	29,790		
	Australia	16,714	66	16,780	–	–	92,195		
	British North America	38,784	–	38,784	–	–	169,853		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,716	101	2,817	–	–	15,075		
		373,827	255,521						
	Other Countries	–	–	1,645	–	–	7,365		
	Total	–	–	630,993	–	–	2,684,254		
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.			£		
" Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	United States	44	50	94	–	–	1,153		
	British North America	1,556	–	1,556	–	–	7,520		
		1,600	50						
	Other Countries	–	–	230	–	–	1,164		
	Total	–	–	1,980	–	–	9,837		

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		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.			£		
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (Continued):	Hanse Towns	102	38	140	–	–	826		
	Portugal and Madeira	190	–	190	–	–	1,171		
	Two Sicilies	166	–	166	–	–	852		
	United States	629	694	1,323	–	–	6,515		
	Brazil	284	–	284	–	–	1,467		
	Buenos Ayres	262	–	262	–	–	1,580		
	Chili	240	–	240	–	–	1,497		
„ Kerseymeres	Gibraltar	294	–	294	–	–	1,558		
	British Possessions in South Africa	396	–	396	–	–	761		
	Australia	385	–	385	–	–	1,142		
	British North America	573	–	573	–	–	1,840		
		3,521	732						
	Other Countries	–	–	505	–	–	2,795		
	Total	–	–	4,758	–	–	22,304		
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.			£		
	Holland	574	1,788	2,362	–	–	5,550		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,646	–	1,646	–	–	10,970		
	United States	44	1,808	1,852	–	–	7,832		
	Brazil	1,469	184	1,653	–	–	5,150		
	Chili	168	–	168	–	–	1,050		
	British Possessions in South Africa	599	21	620	–	–	1,112		
„ Baizes	British East Indies	538	–	538	–	–	1,122		
	Australia	3,320	–	3,320	–	–	8,189		
	British North America	691	–	691	–	–	1,595		
		9,049	3,801						
	Other Countries	–	–	765	–	–	3,057		
	Total	–	–	13,615	–	–	46,227		
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.			£		
	Russia, Northern Ports	3,432	70	3,502	–	–	6,991		
	Sweden	41,249	2,856	44,105	–	–	52,956		
	Norway	10,687	12,811	23,498	–	–	29,979		
	Denmark	18,586	2,612	21,198	–	–	28,047		
	Hanover	–	46,167	46,167	–	–	62,350		
	Hanse Towns	245,305	192,782	438,087	–	–	579,731		
	Holland	115,255	46,898	162,153	–	–	205,157		
	Belgium	68,529	17,418	85,947	–	–	115,019		
	France	24,649	1	24,650	–	–	35,094		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	18,384	190	18,574	–	–	24,831		
	Spain, and the Canaries	1,023	32,917	33,940	–	–	51,016		
	Sardinia	31,110	156	31,266	–	–	34,520		
	Tuscany	16,284	–	16,284	–	–	18,553		
	Papal States	5,311	–	5,311	–	–	6,633		
	Two Sicilies	21,516	–	21,516	–	–	31,027		
	Austrian Territories	11,666	–	11,666	–	–	11,607		
	Turkey	26,122	–	26,122	–	–	30,727		
	Egypt	3,760	–	3,760	–	–	4,111		
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	3,125	5	3,130	–	–	3,551		
„ Worsted Stuffs	Java	2,133	1,690	3,823	–	–	5,502		
	Philippine Islands	–	7,116	7,116	–	–	11,063		
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	43,410	1,983	45,393	–	–	86,408		
	Cuba	–	5,668	5,668	–	–	9,664		
	St. Thomas	3,179	3,466	6,645	–	–	7,249		
	Haïti	912	2,038	2,950	–	–	6,189		
	United States	114,657	508,713	623,370	–	–	699,439		
	Mexico	9,235	1,401	10,636	–	–	12,850		
	New Granada	3,152	12	3,164	–	–	4,010		
	Venezuela	2,362	382	2,744	–	–	3,443		
	Brazil	54,958	9,432	64,390	–	–	83,726		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	11,627	330	11,957	–	–	15,064		
	Buenos Ayres	17,485	370	17,855	–	–	15,179		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.			£		
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (Continued):									
Worsted Stuffs (Cont^{d}):	Chili	26,798	–	26,798	–	–	28,935		
	Peru	13,813	–	13,813	–	–	17,583		
	Channel Islands	5,544	–	5,544	–	–	9,284		
	Gibraltar	27,301	40	27,341	–	–	36,403		
	Malta	7,848	3	7,851	–	–	10,725		
	Ionian Islands	4,307	–	4,307	–	–	5,424		
	British Possessions in South Africa	24,962	555	25,517	–	–	38,449		
	Mauritius	3,368	–	3,368	–	–	5,055		
	British East Indies	43,197	2,568	45,765	–	–	82,297		
	Hong Kong	10,671	499	11,170	–	–	17,361		
	Australia	67,578	1,053	68,631	–	–	92,563		
	British North America	122,713	–	122,713	–	–	162,871		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	16,761	247	17,008	–	–	22,078		
	Honduras (British Settlements)	1,324	–	1,324	–	–	1,867		
	Other Countries	1,305,288	902,449	11,353	–	–	12,866		
	Total	–	–	2,219,090	–	–	2,833,541		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
„ Mixed Stuffs	Russia, Northern Ports	42,430	8,230	50,660	–	–	2,598		
	Norway	89,320	115,487	204,807	–	–	13,626		
	Denmark	203,377	58,200	261,577	–	–	16,012		
	Hanover	–	269,041	269,041	–	–	12,538		
	Hanse Towns	1,799,382	1,306,297	3,105,679	–	–	147,539		
	Holland	932,715	133,022	1,065,737	–	–	52,399		
	Belgium	652,129	89,267	741,396	–	–	37,653		
	France	1,138,730	–	1,138,730	–	–	45,252		
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	439,531	3,436	442,967	–	–	19,959		
	Spain and the Canaries	101,928	714,055	815,983	–	–	42,107		
	Sardinia	1,621,263	950	1,622,213	–	–	56,456		
	Tuscany	1,306,099	1,492	1,307,591	–	–	42,706		
	Papal States	376,054	–	376,054	–	–	14,048		
	Two Sicilies	1,419,684	–	1,419,684	–	–	59,139		
	Austrian Territories	662,123	3,708	665,831	–	–	21,729		
	Greece	127,530	13,100	140,630	–	–	5,777		
	Turkey	409,713	–	409,713	–	–	16,394		
	Egypt	116,806	–	116,806	–	–	6,416		
	Philippine Islands	–	159,938	159,938	–	–	7,626		
	Cuba	14,800	85,516	100,316	–	–	5,362		
	United States	6,337,164	21,034,661	27,371,825	–	–	898,207		
	Mexico	188,501	70,219	258,720	–	–	11,615		
	New Granada	89,854	–	89,854	–	–	3,132		
	Brazil	1,490,203	247,204	1,737,407	–	–	77,616		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	235,580	796	236,376	–	–	12,505		
	Buenos Ayres	650,944	7,130	658,074	–	–	31,811		
	Chili	928,638	–	928,638	–	–	38,941		
	Peru	607,146	–	607,146	–	–	23,717		
	Gibraltar	376,491	–	376,491	–	–	17,786		
	Malta	175,150	–	175,150	–	–	7,173		
	Ionian Islands	131,092	–	131,092	–	–	4,650		
	British Possessions in South Africa	375,722	1,800	377,522	–	–	15,414		
	Mauritius	104,495	–	104,495	–	–	3,559		
	British East Indies	588,239	36,757	624,996	–	–	26,062		
	Australia	692,907	13,154	706,061	–	–	32,660		
	British North America	1,494,683	–	1,494,683	–	–	55,393		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	180,445	497	180,942	–	–	6,953		
	Other Countries	26,100,868	24,373,957	307,355	–	–	11,098		
	Total	–	–	50,782,180	–	–	1,904,258		

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Yards	Yards.	Yards.			£		
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (Continued):	Hanse Towns	602,324	439,992	1,042,316	–	–	57,902		
	Holland	27,573	44,823	72,396	–	–	4,058		
	Belgium	25,482	5,524	31,006	–	–	2,256		
	France	38,785	–	38,785	–	–	2,483		
	United States	63,611	176,712	240,323	–	–	15,561		
	Brazil	16,775	3,580	20,355	–	–	1,026		
	Buenos Ayres	23,360	–	23,360	–	–	909		
	Channel Islands	67,150	–	67,150	–	–	4,298		
„ Flannel	British Possessions in South Africa	199,144	3,770	202,914	–	–	11,023		
	British East Indies	329,243	12,682	341,925	–	–	18,897		
	Australia	885,116	21,722	906,838	–	–	50,931		
	British North America	1,168,819	–	1,168,819	–	–	56,416		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	54,245	86	54,331	–	–	3,092		
		3,501,627	708,891						
	Other Countries	–	–	160,510	–	–	9,751		
	Total	–	–	4,371,028	–	–	238,603		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
	Russia, Northern Ports	4,690	–	4,690	–	–	1,031		
	Hanse Towns	15,003	14,332	29,335	–	–	2,930		
	France	33,692	–	33,692	–	–	1,983		
	Spain and the Canaries	17,202	1,516	18,718	–	–	2,687		
	Turkey	5,531	–	5,531	–	–	399		
	China	18,063	–	18,063	–	–	1,645		
	South Sea Islands	4,372	–	4,372	–	–	630		
	Cuba	700	279,259	279,959	–	–	14,265		
	St. Thomas	1,157	41,798	42,955	–	–	2,209		
	United States	97,257	4,592,581	4,689,838	–	–	260,003		
	Venezuela	22,471	3,124	25,595	–	–	1,511		
„ Blankets and Blanketing	Brazil	264,300	145,117	409,417	–	–	29,125		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	11,325	223	11,548	–	–	1,061		
	Buenos Ayres	52,435	740	53,175	–	–	4,845		
	Peru	43,305	–	43,305	–	–	2,598		
	British Possessions in South Africa	471,120	2,400	473,520	–	–	35,818		
	British East Indies	37,917	370	38,287	–	–	4,086		
	Hong Kong	4,702	–	4,702	–	–	385		
	Australia	572,083	23,044	595,127	–	–	57,673		
	British North America	412,908	–	412,908	–	–	35,810		
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	21,805	500	22,305	–	–	1,435		
		2,112,038	5,105,004						
	Other Countries	–	–	53,356	–	–	4,173		
	Total	–	–	7,270,398	–	–	466,302		
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			£		
	Russia, Northern Ports	11,732	–	11,732	–	–	2,821		
	„ Southern Ports	11,422	350	11,772	–	–	2,436		
	Sweden	9,145	6,153	15,298	–	–	2,439		
	Hanover	–	12,168	12,168	–	–	2,542		
	Hanse Towns	258,080	86,984	345,064	–	–	64,346		
	Holland	73,286	31,325	104,611	–	–	16,640		
	Belgium	31,739	29,760	61,499	–	–	10,176		
	France	78,200	554	78,754	–	–	12,480		
	Spain and the Canaries	1,650	66,762	68,412	–	–	9,212		
	Sardinia	65,010	1,176	66,186	–	–	8,152		
	Tuscany	72,470	493	72,963	–	–	8,158		
	Two Sicilies	22,735	60	22,795	–	–	3,627		
	Austrian Territories	56,820	12,511	69,331	–	–	4,597		
	Turkey	106,189	–	106,189	–	–	11,339		
„ Carpets and Carpeting	Egypt	23,704	250	23,954	–	–	3,376		
	United States	108,392	2,104,217	2,212,609	–	–	291,276		
	Mexico	25,633	2,642	28,275	–	–	4,388		
	Brazil	17,616	2,498	20,114	–	–	3,197		
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	26,349	2,192	28,541	–	–	3,458		
	Buenos Ayres	63,044	1,629	64,673	–	–	9,137		
	Chili	181,858	344	182,202	–	–	29,887		
	Peru	100,470	–	100,470	–	–	12,700		
	Gibraltar	24,746	–	24,746	–	–	2,346		
	Malta	17,663	–	17,663	–	–	2,194		
	British Possessions in South Africa	33,159	418	33,577	–	–	3,575		
	British East Indies	14,444	955	15,399	–	–	2,253		
	Australia	327,024	2,375	329,399	–	–	34,737		
	British North America	316,094	–	316,094	–	–	36,967		
		2,078,674	2,365,816						
	Other Countries	–	–	106,176	–	–	12,392		
	Total	–	–	4,550,666	–	–	610,848		

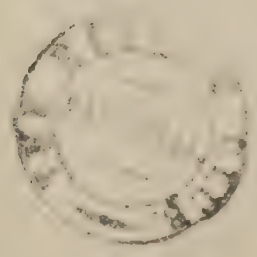
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
		Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.	Dozen Pairs.			£		
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (Continued):	Hanse Towns	1,608	691	2,299	–	–	2,509		
	Holland	953	24	977	–	–	703		
	France	1,720	–	1,720	–	–	1,471		
	Sardinia	1,405	–	1,405	–	–	1,193		
	Tuscany	8,417	57	8,474	–	–	8,271		
	Two Sicilies	1,398	–	1,398	–	–	1,049		
	Austrian Territories	2,346	86	2,432	–	–	2,154		
	Turkey	1,447	–	1,447	–	–	1,521		
„ Stockings	United States	14,211	64,829	79,040	–	–	50,763		
	Brazil	2,332	286	2,618	–	–	1,322		
	Buenos Ayres	2,438	–	2,438	–	–	1,403		
	British Possessions in South Africa	1,995	–	1,995	–	–	1,118		
	Australia	48,735	267	49,002	–	–	36,345		
	British North America	20,865	–	20,865	–	–	14,001		
		109,870	66,240						
	Other Countries			14,100	–	–	9,557		
	Total	–	–	190,210	–	–	133,380		
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Russia, Northern Ports	1,438	66	1,504					
	Sweden	13,441	241	13,682					
	Hanse Towns	12,957	2,557	15,514					
	Holland	2,223	722	2,945					
	Belgium	1,341	1,021	2,362					
	Tuscany	3,844	–	3,844					
	Austrian Territories	2,156	20	2,176					
	Turkey	2,993	–	2,993					
	Egypt	2,032	–	2,032					
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	1,820	171	1,991					
„ Hosiery (other than Stockings separately specified).	Cuba	–	1,215	1,215			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	United States	12,410	60,602	73,012					
	Brazil	863	226	1,089					
	Buenos Ayres	1,425	350	1,775					
	Malta	1,721	4	1,725					
	Western Coast of Africa (British)	942	–	942					
	British Possessions in South Africa	2,771	74	2,845					
	British East Indies	2,113	147	2,260					
	Australia	34,577	1,901	36,478					
	British North America	28,814	–	28,814					
	British West India Islands and British Guiana	2,356	–	2,356					
		132,237	69,317						
	Other Countries	–	–	13,744					
	Total	–	–	215,298					
		(*Entered at Value only.*)							
		£	£	£					
	Hanse Towns	3,017	949	3,966					
	Holland	566	229	795					
	Belgium	811	519	1,330					
	France	1,977	–	1,977					
	Spain and the Canaries	118	1,384	1,502					
	Turkey	1,459	8	1,467					
	Cuba	–	984	984					
	United States	1,029	11,653	12,682					
„ Small Wares (including Rugs)	Brazil	11,757	6,582	18,339					
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	4,910	–	4,910			(*See under Quantities.*)		
	Buenos Ayres	6,998	90	7,088					
	Chili	3,617	–	3,617					
	Peru	3,700	20	3,720					
	Gibraltar	2,918	–	2,918					
	British East Indies	8,271	63	8,334					
	Australia	4,032	–	4,032					
	British North America	2,801	–	2,801					
		57,981	22,481						
	Other Countries	–	–	6,780					
	Total	–	–	87,242					

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	VALUE. Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Real Value).	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value).	Total.
					(*Entered at Value only.*)				
					£				
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (Continued):	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,580				
	Belgium	–	–	–	829				
	France	–	–	–	730				
	Portugal	–	–	–	905				
„ Unenumerated, Not Made Up	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	–	–	–	1,344				
	United States	–	–	–	2,372			(*See under Quantities.*)	
	British East Indies	–	–	–	2,171				
	Hong Kong	–	–	–	200				
	Australia	–	–	–	3,810				
	Other Countries	–	–	–	1,084				
	Total	–	–	–	14,825				
					Square Yards.			£	
„ Carpets and Rugs	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	142	–	–	57	
	Belgium	–	–	–	64	–	–	25	
	Turkey	–	–	–	439	–	–	176	
	Malta	–	–	–	84	–	–	33	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	47	–	–	19	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	65	–	–	26	
	Total	–	–	–	841	–	–	336	
		Entered at Value only.							
		£	£	£					
„ Shawls	Hanse Towns	9,368	355	9,723					
	Holland	2,410	322	2,732					
	Belgium	2,440	752	3,192					
	France	2,844	45	2,889					
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,256	–	1,256					
	Spain and the Canaries	1,157	1,438	2,595					
	Sardinia	1,973	40	2,013					
	Tuscany	8,126	–	8,126					
	Papal States	1,049	–	1,049					
	Two Sicilies	6,417	–	6,417					
	Austrian Territories	1,935	60	1,995					
	Turkey	4,014	25	4,039					
	United States	59,403	54,439	113,842				(*See under Quantities.*)	
	New Granada	1,725	–	1,725					
	Brazil	3,895	541	4,436					
	Uruguay (Monte Video)	4,180	–	4,180					
	Buenos Ayres	7,232	–	7,232					
	Chili	13,313	–	13,313					
	Peru	2,277	–	2,277					
	Channel Islands	5,298	–	5,298					
	Gibraltar	9,342	85	9,427					
	British Possessions in South Africa	4,860	–	4,860					
	Australia	2,750	–	2,750					
	British North America	23,401	–	23,401					
		180,665	58,102						
	Other Countries	–	–	9,567					
	Total	–	–	248,334					
					Lbs.			£	
„ Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs (Entered by Weight)	France	–	–	–	318	–	–	71	
	Portugal	–	–	–	143	–	–	30	
	Spain and Canaries	–	–	–	345	–	–	78	
	Greece	–	–	–	541	–	–	137	
	St. Thomas	–	–	–	752	–	–	160	
	Chili	–	–	–	397	–	–	185	
	Other Countries	–	–	–	139	–	–	40	
	Total	–	–	–	2,291	–	–	701	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.			Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. (Declared Real Value.	Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value.)	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (Continued):									
„ Gloves -	United States - - -	–	–	–	Pairs. 109			£ 2	
					(*Entered at Value only.*)				
„ Unenumerated, Made up - -	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	£ 506				
	Spain and the Canaries - -	–	–	–	208				
	Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	–	–	–	455				
	St. Thomas - - -	–	–	–	1,040				
	United States - - -	–	–	–	238				
	Brazil - - - -	–	–	–	781			(*See under Quantities.*)	
	British Possessions in South Africa	–	–	–	147				
	Australia - - - -	–	–	–	182				
	British North America - -	–	–	–	675				
	Other Countries - - -	–	–	–	524				
	Total - - -	–	–	–	4,756				
Yarn. *See* Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woollen Yarn.									
Yellow or Mixed Metal. *See* Copper.									

TOTAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Declared Real Value of the Produce of the United Kingdom.	Computed Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Real Value.
	£	£	£
Principal Articles (Account No. 22.) - - - - - -	114,244,034	21,807,583	136,051,617
Other Articles (Account No. 22.*) - - - - - -	1,582,914	1,585,822	3,168,736
TOTAL - - - - - -	115,826,948	23,393,405	139,220,353



No. 28*.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

OTHER ARTICLES.

IN THE YEAR

1856.

GENERAL EXPORTS. YEAR 1856.

No. 28*.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Declared Value.
			£
Animals: Cows and Oxen	*No.*	671	25,193
„ Calves	„	23	261
„ Dogs	„	160	734
„ Mules	„	8	88
„ Asses	„	25	81
„ Sheep	„	2,689	9,462
„ Swine	„	211	1,083
Arrow Root, prepared in the United Kingdom	*Lbs.*	21,243	714
Arsenic	*Cwts.*	13,855	6,669
Artificial Flowers	*Value*	—	6,689
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	*Cwts.*	11,201	12,612
Asphalt	*Tons*	2,441	5,327
Barilla	*Cwts.*	15	10
Barytes	„	67,751	12,145
Baskets and Basket Work	*Value*	—	3,611
Beads, Ornamental	„	—	21,504
Beef Tripes	*Kegs*	1,666	749
Bellows: Small	*Dozen*	127	85
„ Smiths'	*No.*	2,769	6,618
Bells and Bell Metal	*Cwts.*	315	2,267
Bichromate of Potash	„	5,263	20,495
Bismuth	„	5	62
Blacking	*Value*	—	23,082
Blocks for Ships' Rigging, Dead Eyes, &c.	*No.*	30,564	4,321
Boats	„	54	2,703
Borax, refined in the United Kingdom	*Lbs.*	1,047,955	39,906
Buntings	*Yards*	105,610	3,457
Camphor, refined in the United Kingdom	*Lbs.*	23,305	1,541
Cards, Playing	*Cwts.*	835	8,210
Carriage Wheels of all Sorts	*No.*	588	1,063
Casts of Statues, Busts, &c.	*Value*	—	2,259
Chalk	*Tons*	2,003	2,148
Charcoal: Animal	„	53	535
„ Vegetable	*Bushels*	1,154	128
Chicory	*Cwts.*	3,000	3,441
Chocolate and Cocoa, prepared in the United Kingdom	*Lbs.*	122,931	4,807
Cider and Perry	*Tuns*	148	6,217
Clay: China Clay	*Cwts.*	374,232	29,774
„ Pipe Clay	*Tons*	905	1,224
„ Of all Other Sorts	„	9,916	8,827
Corks and Bungs	*Cwts.*	1,659	11,533
Corn: Barley, Pearl	„	14,174	16,437
„ Bran	„	5,034	1,138
Drawings	*Value*	—	676
Emery	*Cwts.*	17,496	17,295
Epsom and Glauber Salts	„	28,593	9,723
Feathers for Beds	„	387	2,119
„ Ornamental	*Value*	—	5,641
Felt	„	—	23,413
Fish: Cod Sounds and Tongues	*Kegs*	80	23
„ Oysters	*Bushels*	27,051	25,538
„ „ Pickled	*Jars*	500	122
„ Of all Other Sorts	*Value*	—	2,986
Fruit (not otherwise described)	„	—	883
Fullers' Earth	*Cwts.*	3,149	591
Gelatine	*Lbs.*	12,368	1,598
Ginger, prepared in the United Kingdom	*Cwts.*	788	2,352
Glue	„	10,249	18,124
Groats or Grits	„	1,590	4,687
Guts: Hogs', Ox, and Sheep's	„	753	4,599
Hair: Cow or Ox	„	240	743
„ Doe or Harts'	„	101	164
„ Goats'	„	106	1,122
„ Horse	„	2,493	13,047
„ „ Manufactures of	*Value*	—	18,625
„ Ornamental	„	—	2,014

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Declared Value.
			£
Harp and Fiddle Strings	*Value*	—	2,203
Honey	*Cwts.*	177	429
Horns: Cow or Ox	*No.*	87,053	1,200
„ Sheep and Goat	„	2,830	28
Horn Tips	„	3,267	5,662
Iron Liquor	*Gallons*	7,681	349
Juice of Lemons, Limes, and Oranges	„	8,162	1,146
Lace and Thread of Gold	*Lbs.*	2,457	13,856
„ „ of Silver	„	321	866
Lanthorn Leaves	*No.*	13,200	90
Lead, Black	*Cwts.*	1,581	2,149
„ Sugar of	„	7,384	14,416
Lime	*Chaldrons*	6,455	6,445
Manganese	*Cwts.*	1,256	453
Manure, not otherwise described	*Value*	—	47,084
Maps and Charts	„	—	7,199
Matchets	„	—	9,510
Mats and Matting	„	—	50,618
Metal Leaf	„	—	2,150
Minerals and Fossils	„	—	1,323
Moss, Rock	*Cwts.*	2,549	3,082
Naphtha	*Gallons*	148,992	24,961
Naval Stores	*Value*	—	20,276
Nickel, refined in the United Kingdom	*Cwts.*	113	3,482
Oakum	„	12,253	16,125
Oil Cake	*Tons*	748	8,892
Oil Lard	*Gallons*	5,230	1,284
Oil: Neatsfoot	„	4,245	1,217
„ Rosin	„	97,746	6,288
„ Tallow	*Cwts.*	8,281	13,032
„ Vegetable	*Gallons*	110,746	8,463
Ochre	*Cwts.*	1,100	383
Onions	*Bushels*	375	126
Orchal	*Cwts.*	176	101
Parchment and Vellum	*Skins*	14,666	1,446
Picture Frames	*Value*	—	5,186
Pitch	*Barrels*	4,932	4,678
Plants and Roots	*Value*	—	19,188
Platina	*Oz.*	1,202	1,350
Potatoes	*Cwts.*	141,502	22,497
Poultry	*Value*	—	421
Prints or Engravings	„	—	23,580
Red and Yellow Earth	*Tons*	54	155
Rice, prepared in the United Kingdom	*Cwts.*	2,594	2,102
Sago	*Lbs.*	28,578	441
Sal Ammoniac	*Cwts.*	30,342	34,316
Sand	*Tons*	1,595	1,810
Sausages	*Lbs.*	85	10
Scales and Weights	*Value*	—	3,471
Sculptures of Stone or Marble	„	—	5,145
„ of Bronze or other Metal	„	—	909
Seed: Canary	*Cwts.*	1,869	1,838
„ Clover	„	344	663
„ Garden	*Lbs.*	386,039	17,132
„ Grass	*Cwts.*	8,793	10,463
„ Hempseed	*Bushels*	537	239
„ Mustard	„	4,357	2,343
„ Tares	„	496	153
„ Turnip	*Cwts.*	59	219
„ Not otherwise described	*Value*	—	17,387
Sheathing Paper	*Cwts.*	2,592	3,564

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Declared Value.
			£
Sheep-wash	*Gallons*	621	51
Skins, British: Calf, Undressed	*Dozens*	12,194	25,134
„ Coney and Hares'	*No.*	1,381,298	21,919
„ Sheep, in the Wool	*Cwts.*	358	1,337
„ Not otherwise described	*Value*	—	2,579
Skins, Foreign, Dressed in the United Kingdom:			
Nutria	*No.*	1,200	152
Seal	„	69,040	35,405
Squirrel	„	172,880	5,800
Not otherwise described	*Value*	—	52,560
Skins and Pieces of Skins for making Glue	*Cwts.*	4,267	4,689
Slates in Frames	*No.*	134,322	1,982
Smalts and Powder Blue	*Lbs.*	4,037	1,013
Soda Water	*Gallons*	13,139	1,978
Solder	*Cwts.*	732	2,692
Soot	*Bushels*	12,860	446
Specimens of Natural History	*Value*	—	7,986
Spermaceti	*Cwts.*	356	3,186
Stones: Cement Stone, Gypsum	*Tons*	77	96
„ „ Other Kinds	„	10,150	4,044
„ China Stone	*Cwts.*	9,590	577
„ Filtering	*No.*	1,946	1,821
„ Flint	*Cwts.*	49,908	1,538
„ „ Ground	„	8,990	1,326
„ Free or Portland	*Tons*	837	1,025
„ Granite	„	4,827	9,531
„ Grave	*No.*	44	164
„ Grindstones, Large	„	18,303	13,055
„ „ Small	*Chaldrons*	4,347	6,473
„ Limestone	*Tons*	6,688	1,361
„ Marble Blocks	„	52	912
„ „ Polished	*Value*	—	9,704
„ Mill	*No.*	511	4,861
„ Paving	*Tons*	15,504	26,433
„ Polishing	*Value*	—	697
„ Slate, by Tale	*No.*	8,452,111	45,017
„ „ by Weight	*Tons*	6,627	16,684
„ „ Wrought	*Value*	—	2,807
„ Whetstones	*No.*	91,082	1,869
„ Not otherwise described	*Value*	—	63
Stone Blue	*Lbs.*	579,488	15,822
Straw	*Tons*	2	4
Suet	*Cwts.*	141	438
Sulphuric Acid	*Lbs.*	553,432	4,224

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Declared Value.
			£
Tanners' and Soapers' Waste	*Value*	—	283
Tar	*Barrels*	9,284	8,954
Tarpaulins	*Value*	—	6,366
Tents and Marquees	„	—	837
Tiles	*No.*	386,776	4,642
Tobacco Pipes of Clay	*Gross*	112,514	29,528
„ not of Clay	*Value*	—	1,386
Tongues	*Kegs*	1,411	2,343
Tow	*Cwts.*	796	1,317
Trunks and Boxes	*Value*	—	3,199
Turpentine, Oil or Spirit of	*Gallons*	86,013	14,799
Vermicelli, prepared in the United Kingdom	*Lbs.*	10,405	319
Vinegar	*Tuns*	1,230	28,465
Water, Mineral	*Gallons*	21,270	2,275
Wax, Bees	*Cwts.*	1,794	15,953
Whalebone	„	290	1,922
Whiting	„	92,457	8,199
Wine, British	*Gallons*	10,742	3,493
Woad	*Cwts.*	96	50
Wood, British: Boards and Planks	*Loads*	441	2,095
Handspikes	*No.*	144	17
Laths	*Bundles*	3,891	323
Masts, Yards, &c.	*No.*	176	309
Oars	„	2,230	665
Spokes for Wheels	„	480	8
Timber of all Sorts	*Loads*	2,760	14,513
Treenails	*No.*	2,320,590	7,538
Not otherwise described	*Value*	—	7,793
„ Foreign: Camwood	*Tons*	2	41
Saunders	*Cwts.*	3,278	2,462
Not otherwise described	*Value*	—	573
Wool, British: Wool Flocks, &c.	*Cwts.*	19,237	39,703
„ Foreign: Beaver	*Lbs.*	9,995	5,423
„ „ Musquash	„	952	593
„ „ Nutria	„	2,394	1,880
„ „ Not otherwise described	„	140	110
Yeast	*Cwts.*	11,769	8,393
Miscellaneous Articles	*Value*	—	92,171
Total Value	£	—	1,582,914

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
			£
Alkanet Root	*Cwts.*	6	11
Ambergris	*Ounces*	50	77
Ammonia, Liquid	*Lbs.*	3,360	70
„ Sulphate of	„	896	7
Annatto	*Cwts.*	1,505	7,030
Antimony: Ore of	„	9	7
„ Crude	„	157	294
„ Regulus	„	745	1,999
Argol	„	4,169	13,219
Arrow Root	„	1,282	3,217
Arsenic	„	71	50
Art, Bronze Works of	„	6	202
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	„	1,900	4,180
Asphaltum	*Tons*	87	1,014
Balsam: Canada	*Lbs.*	462	38
„ Capivi	*Cwts.*	119	958
„ Peru	*Lbs.*	45,984	11,879
„ Riga	„	169	8
„ Tolu	„	3,121	260
Barilla	*Tons*	36	344
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	*Cwts.*	606	212
„ Cascarilla	„	355	476
„ Unenumerated	„	5,069	35,483
Barytes, Sulphate of, Ground	„	5	2
Basket Rods, Peeled	*Bundles*	200	20
Baskets	*Cubic Feet*	603	131
Bast Ropes, Twines and Strands	*Value*	—	88

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
			£
Beads of Glass and Bugles	*Lbs.*	777,661	85,894
„ Coral	„	1,231	9,235
„ Jet	„	9	2
„ Unenumerated	„	1,379	345
Beer, Spruce	*Barrels*	3	2
Berries, Juniper	*Cwts.*	98	20
„ Yellow	„	527	1,291
„ Myrobolane	*Tons*	92	945
„ Unenumerated, used in Chemical Processes	„	9	87
„ Unenumerated, not used in Chemical Processes	*Cwts.*	2	1
Bones (except Whale Fins)	*Tons*	159	816
Boracic Acid	*Cwts.*	600	2,640
Borax	„	2,723	7,251
Boxes, Brass	„	1	16
„ Unenumerated	*Value*	—	406
Brocade of Gold and Silver	*Lbs.*	35	70
Bronze Powder	*Value*	—	20
„ Manufactures	*Cwts.*	129	1,289
Buttons and Studs	*Value*	—	677
Camomile Flowers	*Lbs.*	2,799	82
Camphor	*Cwts.*	1,760	6,494
Canella Alba	*Lbs.*	1,569	161
Cantharides	„	12,631	2,260
Capers	„	7,479	312
Cardamoms	„	105,009	15,861
Cards, Playing	*Packs*	79,931	1,332

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
			£
Carmine	*Ounces*	2,655	664
Casks, Empty	*Value*	—	154
Cassava Powder	*Cwts.*	2	1
Cassia Buds	*Lbs.*	14,671	917
„ Fistula	*Cwts.*	37	64
Castor	„	23	1,938
Casts of Busts, Statues, or Figures	„	2	2
Chicory, Roasted or Ground	*Lbs.*	24,941	260
„ Raw or Kiln-dried	*Cwts.*	3,610	1,895
China Root	*Lbs.*	12,278	77
Chloroform	„	79	24
Cider	*Tuns.*	6	37
Citric Acid	*Lbs.*	1,666	167
Civet	*Oz.*	35	22
Cobalt	*Cwts.*	1	3
„ Oxide of	„	3	180
Cochineal, Granilla	„	30	229
„ Dust	„	65	190
Cocoa Husks and Shells	*Lbs.*	33,547	79
„ Paste and Chocolate	„	5,703	232
Coculus Indicus	*Cwts.*	959	512
Coir Rope, Twines, and Strands	„	4,833	5,437
Colocynth	*Lbs.*	140	9
Columbo Root	*Cwts.*	538	242
Coral	*Lbs.*	11,091	10,472
Cork	*Tons*	68	2,204
Corks, ready made	*Lbs.*	82,271	7,199
„ Fishermen's	*Cwts.*	2	15
Cowries	„	7,211	23,440
Cream of Tartar	„	2,578	13,878
Crystal, Rough	*Value*	—	6
Cucumbers preserved in Salt	„	—	33
Cutch	*Tons*	291	12,817
Daguerreotype Plates	*Lbs.*	56	14
Dice	*Pairs*	300	4
Divi Divi	*Tons*	301	3,241
Drugs, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	3,190	6,380
Enamel	*Lbs.*	70	3
Essence of Spruce	*Value*	—	3
Extract of Logwood	*Lbs.*	10,865	272
„ Unenumerated	*Value*	—	193
„ „ by Weight	*Lbs.*	56	70
Feathers: for Beds	*Cwts.*	62	417
„ Ostrich and Paddy-bird	*Lbs.*	1,735	2,963
„ Unenumerated, Undressed	*Value*	—	121
„ „ Dressed	*Lbs.*	2	7
Fig Cake	*Cwts.*	5	19
Fish: Anchovies	*Lbs.*	2,942	74
„ Caviar	*Cwts.*	18	151
„ Eels	„	1	1
„ Herrings	„	½	1
„ Turtle	„	1	12
„ Cured, Unenumerated	„	5,427	9,294
Flock for Paper Stainers	„	68	272
Flocks	„	460	575
Flower Roots	*Value*	—	2
Flowers, Artificial	*Cubic Feet*	281	843
Frames for Pictures, Prints, or Drawings	*Value*	—	369
Fruit, Apples	*Bushels*	865	796
„ Dates	*Cwts.*	394	897
„ Figs	„	8,856	17,159
„ Nuts: Chesnuts	*Bushels*	1,392	638
„ „ Cocoa Nuts	*No.*	78,550	497
„ „ Small Nuts	*Bushels*	7,129	5,495
„ „ Walnuts	„	291	135
„ „ Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	*Tons*	851	11,165
„ „ Not otherwise described	*Value*	—	410
„ Oranges and Lemons	*Bushels*	6,030	3,693
„ Pears	„	110	43
„ Plums: French and Prunellos	*Cwts.*	459	2,342
„ „ Dried or Preserved	„	108	340
„ Prunes	„	391	537
„ Raw, unenumerated	*Bushels*	63	16
Furniture Woods, Unenumerated	*Tons*	100	751
Galls	*Cwts.*	2,552	10,570
Gamboge	„	413	2,032
Garancine	„	1,000	7,000
Garnets, Cut, not Set	*Lbs.*	1	11
Gelatine	*Cwts.*	23	117

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
			£
Gentian	*Tons*	2	41
Ginger, Preserved	*Lbs.*	13,385	586
Glass Bottles, Green or Common, Empty	„	22,400	95
Glue	*Cwts.*	33	55
Gongs	*Lbs.*	14	1
Grains, Guinea, and of Paradise	*Cwts.*	96	169
Grease	„	9,428	17,677
Gum: Animi	„	1,001	7,024
„ Copal	„	9,784	25,805
„ Senegal	„	28	73
„ Seedlac	„	1,031	1,418
„ Sticklac	„	1,417	2,657
„ Ammoniac	„	104	114
„ Asafœtida	„	923	1,000
„ Guiacum	„	41	287
„ Kino	„	30	37
„ Mastic	„	56	2,933
„ Tragacanth	„	402	2,352
„ Unenumerated	„	21,625	56,766
Gun Stocks, in the Rough, of Wood	„	235	70
Gutta Percha	„	2,540	10,161
Hair: Camel	*Lbs.*	1,657	207
„ Cow or Ox	*Cwts.*	27	142
„ Horse	„	1,031	6,405
„ Unenumerated	*Value*	—	20
Hides, or Pieces thereof, Unenumerated	„	—	272
Hones	*No.*	3,740	93
Honey	*Cwts.*	432	986
Horns	*Tons*	888	29,509
Ink, for Printers	*Cwts.*	2	25
„ Indian	*Lbs.*	257	77
Isinglass	*Cwts.*	160	4,019
Japanned or Lacquered Ware	„	20	240
Jewels, Emeralds, and other Precious Stones	*Value*	—	3,512
Juice of Lemons, Limes, or Oranges	*Gallons*	391	31
Lace and Articles thereof:—			
Entered by Weight	*Lbs.*	453	6,519
Entered at Value	*Value*	—	377
Lead: Black	*Tons*	645	6,051
„ Manufactures, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	12	18
Liquorice: Paste	„	3,561	9,703
„ Juice	„	1,640	7,074
Lucifers of Wood	*Cubic Feet*	9,879	1,852
„ Vesta of Wax	*Dozen Boxes*	6,850	685
Madder	*Cwts.*	492	1,164
Madder Root	„	474	1,250
Mandioca Flour	„	757	587
Manganese, Ore of	„	2	1
Manna	*Lbs.*	17,249	2,659
Manna Croup	*Cwts.*	1	2
Manures, Unenumerated	*Tons*	76	378
Manuscripts	*Lbs.*	800	200
Marmalade	„	61	3
Mats and Matting	*Value*	—	240
Mattresses	„	—	1
Meat, Preserved, not Salted	*Cwts.*	200	500
Metal Leaf, not Gold	*Packets*	19,660	1,474
Minerals and Fossils, Unenumerated	*Value*	—	150
Morphia and its Salts	*Lbs.*	112	49
Moss: Lichen Islandicus	*Cwts.*	7	10
„ Rock, for Dyers' use	*Tons*	18	612
„ Unenumerated	*Value*	—	12
Mother-of-Pearl-Shells	*Cwts.*	15,784	33,130
Musk	*Oz.*	4,457	4,903
Mustard	*Cwts.*	6	28
Myrrh	„	205	1,127
Naphtha	*Gallons*	95	17
Nickel, Ore of	*Value*	—	180
Nux Vomica	*Cwts.*	2,094	1,047
Oakum	„	406	535
Ochre	„	36	7
Oil of Almonds	*Lbs.*	313	16
Oil: Animal	*Cwts.*	172	312
„ Castor	„	11,426	29,993
„ Chemical, Essential and Perfumed	*Lbs.*	75,073	53,153
„ Rapeseed	*Tuns*	240	12,386
„ Rosin	*Cwts.*	223	167

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
			£
Oil: Seed, Unenumerated	*Tuns*	32	1,445
,, or Spirit of Turpentine	*Cwts.*	808	1,363
,, Unenumerated	*Value*	—	10,980
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	9	77
Olibanum	*Cwts.*	10,945	21,763
Olives	*Gallons*	921	61
Onions	*Bushels*	14	4
Opera Glasses	*No.*	700	984
Orange Flower Water	*Lbs.*	76	2
Orchal	*Cwts.*	1,625	3,236
Ore, Unenumerated	*Value*	—	70
Orris Root	*Cwts.*	5	11
Orsidue	,,	133	731
Palmetto Thatch	,,	500	625
Pasteboard	*Lbs.*	2,424	50
Pearl Barley	*Cwts.*	61	67
Pearls	*Value*	—	1,590
Pewter Manufactures, Unenumerated	*Cwts.*	7	11
Phosphorus	*Value*	—	44
Pickles and Vegetables preserved in Salt	,,	—	80
Pink Root	*Lbs.*	973	97
Pitch	*Cwts.*	3,764	1,976
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees alive	*Value*	—	81
Plated and Gilt Wire	,,	—	3,330
Platina, and Ore of	,,	—	306
Pomatum	*Lbs.*	3,083	231
Potatoes	*Cwts.*	105	18
Pots, Melting for Goldsmiths	*No.*	7,970	33
Powder, Perfumed	*Lbs.*	22	1
Prints and Drawings	,,	2,224	556
,,	*No.*	22	3
Prussiate of Potash	*Lbs.*	62,511	3,256
Quassia	*Cwts.*	811	243
Radix Ipecacuanhæ	*Lbs.*	17,490	4,081
,, Rhataniæ	,,	23,237	920
,, Senekæ	,,	6,060	985
,, Serpentariæ	,,	1,016	123
Saccharum Saturni	*Cwts.*	15	26
Safflower	,,	6,491	27,830
Saffron	*Lbs.*	6,114	6,216
Sago	*Cwts.*	4,580	5,802
Salicine	*Ounces*	112	17
Salop	*Cwts.*	7	51
Sanguis Draconis	,,	37	286
Sarsaparilla	*Lbs.*	43,465	2,309
Sassafras	*Cwts.*	1	1
Sausages or Puddings	*Lbs.*	31,472	2,098
Scammony	,,	412	445
Seed: Aniseed	*Cwts.*	485	1,411
,, Beans, Kidney or French	*Bushels*	15	5
,, Canary	*Cwts.*	120	108
,, Carraway	,,	1,080	2,052
,, Clover	,,	2,968	11,476
,, Coriander	,,	55	18
,, Croton	*Quarters*	11	271
,, Cummin	*Cwts.*	550	564
,, Dari	,,	5,206	2,213
,, Garden, Unenumerated	*Lbs.*	79,751	997
,, Grass	*Cwts.*	109	327
,, Hemp	*Quarters*	141	377
,, Leek	*Cwts.*	72	725
,, Lucerne	,,	347	1,220
,, Lupine	,,	43	150
,, Millet	,,	21,805	14,173
,, Mustard	,,	2,514	3,520
,, Onion	,,	12	83
,, Poppy	*Quarters*	12,540	33,231
,, Quince	*Cwts.*	22	185
,, Sesamum	*Quarters*	10,914	31,514
,, Tares	,,	41	102
,, Trefoil	*Cwts.*	156	277
,, Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	,,	15,664	16,731
,, Not otherwise described	*Cwts.*	3,705	9,818
Semolina	,,	10	10
Shumac	*Tons*	71	788
Silkworm Gut	*Value*	—	72
Silver Ore	,,	15	120
Skins: Badger	*No.*	891	89
,, Bear	,,	9,157	20,145

OTHER ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
			£
Skins: Cat	*No.*	7,625	1,572
,, Chinchilla	,,	28,731	1,549
,, Coney	,,	24,150	503
,, Deer	,,	38,711	8,786
,, Dogfish	,,	540	22
,, Elk	,,	615	354
,, Ermine	,,	1,924	105
,, Fisher	,,	4,796	6,235
,, Fitch	,,	26,188	3,192
,, Goose	,,	758	57
,, Hare	,,	8,600	197
,, Kangaroo	,,	54	2
,, Kid	,,	4,894	245
,, Leopard	,,	17	21
,, Lion	,,	20	20
,, Lynx	,,	7,059	4,088
,, Marten	,,	46,367	34,380
,, ,, Tails	,,	500	17
,, Minx	,,	46,749	17,175
,, Nutria	,,	8,949	447
,, Otter	,,	16,484	33,340
,, Sable	,,	1,675	4,187
,, Seal	,,	3,695	1,521
,, Squirrel	,,	1,529	25
,, ,, Tails	*Value*	—	925
,, Tiger	*No.*	21	37
,, Wolf	,,	336	134
,, Wolverings	,,	380	258
,, Unenumerated	*Value*	—	14,734
Smalts	*Cwts.*	31	140
Soy	*Gallons*	478	119
Specimens of Natural History	*Value*	—	1,430
Spectacles	,,	—	270
Spelter, Oxide and White of	*Cwts.*	15	23
,, Manufactures, Unenumerated	,,	230	576
Spermaceti	*Lbs.*	23,163	1,496
Squills	*Cwts.*	17	5
Stays or Corsets	*Pairs*	13,281	2,213
Stearine	*Cwts.*	33	197
Stone, in Lumps	*Tons*	339	856
,, and Slate, hewn	,,	150	600
,, Marble, in rough Blocks	*Cubic Feet*	812	447
,, ,, Sawn or Manufactured	*Cwts.*	962	1,924
,, Mill Stones	*Tons*	6	51
,, Burr Stones	,,	7	92
Straw or Grass for Platting	*Cwts.*	1	8
Succades	*Lbs.*	6,235	512
Talc	*Cwts.*	3	34
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	7	17
Tapioca	,,	700	2,336
Tar	*Lasts*	703	7,647
,, Barbadoes	*Cwts.*	8	19
Tartaric Acid	*Lbs.*	9,739	659
Teasles	*No.*	152,000	38
Teeth, Elephants'	*Cwts.*	2,615	9,238
,, Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse	,,	327	7,100
Terra Japonica	*Tons*	740	13,437
,, Sienna	*Cwts.*	2	3
Thread, Unenumerated	*Value*	—	80
Tobacco Pipes of Clay	,,	—	147
Tortoise Shell or Turtle Shell	*Lbs.*	13,452	14,181
Truffles	,,	557	334
Turmeric	*Tons*	42	1,284
Turpentine	*Cwts.*	932	135
Ultramarine	,,	168	953
Valonia	*Tons*	11	547
Vanelloes	*Lbs.*	2,742	11,722
Varnish containing Alcohol	*Gallons*	119	71
,, Unenumerated	*Value*	—	242
Vegetables, Unenumerated	,,	—	2,476
Veneers	*Cwts.*	43	130
Verdigris	,,	53	408
Vermicelli and Maccaroni	,,	359	1,074
Vermillion	*Lbs.*	2,919	474
Vinegar	*Gallons*	8,216	515
Water, Mineral	,,	1,790	13
Wax, Bees'	*Cwts.*	5,722	10,742
,, Vegetable	,,	27	135
Whalefins	*Tons*	51	15,153

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

OTHER ARTICLES.			Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
				£
Wood: Oars		*Great Hundred*	16	379
,, Spars		,,	½	4
,, Teak		*Loads*	79	996
,, Dyewoods:	Barwood	*Tons*	158	1,014
,, ,,	Brazilwood	,,	716	39,391
,, ,,	Camwood	,,	24	533
,, Fustic		,,	935	5,491
,, ,,	Nicaragua	,,	926	13,888
,, ,,	Redwood	,,	15	96
,, ,,	Sapanwood	,,	249	3,951
,, ,,	Saunders, Red	,,	1,137	9,178
,, Hardwoods:	Amboyna Wood	,,	1	31
,, ,,	Boxwood	,,	175	1,621
,, ,,	Beefwood	,,	1	6
,, ,,	Cedar	,,	147	1,375
,, ,,	Ebony	,,	244	1,556
,, ,,	Lignum Vitæ	,,	132	734

OTHER ARTICLES.			Quantities.	Computed Real Value.
				£
Wood: Hardwoods:	Maple	*Tons*	20	134
,, ,,	Rosewood	,,	271	3,354
,, ,,	Satinwood	,,	1	12
,, ,,	Tulipwood	,,	11	259
,, ,,	Walnutwood	,,	35	222
Wool, Beaver		*Lbs.*	4	3
Wool or Hair, Goats'		,,	53,462	5,792
Yarn, Cable		*Cwts.*	2,379	4,342
,, Camel		*Lbs.*	1,680	504
Yeast, Dried		*Cwts.*	13	32
Zaffre		,,	4	4
Miscellaneous Articles		*Value*	—	120,427
Total Value		£	—	1,585,822

TOTAL VALUE OF OTHER ARTICLES.

	£
Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Declared Value)	1,582,914
Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures (Computed Real Value)	1,585,822
Total	£ 3,168,736

No. 29.

GENERAL TRANSIT.

IN THE YEAR

1856.

GENERAL TRANSIT.

YEAR 1856.

No. 29.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED AFTER TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE.
		Lbs.		Lbs.	£
BEADS and BUGLES of GLASS	Hanse Towns	12,350	British East Indies	11,850	
	Austrian Territories	19,048	Java	15,800	
	Other Parts	760	New Granada	862	
			Chili	2,800	
			Other Parts	846	
		32,158		32,158	2,591
		Cwts.		Cwts.	
CHEESE	Holland	5,364	British Possessions in South Africa	1,828	
	France	692	Mauritius	343	
	Other Parts	123	Australia	1,101	
			Brazil	2,419	
			Other Parts	488	
		6,179		6,179	16,683
		Number.		Number.	
CLOCKS and WATCHES	Hanse Towns	17	Hanse Towns	44	
	Holland	15	British East Indies	85	
	France	585	Australia	502	
	Australia	44	Other Parts	60	
	Other Parts	30			
		691		691	3,034
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
COFFEE	France	307,400	Hanse Towns	30,000	
	British East Indies	31,448	Holland	31,000	
	Hayti	225,000	Channel Islands	15,480	
	Central America	30,280	France	225,000	
	Brazil	15,000	Turkey	307,400	
	Other Parts	1,228	Other Parts	1,476	
		610,356		610,356	13,527
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
CORKS, Cut	France	28,485	British Possessions in South Africa	4,980	
	Portugal	16,178	British East Indies	28,251	
	Other Parts	2,655	Australia	7,355	
			United States	5,450	
			Other Parts	1,282	
		47,318		47,318	4,140
		Quarters.		Quarters.	
CORN, Wheat	Russia	53,953	Belgium	4,164	
	Denmark	800	Channel Islands	899	
	Greece	1,870	France	18,408	
	Syria	1,273	Portugal	18,124	
	Egypt	9,744	Spain	36,545	
	British East Indies	5,879	Other Parts	1,342	
	United States	2,654			
	Other Parts	3,309			
		79,482		79,482	232,364
		Quarters.		Quarters.	
„ Other Kinds of Corn and Grain	Russia	5,920	Prussia	800	
	Sweden	700	Holland	4,110	
	Hanover	1,012	France	4,626	
	Holland	924	Portugal	929	
	Greece	1,770	Spain	7,258	
	Turkey	4,196	Turkey	2,342	
	Wallachia	3,607	Other Parts	355	
	Egypt	1,550			
	Other Parts	741			
		20,420		20,420	32,312

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED AFTER TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE.
		Cwts.		Cwts.	£
Corn, Wheatmeal and Flour	United States	1,940	Spain	1,800	
	Other Parts	216	Other Parts	356	
		2,156		2,156	2,156
		Cwts.		Cwts.	
Glass, Window	Belgium	20,491	British Possessions in South Africa	3,568	
	France	528	British East Indies	3,112	
	Other Parts	18	China	4,716	
			Australia	3,852	
			British North America	3,631	
			British West Indies	326	
			United States (California)	1,218	
			Other Parts	614	
		21,037		21,037	15,252
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
„ Flint, Cut or Uncut	Hanse Towns	46,979	Portugal	1,120	
	Holland	43,401	The Canary Islands	1,008	
	Belgium	14,924	West Coast of Africa	20,384	
	France	17,083	British Possessions in South Africa	10,338	
	Other Parts	56	Mauritius	9,116	
			British East Indies	17,821	
			Philippine Islands	43,680	
			Australia	9,240	
			British West Indies	2,581	
			New Granada	4,340	
			Other Parts	2,815	
		122,443		122,443	1,020
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Opium	Turkey	103,840	Holland	53,103	
			United States	50,732	
			Other Parts	5	
		103,840		103,840	81,774
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Paper of all Kinds, (except Hangings)	Hanover	208,904	Russia	213,700	
	Hanse Towns	50,895	Hanse Towns	32,800	
	Holland	141,600	British Possessions in South Africa	17,048	
	Belgium	473,523	British East Indies	716,027	
	France	158,591	Australia	62,290	
	Spain	22,450	South Sea Islands	21,000	
	Sardinia	85,812	British North America	24,440	
	Austrian Territories	37,500	British West Indies	6,077	
	Other Parts	3,064	United States (California)	15,000	
			Mexico	20,600	
			Central America	11,300	
			New Granada	5,950	
			Chili	22,450	
			Other Parts	13,657	
		1,182,339		1,182,339	19,882
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
„ Hangings	Belgium	8,818	France	1,780	
	France	5,796	The Canary Islands	2,300	
	China	1,780	Australia	6,333	
	Other Parts	700	United States (California)	5,308	
			Other Parts	1,373	
		17,094		17,094	855
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Perfumery	France	17,837	The Canary Islands	1,600	
	Other Parts	450	British Possessions in South Africa	1,103	
			Mauritius	2,214	
			British East Indies	1,351	
			Australia	1,163	
			British West Indies	2,131	
			Central America	1,940	
			New Granada	980	
			Other Parts	302	
		18,287		18,287	1,972

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED AFTER TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE.
		Cwts.		Cwts.	£
Rice, not rough	British East Indies	51,237	Sweden	1,998	
	Other Parts	6	Hanse Towns	2,670	
			Holland	2,000	
			Belgium	3,000	
			France	37,569	
			British Guiana	1,400	
			Brazil	2,600	
			Other Parts	6	
		51,243		51,243	26,903
		Gallons.		Gallons.	
Spirits: Rum	Hanse Towns	1,575	Turkey	1,575	
	Other Parts	330	Other Parts	330	
		1,905		1,905	216
		Gallons.		Gallons.	
„ Brandy	Hanse Towns	23,369	Gibraltar	2,942	
	Holland	7,891	Turkey	2,662	
	Belgium	3,672	British Possessions in South Africa	6,461	
	Channel Islands	4,961	British East Indies	20,448	
	France	127,321	Philippine Islands	1,293	
	Other Parts	1,549	China	4,799	
			Australia	101,214	
			British North America	11,961	
			British West Indies	3,612	
			British Guiana	3,308	
			United States (California)	2,157	
			Central America	2,328	
			New Granada	1,360	
			Ecuador	2,382	
			Other Parts	1,836	
		168,763		168,763	71,948
		Gallons.		Gallons.	
„ Geneva	Hanse Towns	15,213	Channel Islands	3,001	
	Holland	539,842	France	8,076	
	Belgium	3,460	Turkey	7,444	
	Other Parts	1,105	West Coast of Africa	20,125	
			British Possessions in South Africa	20,055	
			Mauritius	6,362	
			British East Indies	10,255	
			China	5,271	
			Australia	301,916	
			British North America	131,743	
			British West Indies	11,097	
			British Guiana	12,765	
			Honduras	2,543	
			Ecuador	1,802	
			Brazil	8,311	
			Uruguay	1,970	
			Other Parts	6,884	
		559,620		559,620	79,280
		Gallons.		Gallons.	
„ Of all other Sorts	Hanse Towns	32,107	Turkey	4,419	
	Holland	6,752	British Possessions in South Africa	1,035	
	France	4,599	British East Indies	2,418	
	Other Parts	1,040	Australia	30,182	
			British North America	1,666	
			Central America	1,308	
			Other Parts	3,470	
		44,498		44,498	42,917

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED AFTER TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE.
		Lbs.		Lbs.	£
Succades	Channel Islands	26,391	Australia	26,541	
	France	2,256	Other Parts	2,658	
	Other Parts	552			
		29,199		29,199	1,460
		Cwts.		Cwts.	
Sugar, Unrefined	Mauritius	498	Sweden	1,248	
	British East Indie	1,175	Hanse Towns	11,275	
	Foreign West Indies	750	Holland	9,400	
	Brazil	24,525	Austrian Territories	4,928	
	Other Parts	1	Other Parts	98	
		26,949		26,949	35,504
		Cwts.		Cwts.	
„ Refined and Candy	Hanse Towns	284	Russia	2,080	
	Holland	1,083	Ionian Islands	318	
	Belgium	255	Turkey	3,686	
	France	3,280	Morocco	252	
	Foreign West Indies	1,980	British Possessions in South Africa	500	
	Other Parts	12	Other Parts	58	
		6,894		6,894	12,104
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Tea	Hanse Towns	15,034	Russia	5,000	
	Holland	54,003	Hanse Towns	59,402	
	British East Indies	7,710	Holland	28,201	
	China	85,983	Portugal	21,100	
			Turkey	48,123	
			Other Parts	904	
		162,730		162,730	10,949
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Hanse Towns	13,951	Hanse Towns	470,222	
	Philippine Islands	2,900,385	Holland	2,560,236	
	New Granada	177,892	Belgium	61,090	
	Other Parts	3,200	Other Parts	3,880	
		3,095,428		3,095,428	125,820
		Lbs.		Lbs.	
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	Hanse Towns	22,472	Russia	2,060	
	Holland	7,922	Hanse Towns	8,510	
	Belgium	4,734	Holland	21,768	
	France	1,373	Belgium	1,680	
	Philippine Islands	24,483	France	6,104	
	Australia	8,510	Malta	6,125	
	Foreign West Indies	16,100	Turkey	8,926	
	United States	67,943	Egypt	3,463	
	Other Parts	815	British Possessions in South Africa	3,796	
			Mauritius	12,350	
			British East Indies	3,156	
			Australia	20,356	
			British North America	34,656	
			United States	4,000	
			Brazil	13,300	
			Other Parts	4,102	
		154,352		154,352	20,709

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED AFTER TRANSHIPMENT.	QUANTITIES.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE.
		Gallons.		Gallons.	£
VINEGAR	Holland	275	Java	215	
	France	726	Australia	260	
	Other Parts	61	United States (California)	400	
			Other Parts	187	
		1,062		1,062	66
		Gallons.		Gallons.	
WINES	Denmark	1,126	Russia	18,696	
	Hanse Towns	4,957	France	2,382	
	Holland	19,949	Turkey	1,237	
	Belgium	1,038	British Possessions in South Africa	3,038	
	Channel Islands	9,676	British East Indies	23,661	
	France	76,704	Java	7,890	
	Portugal	113,413	Philippine Islands	1,935	
	Madeira	19,831	China	16,534	
	Spain	38,843	Australia	159,903	
	Naples and Sicily	9,992	British North America	6,521	
	British Possessions in South Africa	370	British West Indies	2,791	
	Other Parts	927	British Guiana	1,056	
			United States	4,602	
			" (California)	26,772	
			Central America	1,922	
			New Granada	1,284	
			Venezuela	2,050	
			Ecuador	2,310	
			Chili	2,894	
			Peru	2,696	
			Other Parts	6,652	
		296,826		296,826	157,957
		Declared Value. £		Declared Value. £	
SILK, WOOLLEN, COTTON, and LEATHER MANUFACTURES, and other Manufactured Goods, not separately specified. Entered at Value	Denmark	5,253	Russia	8,346	
	Hanse Towns	173,337	Sweden	5,453	
	Holland	64,486	Hanse Towns	23,607	
	Belgium	215,053	Channel Islands	9,922	
	Channel Islands	4,473	France	32,600	
	France	2,869,201	Turkey	15,647	
	Tuscany	5,152	West Coast of Africa	18,310	
	Turkey	5,145	British Possessions in South Africa	4,468	
	Egypt	66,630	Mauritius	9,166	
	China	8,941	British East Indies	43,561	
	Australia	4,177	Philippine Islands	31,058	
	British North America	13,449	China	5,378	
	Foreign West Indies	9,924	Australia	77,716	(*See under Quantities.*)
	United States	7,392	British North America	23,478	
	New Granada	5,850	British West Indies	20,667	
	Other Parts	11,917	Honduras	6,102	
			Foreign West Indies and Hayti	451,919	
			United States	2,297,983	
			" (California)	17,855	
			Central America	14,990	
			New Granada	23,967	
			Venezuela	5,324	
			Brazil	264,312	
			Chili	11,229	
			Peru	9,120	
			Other Parts	38,202	
		3,470,380		3,470,380	

TOTAL VALUE OF ARTICLES TRANSHIPPED.

	£
ALL ARTICLES ENTERED by QUANTITY (Computed Real Value)	1,108,704
ARTICLES ENTERED at VALUE (Declared Real Value)	3,470,380
TOTAL	4,579,084

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		PORTS AT WHICH IMPORTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT.													
		London.	Liverpool.	Southampton.	Hull.	Ipswich.	Grimsby.	Gloucester.	Poole.	Plymouth.	Bristol.	Newcastle.	Leith.	Cork.	Total.
Beads and Bugles of Glass	*Lbs.*	13,110	19,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,158
Cheese	*Cwts.*	3,525	2,202	450	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,179
Clocks and Watches	*No.*	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	691
Coffee	*Lbs.*	384,372	225,784	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610,356
Corks, Cut	,,	34,549	12,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,318
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	62,164	6,790	—	1,804	—	—	1,400	—	3,519	—	—	2,383	1,422	79,482
—— Other Kinds of Grain	,,	13,515	2,411	—	2,847	673	—	—	40	—	700	5	—	229	20,420
—— Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	1,801	240	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	2,156
Glass, Window	,,	18,770	2,177	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,037
—— Flint, Cut and Uncut	*Lbs.*	41,355	79,912	—	1,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122,443
Opium	,,	39,263	64,572	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,840
Paper of all Kinds (except Hangings)	,,	879,193	139,946	—	163,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,182,339
Paper Hangings	,,	17,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,094
Perfumery	,,	18,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,287
Rice	*Cwts.*	51,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,243
Spirits: Rum	*Gallons*	1,875	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,905
—— Brandy	,,	139,508	29,209	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168,763
—— Geneva	,,	508,505	38,682	—	12,133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559,620
—— Of all other Sorts	,,	41,762	2,626	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,498
Succades	*Lbs.*	14,499	14,660	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,199
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	20,849	6,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,949
—— Refined and Candy	,,	6,891	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,894
Tea	*Lbs.*	144,796	17,934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162,730
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	,,	2,867,008	228,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,095,428
—— Manufactured and Cigars	,,	101,524	28,394	15,720	8,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154,352
Vinegar	*Gallons*	859	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,062
Wine	,,	255,667	33,816	843	6,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296,826
Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and Leather Manufactures, and other Manufactured Goods not separately specified, Entered at Value	*Value £*	63,225	2,364,703	874,496	165,007	—	2,875	—	54	—	—	20	—	—	3,470,380

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		PORTS AT WHICH EXPORTED AFTER TRANSHIPMENT.												
		London.	Liverpool.	Southampton.	Hull.	Ipswich.	Gloucester.	Poole.	Plymouth.	Bristol.	Newcastle.	Leith.	Cork.	Total.
Beads and Bugles of Glass	*Lbs.*	13,110	19,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,158
Cheese	*Cwts.*	3,525	Received by Land from Hull 2,202 / 2	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,179
Clocks and Watches	*No.*	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	691
Coffee	*Lbs.*	384,372	225,784	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610,356
Corks, Cut	„	34,549	12,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,318
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	62,164	6,790	—	1,804	—	1,400	—	3,519	—	—	2,383	1,422	79,482
—— Other Kinds of Grain	„	13,515	2,411	—	2,847	673	—	40	—	700	5	—	229	20,420
—— Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	1,801	240	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	2,156
Glass: Window	„	18,770	2,177	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,037
—— Flint: Cut and Uncut	*Lbs.*	41,355	Received by Land from Hull 79,912 / 1,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122,443
Opium	„	39,263	64,572	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,840
Paper of all Kinds (except Hangings)	„	879,193	Received by Land from Hull 139,946 / 448	—	162,752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,182,339
Paper Hangings	„	17,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,094
Perfumery	„	18,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,287
Rice	*Cwts.*	51,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,243
Spirits: Rum	*Gallons*	1,875	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,905
—— Brandy	„	139,508	29,209	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168,763
—— Geneva	„	508,505	38,682	—	12,433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559,620
—— Of all other Sorts	„	41,762	2,626	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,498
Succades	*Lbs.*	14,499	14,660	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,199
Sugar: Unrefined	*Cwts.*	20,849	6,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,949
—— Refined and Candy	„	6,891	Received by Land from Hull 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,894
Tea	*Lbs.*	144,796	17,934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162,730
Tobacco: Unmanufactured	„	2,867,008	228,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,095,428
—— Manufactured and Cigars	„	101,524	Received by Land from Hull 28,394 / 8,714	15,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154,352
Vinegar	*Gallons*	859	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,062
Wine	„	255,667	Received by Land from Hull 33,816 / 84	843	6,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296,826
Silk, Woollen, Cotton, and Leather Manufactures, and other Manufactured Goods, not separately specified	*Value £*	63,225	Received by Land from Hull 2,364,703 / 150,002; Grimsby 2,875; Southampton 94,920; 2,612,500	779,576	15,005	—	—	54	—	—	20	—	—	3,470,380

No. 30.

THE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

FROM AND TO

EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY AND BRITISH POSSESSION.

IN EACH YEAR

FROM

1852 *to* 1856.

RUSSIA (Northern Ports).

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

No. 30.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	*Cwts.*	10,159	37,604	906	—	3,671	1,223	—	7,648
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whale Fins)	*Tons*	6,012	1,386	222	—	13,383	1,166	—	68,588
Bristles	*Lbs.*	1,459,303	2,477,789	47,600	—	1,692,368	6,942	—	210,786
Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	*Tons*	1,267	1,635	39	—	—	4,992	—	—
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	26,949	251,971	21,041	—	467,617	53,393	—	1,426,232
—— Oats	„	304,448	370,059	143,140	—	331,321	171,768	—	397,585
—— Other Kinds	„	12,384	12,100	4,665	—	20,308	8,576	—	34,861
Feathers for Beds	*Cwts.*	1,497	3,306	236	—	2,193	1,652	—	14,710
Flax, Dressed	„	3,759	4,194	917	—	3,978	2,339	—	10,840
—— Undressed	„	801,097	1,067,364	129,217	1,600	927,252	331,119	1,080	2,039,954
—— Tow and Codilla	„	143,667	216,424	55,664	130	148,924	129,419	286	223,386
Hair, Horse	„	2,566	5,491	33	—	2,600	169	—	16,152
Hemp, Undressed	„	538,513	613,189	20,539	943	522,738	59,824	2,027	914,278
Hides, not Tanned	„	3,773	11,115	—	—	6,805	—	—	29,314
—— Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed	*Lbs.*	38,033	17,692	3,453	—	21,943	148	—	1,653
—— Muscovy or Russia Hides	„	20,557	49,477	—	—	36,696	—	—	4,587
Iron in Bars, Unwrought	*Tons*	1,792	5,079	105	—	11,700	1,328	—	194,512
Isinglass	*Cwts.*	825	971	13	—	525	700	—	20,598
Linen: Plain Linen and Diaper	*Value*	1,911	2,588	—	—	—	—	—	221
—— Manufactures of, Unenumerated	„	9,690	9,644	—	—	—	82	3	19,137
Mats and Matting	„	14,074	22,241	—	—	—	24,605	25	13,588
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	1,000	2,218	—	—	1,349	—	—	11,602
Quills, Goose and Swan	*Number*	5,568,700	11,328,500	—	—	17,653,500	—	—	19,860
Seeds: Linseed and Flaxseed	*Qrs.*	215,064	378,320	26,460	3,249	465,184	81,074	10,234	1,161,248
Tallow	*Cwts.*	71,849	824,854	57,648	66	611,249	181,589	187	1,604,528
Tar	*Lasts*	10,577	11,531	4,042	—	11,062	84,880	—	127,216
Wood and Timber, not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	28,297	47,279	2,281	11	38,232	8,668	40	118,520
—— Deals, Battens, Boards, &c. Sawn or Split	„	189,729	255,855	25,721	138	251,224	115,749	1,438	838,462
—— Lathwood	*Fathoms*	4,847	5,420	262	—	4,134	1,837	—	38,809
Wool or Hair, Goats'	*Lbs.*	175,319	244,742	—	—	13,019	—	—	1,410
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	„	1,652,992	3,714,732	68,688	—	2,106,017	2,433	—	82,266
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	23,872	1,853	347,028
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,299,547	20,173	9,999,579

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	1,885	1,714	—	—	—	8,800	7,589	—	—	12,631
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,380	8,793	—	—	3,618
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	4,733	4,244	8	—	2,256	14,209	12,861	24	—	8,044
Bricks	*No.*	1,346,356	927,488	4,000	—	1,085,661	2,884	2,085	10	—	2,709
Cheese	*Cwts.*	354	292	3	—	200	1,508	1,403	7	—	955
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	170,701	204,865	—	—	228,297	57,337	74,830	—	—	103,171
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,511,011	1,520,685	3,700	—	875,763	33,141	34,333	175	—	21,275
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,020	8,592	—	—	4,481
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	2,382,125	2,290,800	—	—	3,859,008	126,572	137,324	—	—	215,226
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,054	3,673	—	—	3,804
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	11,215	9,614	—	—	14,030	69,879	56,521	—	—	69,214
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	7,591	9,329	—	—	20,389	63,351	104,625	—	—	223,626
Lead and Shot	„	1,866	2,733	10	—	6,382	29,671	59,217	250	—	159,246
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	83,908	115,575	—	—	35,576	9,047	9,426	—	—	3,608
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	61,242	60,892	—	—	24,193
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	96,724	190,836	—	—	235,923
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,554	6,893	32	—	21,296
Pickles and Sauces	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,218	1,055	6	—	1,019
Salt	*Bushels*	2,455,509	2,381,430	91,615	—	*Tons* 59,485*	32,850	33,574	2,194	—	40,391
Soda	*Cwts.*	41,004	13,845	4,208	—	82,667	18,119	6,452	2,100	—	38,912
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,749	6,729	—	—	11,882
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,792	5,582	—	—	5,114
Tin, Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,857	5,225	—	—	5,338	7,847	28,370	—	—	34,812
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,155	5,601	—	—	3,513
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,584,240	1,017,744	—	—	492,016	185,895	129,617	—	—	52,460
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	7,383	7,162	—	—	4,819	20,400	16,988	—	—	19,419
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	83,289	62,299	—	—	73,251	7,686	7,538	—	—	6,959
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	871	910	—	—	1,886
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	95,375	84,457	—	—	117,155
Total		—	—	—	—	—	994,330	1,106,766	4,798	—	1,446,542

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cardamoms	*Lbs.*	4,472	3,878	1,344	—	6,143	134	—	928
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	827	1,715	—	—	1,651	—	—	35,682
Coffee	*Lbs.*	1,401,345	626,963	8,629	—	1,952,508	210	—	52,818
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	407,195	436,941	1,862	—	331,331	4,865	—	977,323
Indigo	„	13,750	14,555	30	—	10,762	714	—	324,743
Logwood	*Tons*	1,418	1,165	—	—	1,706	—	—	11,671
Nitre, Cubic	*Cwts.*	2,320	7,171	—	—	3,720	—	—	3,162
Pepper	*Lbs.*	87,488	83,469	5,516	—	97,600	115	—	2,033
Pimento	*Cwts.*	634	682	50	—	880	129	—	1,898
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	135,204	93,552	—	—	66,683	—	—	5,765
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	17,612	15,606	—	—	13,151	—	—	7,069
Silk, Thrown	*Lbs.*	1,195	1,191	—	—	26,407	—	—	36,311
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallons.*	55,391	50,133	343	—	45,739	63	—	5,199
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	8,963	782	—	—	2,671	—	—	4,376
„ Refined	„	15,902	12,589	1,749	—	9,946	2,499	—	17,500
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	11,118	9,879	—	—	77,006	—	—	4,269
Wine	*Gallons*	68,037	63,238	2,941	—	86,368	960	—	34,563
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184,014
Total		—	—	—	—	—	9,689	—	1,712,594

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

RUSSIA (Southern Ports).

(Exclusive in 1854, 1855, and 1856 of the Ports of the Crimea in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	706,622	818,930	485,797	—	291,842	1,619,322	—	890,117
—— Barley	„	14,070	51,088	—	—	35,284	—	—	58,219
—— Maize or Indian Corn	„	233,816	180,554	53,403	—	61,386	106,806	—	98,217
—— Other Kinds	„	3,369	19,912	148	—	695	259	—	836
Seeds: Linseed and Flaxseed	„	303,603	386,699	322,726	87,260	144,579	988,349	292,321	446,388
—— Rapeseed	„	—	—	—	4,632	35	—	18,952	74
Tallow	*Cwts.*	37,385	21,048	32,207	47,148	17,789	101,454	134,372	46,697
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	3,700,780	5,360,467	3,685,083	203,198	455,957	130,513	6,826	19,473
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,038	525	2,324
Total		—	—	—	—	—	2,952,741	452,996	1,562,345

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	294	112	75	—	969
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	562	622	427	—	386	1,997	3,041	2,054	—	1,593
Bricks	*No.*	95,000	100,625	42,000	—	—	241	423	200	—	—
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	17,340	10,152	2,976	—	7,713	6,485	5,108	1,572	—	6,032
Coal Pitch and Tar	*Barrels*	7,800	3,520	1,000	—	3,090	1,247	519	146	—	740
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	796,783	615,341	142,000	—	485,554	12,430	9,462	3,077	—	8,993
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	150	102	—	—	1,331
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	210,000	103,470	226,000	—	194,690	6,837	4,186	7,840	—	7,599
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,755	2,335	418	—	5,045
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,397	1,622	954	—	1,051
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	332	378	42	—	542	1,550	1,411	249	—	4,243
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	442	111	11	—	746	3,779	2,451	718	—	6,673
Lamp Black	*Cwts.*	—	140	100	—	—	—	75	65	—	—
Lead, White	„	—	281	18	—	6	—	390	19	—	12
Lead and Shot	*Tons*	50	96	—	—	13	932	2,185	—	—	345
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,570	5,203	—	—	2,000
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,546	1,863	1,485	—	2,583
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	228	1,258	—	—	587
Perfumery	„	—	—	—	—	—	10	50	120	—	490
Pickles and Sauces	„	—	—	—	—	—	111	165	15	—	143
Soda	*Cwts.*	4,454	7,079	200	—	4,193	1,918	3,460	100	—	2,104
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	266	408	35	—	456
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	15,605	28,393	13,091	—	22,423	28,395	58,310	27,119	—	61,765
Tin, Unwrought	„	585	804	80	—	1,580	2,634	4,445	512	—	10,342
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,303	4,178	2,700	—	5,401
Umbrellas and Parasols	„	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	30	—	80
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	140	387	—	—	226	112	323	—	—	449
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	19,900	1,854	—	—	15,398	763	369	—	—	2,739
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,580	8,184	—	—	14,930
Total		—	—	—	—	—	105,587	121,638	49,503	—	148,695

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	11,595	16,308	2,862	—	12,487	147	—	416
Cocoa	„	—	—	11,089	—	1,683	154	—	38
Coffee	„	210,385	331,905	44,592	—	924,565	1,069	—	21,009
Indigo	*Cwts.*	248	233	—	—	231	—	—	6,070
Oil, Cocoa Nut	„	448	1,936	220	—	564	539	—	1,184
Olibanum	„	1,299	1,970	95	—	1,549	176	—	3,505
Pepper	*Lbs.*	25,234	477,768	67,437	—	371,262	1,405	—	7,735
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	4,586	3,543	—	—	5,380	—	—	2,892
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallons*	16,456	9,426	1,679	—	16,760	308	—	2,066
Tea	*Lbs.*	133,483	350,109	57,196	—	54,098	3,694	—	3,268
Wine	*Gallons*	1,341	4,857	568	—	4,949	182	—	1,886
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,375	—	9,254
Total		—	—	—	—	—	10,049	—	63,223

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	1,020	727	908	378	318	4,767	2,382	1,630
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	516	3,640	15,596	35,624	10,708	55,367	131,511	35,068
„ Barley	„	758	4,566	30,470	13,622	6,834	49,514	22,930	11,277
„ Oats	„	56,233	121,579	185,004	343,564	200,141	263,631	446,633	240,169
„ Other Kinds	„	93	1,152	7,161	16,991	643	16,702	39,408	676
Iron, Unwrought, in Bars	*Tons*	31,105	41,911	40,891	36,423	38,741	517,271	528,133	559,807
„ Bloom	„	490	614	612	326	773	5,814	3,100	7,726
Oil Seed Cake	„	1,532	1,151	2,162	2,002	1,233	19,782	20,220	10,604
Steel, Unwrought	„	484	1,281	1,194	913	1,515	21,441	7,116	29,994
Tar	*Lasts*	1,254	1,196	3,055	9,131	2,365	44,906	141,079	25,191
Wood and Timber, not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	68,043	96,841	100,663	96,706	82,073	380,240	352,978	254,126
„ „ Deals, Battens, Boards, &c. Sawn or Split	„	183,490	219,238	232,211	230,708	226,717	1,044,949	1,043,954	756,669
„ „ Firewood	*Fathoms*	3,357	3,024	3,104	3,339	3,543	15,520	16,694	16,297
„ „ Lathwood	„	1,020	1,427	1,913	1,759	1,905	13,392	16,935	17,881
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	56,243	12,698	64,446
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,509,539	2,825,171	2,031,861

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	531	1,517	3,543	4,728	26,156
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	127	164	465	704	866	611	872	2,079	3,350	4,581
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	75,347	75,732	97,577	105,604	143,794	22,186	25,102	41,759	48,447	63,179
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,400	1,231	886	1,161	1,551	5,980	6,402	4,900	6,468	8,132
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	344,993	359,756	366,065	1,300,854	1,244,430	6,529	7,166	6,829	25,776	25,220
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,437	2,176	1,676	982	1,687
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,065,529	1,278,307	3,148,454	4,028,475	2,868,494	36,259	45,295	110,157	146,262	101,163
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,143	1,238	1,945	2,521	3,199	7,611	7,387	12,175	11,117	22,356
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,016	1,719	1,098	9,251	13,856	9,151	18,253	17,894	88,909	140,992
Lead and Shot	„	51	54	127	202	171	926	1,256	3,147	4,301	4,434
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,115	805	1,813	10,598	34,568
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	22,011	57,288	18,983	73,290	53,423
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,417	1,609	1,333	2,222	2,517
Salt	*Bushels*	89,020	286,390	229,340	76,360	*Tons* 1,320*	1,155	4,860	4,156	1,199	669
Soda	*Cwts.*	9,111	9,840	13,478	14,908	14,924	3,376	4,577	5,070	5,226	6,284
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,374	1,303	1,757	932	1,881
Tin, Unwrought	*Cwts.*	186	155	478	340	412	820	745	2,551	1,811	2,544
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,542	1,583	3,732	3,898	4,682
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	28,368	24,126	41,921	53,193	44,142	37,585	31,343	58,139	60,585	53,107
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	49,462	68,590	73,345	16,502	60,140	3,463	3,194	4,968	1,107	1,078
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,980	1,578	2,709	1,655	13,843
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	8,624	6,160	10,752	14,560	26,320	932	661	1,251	1,437	3,655
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,743	18,897	23,597	38,084	49,886
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	184,734	243,869	334,518	545,384	629,697

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	47,443	323,954	95,614	25,989	73,755	2,160	574	1,717
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	32,070	39,414	52,380	57,713	22,171	126,815	137,011	56,155
Guano	*Tons*	301	94	179	905	4,785	1,921	9,211	53,099
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	789	542	4,272	5,687	5,187	12,034	19,009	22,752
Indigo	„	638	488	750	775	787	17,850	21,125	23,748
Logwood	*Tons*	182	10	591	985	415	4,238	6,311	2,839
Rice not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	332	4,169	3,524	6,333	21,625	2,182	4,618	13,236
Saltpetre	„	2,369	2,313	2,000	3,120	6,624	2,750	4,472	11,592
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gills.*	8,362	11,365	12,011	23,133	114,136	3,361	4,566	44,865
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	2,657	17,317	28,365	7,396	37,370	30,717	10,725	56,606
Tea	*Lbs.*	30,821	30,840	50,021	92,982	60,714	3,230	5,836	3,668
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	72,740	—	2,023	44,706	3,465	93	1,340	322
Wine	*Gallons*	10,000	9,847	23,788	38,687	27,171	8,049	13,560	11,028
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	105,092	44,403	88,494	304,744	197,052	5,492	19,319	13,137
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	28,528	22,940	18,506
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	249,792	307,515	288,954

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

SWEDISH POSSESSIONS—NORWAY.
(West Indies.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Swedish West Indies. St. Bartholomew.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Fruit, Raw, Unenumerated - - - *Bushels*	—	—	—	—	914	—	—	228
Tamarinds - - - - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	22,642	—	—	232
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
Total - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	609

NORWAY.

Imports Therefrom

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins) - *Tons*	1,193	1,123	1,062	937	878	5,575	5,903	4,500
Copper Ore - - - - - „	166	162	129	234	194	2,193	410	3,107
—— Regulus - - - - - „	—	—	214	367	70	9,630	18,740	3,587
—— part Wrought - - - - - „	119	145	80	119	176	10,200	15,219	21,603
Corn, Wheat - - - - *Qrs.*	—	—	24	7,022	4,483	92	25,922	14,682
—— Oats - - - - - - „	39	489	30,840	24,112	8,288	43,947	31,345	9,948
Iron, Unwrought, in Bars - - - - *Tons*	187	586	569	473	343	7,198	6,859	4,956
—— Bloom - - - - „	246	460	151	208	261	1,433	1,979	2,615
—— Chromate of - - - - „	145	524	12	—	233	190	—	3,726
Nickel, Ore of - - - - - *Value £*	5,060	5,578	(*Under Real Value.*)			5,770	8,747	4,841
Oil Seed Cake - - - - *Tons*	223	298	1,071	652	719	9,800	6,585	6,183
Skins, Seal, Undressed - - - *Number*	11,584	10,293	19,041	21,651	18,280	9,520	9,743	10,663
Smalts - - - - - - *Cwts.*	437	373	47	36	—	263	170	—
Wood and Timber, not Sawn or Split - - *Loads*	50,737	88,226	86,071	54,841	65,270	327,071	200,170	202,338
„ „ Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split - - - } „	127,718	167,339	167,712	126,376	154,556	754,704	571,852	515,831
„ „ Firewood - - - *Fathoms*	12,480	16,862	14,083	15,339	15,765	70,416	76,943	72,518
„ „ Spars - - - *Gt. Hnds.*	1,263	1,174	1,187	1,189	1,006	28,558	22,292	21,453
„ „ Birch and Fir, Hewn, for making Herring Barrels - - } *Loads*	9,084	8,232	8,310	5,664	5,846	20,015	13,153	13,081
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	62,865	83,310	32,302
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,369,440	1,099,642	947,934

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	28,936	42,028	43,509	72,818	52,768
Coals, Cinders and Culm	*Tons*	53,661	59,424	88,668	100,774	115,776	17,282	21,344	38,841	43,786	49,919
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	591	356	604	840	1,415	2,610	1,903	3,685	4,788	7,737
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,095,354	1,605,409	2,403,811	2,741,333	2,660,089	20,804	27,303	39,917	44,308	48,431
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,664	1,728	1,703	2,394	2,603
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	368,920	620,021	1,562,890	1,204,884	634,900	15,458	25,399	55,033	46,606	27,404
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,020	9,497	10,953	12,109	11,210
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	2,432	2,637	3,901	3,824	6,406	12,662	15,370	23,973	25,136	30,320
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	6,739	4,772	3,602	7,116	9,699	52,614	41,467	41,204	62,546	77,119
Lead and Shot	„	49	66	96	181	93	959	1,545	2,437	4,659	2,539
„ White	*Cwts.*	1,500	1,154	455	514	333	1,817	1,672	693	722	495
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	64,135	14,406	42,313	74,574	50,812	3,017	841	3,251	4,912	3,611
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	260,940	318,850	348,536	401,738	302,429	10,163	15,068	16,390	21,511	15,129
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,328	4,315	5,420	6,022	5,098
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	17,347	38,440	20,913	10,742	28,179	855	1,529	1,335	596	1,052
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,376	4,615	3,394	2,766	3,849
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	9,628	15,697	13,324	25,120	42,790
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	37,826	43,714	29,635	22,631	63,769	4,428	5,164	4,357	3,665	9,536
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,254	3,174	4,182	2,400	2,852
Salt	*Bushels*	256,838	469,236	252,607	173,381	*Tons* 7,188*	3,173	6,956	4,541	2,643	4,490
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	248	338	635	257	422	426	665	1,115	581	1,051
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,079	1,842	3,087	3,366	2,822
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	12,750	13,655	25,962	30,954	24,202	22,180	22,882	44,604	49,559	34,021
„ by the Yard	*Yards*	45,324	145,310	192,107	135,521	234,214	2,279	6,717	9,643	7,961	15,555
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,886	1,655	1,689	3,432	2,982
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	9,408	12,432	8,624	6,944	24,864	547	733	841	660	1,980
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	19,831	31,205	23,169	32,334	31,126
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	254,276	312,314	402,290	487,400	488,489

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	
Coffee	*Lbs.*	442,383	645,446	554,256	313,695	354,048	12,018	6,865	8,069
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	14,824	11,624	16,392	19,342	21,132	37,201	47,537	55,535
Guano	*Tons*	5	—	1	60	611	11	607	6,777
Indigo	*Cwts.*	135	240	210	211	140	4,998	5,833	4,224
Sugar, Unrefined	„	7,845	9,919	9,763	6,939	25,107	11,953	10,686	39,059
Tea	*Lbs.*	33,121	20,604	30,942	37,592	35,946	1,998	2,360	2,172
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	298,117	69,265	467,327	122,242	103,290	14,619	4,202	4,304
Wine	*Gallons*	11,345	8,690	10,236	10,978	11,336	3,461	3,834	4,587
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	19,985	20,627	18,353
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	106,244	102,551	143,080

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

DENMARK
(Including Iceland and the Faroe Islands).

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	*No.*	17,774	17,891	18,363	17,986	17,094	220,356	305,762	299,145
„ Cows	„	3,182	4,322	2,523	1,928	987	30,276	29,884	14,558
„ Horses	„	312	452	219	329	239	4,818	8,225	5,975
„ Sheep	„	12,467	15,313	10,823	9,119	8,876	16,234	16,186	16,421
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	4,079	6,241	4,027	2,790	2,636	21,142	17,577	13,509
Bristles	*Lbs.*	425	19,757	58,973	88,080	185,232	8,600	11,010	23,142
Butter	*Cwts.*	4,285	7,569	9,307	13,283	12,993	39,089	59,109	61,390
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	218,833	292,915	248,451	313,747	177,216	882,001	1,158,249	580,384
„ Barley	„	254,869	307,331	310,636	298,897	264,336	504,783	503,143	436,155
„ Oats	„	247,104	286,910	243,015	346,413	165,459	346,296	450,337	198,551
„ Peas and Beans	„	49,087	56,822	69,364	60,755	26,385	161,280	141,338	55,806
„ Other Kinds	„	297	1,127	905	6,128	1,200	1,125	11,093	2,083
„ Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	3	7,038	13,486	15,100	3,014	14,722	17,743	3,014
Fish, of all Kinds (Entered by Weight)	„	8,182	5,893	5,708	4,634	2,193	3,900	3,788	1,682
Hides, not Tanned	„	2,275	10,036	8,728	1,602	6,477	16,323	3,466	20,237
Iron, in Bars, Unwrought	*Tons*	225	120	—	82	90	—	1,189	1,301
Oil Seed Cake	„	11,825	13,922	13,189	13,553	9,905	120,679	136,885	85,183
Pork, Salted	*Cwts.*	3,846	7,153	4,515	11,873	10,615	11,287	31,464	28,395
Seeds, Rape	*Qrs.*	7,256	7,080	37,178	3,593	4,402	118,039	14,701	16,012
„ Tares	„	2,571	4,625	5,919	7,245	4,029	16,795	22,822	10,022
Skins, Seal, Undressed	*No.*	25,736	9,626	9,589	10,036	23,240	4,795	4,516	13,557
Spelter or Zinc	*Tons*	14	185	63	1	704	1,725	23	18,844
Tallow	*Cwts.*	312	2,882	222	55	27,703	701	157	72,720
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	1,630,924	2,397,758	1,791,783	1,554,681	2,344,587	70,925	57,490	95,249
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	90,295	80,822	128,496
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,706,186	3,086,979	2,201,831

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

DENMARK
(Including Iceland and the Faroe Islands).
(Cont[d].)

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	256	222	778	387	606	845	662	2,912	1,374	2,284
Bleaching Materials (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	1,434	2,207	4,382	4,718	4,156	786	1,341	2,709	2,530	2,343
Carriages of all Sorts	*No.*	2	2	13	9	3	70	85	4,145	274	200
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	313,689	311,947	373,964	392,720	474,835	97,233	107,226	160,731	175,412	211,567
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	2,113	915	980	1,276	3,739	9,168	4,418	4,233	6,545	20,757
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,735,853	2,484,876	2,064,139	3,344,735	2,551,564	37,903	34,989	29,206	47,035	43,404
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,054	2,027	2,042	1,491	7,219
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,768,586	1,842,498	2,118,511	2,759,519	2,647,157	60,754	64,142	70,799	105,394	102,843
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	14,742	14,692	16,122	15,480	16,316
Fish, Herrings	*Barrels*	2,106	8,144	5,732	10,433	19,173	2,200	8,489	5,854	11,073	21,021
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	206	2,295	2,673	362	213
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,071	2,645	3,545	2,929	4,09[illegible]	17,211	17,519	20,654	18,711	24,413
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	22,322	28,314	27,843	24,851	43,102	92,377	188,574	230,559	175,404	305,779
Lead and Shot	„	328	162	352	30	235	6,644	3,693	8,531	734	6,098
„ White	*Cwts.*	3,395	1,854	2,340	2,736	3,150	4,268	2,619	3,214	3,945	4,571
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	402,940	477,225	405,550	727,689	490,067	12,124	13,724	15,237	21,392	17,629
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,736	2,442	1,893	2,082	2,948
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	177,899	205,494	233,816	281,433	224,872	6,826	8,820	11,084	12,002	10,104
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,173	4,663	36,285	26,942	4,335
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,430	6,896	26,553	11,426	18,777
Molasses	*Cwts.*	3,972	1,981	4,094	1,200	2,429	3,281	2,572	3,695	1,120	2,470
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,833	1,607	1,282	1,631	1,978
Salt	*Bushels*	690,870	659,770	808,294	726,702	*Tons* 20,664*	8,834	8,964	11,956	9,352	11,628
Soda	*Cwts.*	39,588	39,366	40,329	52,721	39,417	14,243	13,938	13,821	15,563	12,236
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	657	956	1,380	678	1,503
Stones, Cement Stone	*Tons*	5,354	5,680	5,449	7,568	3,201	1,514	2,258	2,355	3,162	1,282
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,273	3,645	2,244	3,703	3,773
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	6,636	4,072	8,368	13,198	21,609	10,411	7,329	12,456	19,693	33,111
„ by the Yard	*Yards*	153,611	137,124	237,463	196,794	279,278	6,679	6,727	10,217	10,745	17,780
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	372	353	579	769	1,501
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	14,336	8,512	8,624	8,736	465,808	1,364	1,208	699	796	46,091
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	24,925	30,860	43,598	52,838	78,740
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	452,436	569,733	759,718	759,658	1,034,914

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	19	24	16	60	539	351	1,326	11,649
Coffee	*Lbs.*	26,689	1,786,447	187,126	1,434,474	831,475	4,312	31,478	19,966
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	198	160	12,577	1,159	10,033	32,481	2,390	27,191
Guano	*Tons*	4,013	8,608	6,854	695	941	73,366	7,080	10,112
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	105	—	3,702	1,200	6	9,483	3,262	57
Indigo	„	407	574	847	2,365	2,580	20,159	64,166	71,852
Rice, not in the Husk	„	5,499	13,693	7,035	9,825	36,078	4,954	7,164	1[illegible]
Seeds, Rape	*Quarters*	—	—	—	1,295	4,325	—	4,608	15,795
Spirits, Rum	*Proof Gallons*	8,315	4,835	17,809	32,230	7,001	2,316	3,928	885
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	6,366	194	16,963	32,716	18,099	17,140	42,749	11,001
„ Refined	„	270	2	5,563	2,665	2,514	7,908	4,382	4,193
Tea	*Lbs.*	429,529	274,053	376,020	814,708	116,419	24,285	51,131	26,771
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	10,613	124,760	—	—	15,635	—	—	651
Wine	*Gallons*	11,413	20,790	27,893	20,210	17,892	9,156	7,036	6,565
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	24,099	29,644	61,885
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	230,010	260,624	352,173

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

DANISH POSSESSIONS.
(West Indies.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Computed Real Value. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	10	—	1,327	—	—	18,578	—	—
Cochineal	„	—	21	164	248	—	3,674	5,332	—
Coffee	*Lbs.*	2,289	369	21,067	705	879	470	15	26
Indigo	*Cwts.*	—	4	156	80	—	3,713	1,980	—
Oil, Palm	„	—	—	—	19,167	—	—	41,688	—
Pearls	*Value*	250	6,219	(*Under Real Value.*)			9,751	18,360	20,744
Platina: and Ore of Platina	„	983	1,441	*Ditto.*			7,035	9,060	9,640
Spirits, Rum	*Proof Gallons*	2,760	15,049	168,299	68,708	10,384	18,934	8,016	1,125
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	8,354	1,388	17,823	2,968	5,201	31,609	3,908	8,057
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,788	15,772	6,936
Total		—	—	—	—	—	101,552	104,131	46,528

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other articles.		Quantities. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Declared Real Value. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,254	14,688	13,333	11,245	21,040
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	44,047	58,701	40,930	39,937	49,341	21,844	28,658	20,591	19,839	25,731
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,165	919	1,296	1,730	678	5,519	5,475	7,476	10,204	4,105
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	21,241,699	20,660,655	26,225,167	27,459,779	23,949,675	273,076	275,046	330,743	331,434	300,049
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,225	16,379	15,486	13,644	17,863
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	—	102,173	10,216	900	4,430	—	4,283	1,014	66	662
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,501	7,993	3,013	4,023	8,657
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,850	2,257	3,801	3,215	2,382
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	9,974	4,496	4,869	4,735	5,126	28,910	17,898	21,612	17,825	21,660
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,370	943	749	1,186	1,186	12,969	11,998	12,595	15,514	19,772
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	17,453	7,693	6,179	14,072	15,665	3,539	1,754	1,581	2,489	3,337
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,147	1,007	1,437	1,286	2,854
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	4,397,091	3,160,490	3,232,243	3,584,157	4,585,472	104,075	75,417	89,520	83,984	107,903
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	701	303	595	473	695
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,779	2,286	675	1,721	1,398
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,611	3,343	3,589	7,964	12,723
Soap	*Cwts.*	2,114	3,664	3,983	2,992	3,519	3,111	5,349	5,283	3,871	4,880
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	925	2,083	1,140	1,247	2,183
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	9,562	6,460	6,542	3,612	8,417	12,557	10,073	11,159	7,587	17,008
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	135,354	48,776	63,879	59,725	96,599	4,527	2,110	2,606	3,269	3,945
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,172	675	950	1,512	2,622
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	19,590	22,445	21,279	25,909	37,473
Total		—	—	—	—	—	537,882	511,520	569,478	568,321	618,942

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Computed Real Value. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	3,115	5,248	4,461	4,085	378	297	272	28
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	7,038	14,952	3,880	6,820	2,500	1,722	2,421	766
Gloves, of Leather	*Pairs*	12	—	9,396	12,736	18,788	591	844	1,141
Opium	*Lbs.*	—	140	504	2,888	7,833	389	1,986	5,875
Silk Manufactures of India:									
Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals and Taffeties	*Pieces*	5,919	3,560	7,513	10,766	14,491	4,656	7,005	9,540
Silk Manufactures of Europe:									
Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	—	181	1,051	472	1,069	1,938	1,000	2,701
Spirits, Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	16,221	13,882	9,257	9,429	9,509	3,819	4,518	4,794
Wine	*Gallons*	2,075	3,258	4,794	4,669	5,930	1,603	1,625	2,405
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	22,413	21,111	37,401
Total		—	—	—	—	—	37,428	40,782	64,951

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Beer, Spruce	*Gallons*	97,489	119,653	103,646	82,252	60,246	1,619	1,413	1,224
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	4,015	3,077	8,021	4,931	826	42,110	31,065	4,233
Bristles	*Lbs.*	75,416	22,508	772,754	1,578,003	423,467	110,797	194,235	52,038
Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	*Tons*	—	—	366	1,203	30	46,770	144,225	3,065
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	451,938	1,144,702	672,842	536,123	222,681	2,472,693	2,144,492	812,787
„ Barley	„	54,207	9,076	7,408	1,291	73,887	12,038	2,174	121,913
„ Oats	„	24,693	4,079	23,437	28,133	23,225	30,077	35,870	27,870
„ Peas and Beans	„	23,510	18,764	22,671	36,325	14,638	52,658	83,670	30,798
„ Other Kinds	„	—	—	403	—	17,489	706	—	34,979
Flax, Dressed	*Cwts.*	6,844	47	1,807	3,021	534	4,608	7,364	1,455
„ Undressed	„	145,853	222,207	636,188	904,854	269,385	1,630,233	2,307,378	592,647
„ Tow and Codilla	„	12,598	20,129	29,884	35,855	18,617	69,480	78,881	27,925
Hemp, Undressed	„	666	3,447	366,220	370,712	112,475	1,078,863	796,478	196,609
Hides, not Tanned	„	3,705	10,668	4,799	2,449	2,282	16,496	8,124	9,851
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	14,277	12,330	10,511	11,087	9,986	96,176	111,979	85,880
Pork, Salted	*Cwts.*	8,452	5,552	4,320	9,653	5,787	10,800	25,581	15,480
Rags, and other Materials, for making Paper	*Tons*	637	1,363	2,349	2,729	2,045	50,504	61,641	44,990
Seed: Linseed and Flaxseed	*Qrs.*	54,575	57,848	116,267	139,900	158,955	358,057	424,558	403,363
„ Rape	„	15,362	15,557	2,212	3,305	256	7,022	13,523	931
„ Tares	„	2,530	2,480	4,734	14,597	4,875	13,431	45,981	12,127
Spelter	*Tons*	6,815	11,429	6,485	5,751	1,747	154,120	138,448	47,560
Tallow	*Cwts.*	—	54	253,079	644,695	198,298	797,199	1,837,381	520,533
Wood and Timber:—									
Not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	173,590	330,295	293,266	261,573	288,242	1,114,411	954,740	893,551
Deals, Battens, Boards, &c., Sawn or Split	„	48,460	94,369	90,028	69,083	63,760	405,126	312,601	212,800
Staves	„	24,623	56,255	25,238	22,726	28,818	201,904	203,401	259,365
Lathwood	*Fathoms*	3,052	5,421	5,321	4,909	5,199	37,248	47,252	48,807
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	240,357	230,407	72,034
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	9,055,503	10,242,862	4,534,815

PRUSSIA (Cont[d]).

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	179	43	1,505	1,220	—	303	256	5,665	5,814	4,858
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	„	224	780	7,760	2,133	2,840	90	330	10,776	2,667	1,653
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	2,219	2,367	3,080	4,577	2,614	6,485	7,307	9,102	15,638	8,658
Borax, Refined in the United Kingdom	*Lbs.*	58,019	60,165	157,208	78,095	48,647	1,729	2,376	6,786	3,086	1,838
Cement	*Cwts.*	32,399	52,013	34,494	100,271	201,462	3,548	5,681	4,088	9,841	23,125
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	214,513	264,477	286,319	302,478	366,337	79,071	89,446	122,688	135,961	164,091
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	616	247	373	63	691	2,671	1,289	2,172	395	3,728
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	6,044	18,430	289,035	281,204	57,089	52	537	6,247	7,174	1,584
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	89	200	1,797	4,798	444
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	497,926	765,123	1,324,998	1,920,124	308,139	18,700	26,508	66,302	81,377	12,743
Fish, Herrings	*Barrels*	150,887	172,840	145,120	226,054	154,975	152,190	173,957	148,210	248,331	193,903
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,471	1,765	2,540	2,668	2,363	9,200	10,362	18,084	18,779	11,826
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, and Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	39,430	29,291	24,332	49,514	64,235	180,095	131,357	129,227	246,253	348,115
Lead and Shot	„	252	65	595	—	49	4,624	1,505	13,839	—	1,257
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,751	5,836	300	1,000	552
„ All other Kinds	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,731	4,537	28,188	23,575	1,617
Mill Grease	*Cwts.*	8,905	19,228	7,381	16,008	4,253	4,397	9,690	4,311	8,091	4,466
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	2,189	19,487	262,142	131,643	120,232	222	2,150	39,693	20,594	17,676
„ Spermaceti	*Tuns*	—	—	35	25	—	—	—	3,800	2,631	—
„ Train	„	775	808	545	1,014	364	18,967	17,435	15,591	21,637	2,215
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,394	1,889	4,458	8,934	7,732
Rosin	*Cwts.*	10,344	5,367	10,028	8,777	4,307	2,329	2,178	3,122	3,692	1,439
Salt	*Bushels*	1,197,440	1,890,636	2,127,700	2,838,587	*Tons* 42,940*	14,857	27,209	38,536	45,538	24,015
Soda	*Cwts.*	81,711	82,735	96,839	104,111	85,364	34,902	37,441	44,866	42,234	39,936
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	141	45	2,941	1,516	111
Tin, Unwrought	*Cwts.*	88	162	1,665	1,830	89	390	745	8,918	9,901	569
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,120	1,104	2,805	14,591	5,581
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	434	541	2,444	7,827	1,403	847	977	5,934	11,405	1,820
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	9,760	14,538	17,470	67,307	4,933	484	625	1,211	3,527	533
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	172	435	176
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	5,712	7,056	102,592	297,248	12,320	496	888	11,813	32,698	1,549
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	27,009	15,720	36,792	67,908	45,905
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	581,884	579,588	798,434	1,100,021	933,715

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	11	5	1,711	777	1	37,485	17,178	22
Coffee	*Lbs.*	1,197,848	3,830,026	4,483,212	5,840,791	1,285,383	105,680	150,128	32,020
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	6,020	10,208	209,327	235,256	7,163	546,545	644,144	18,699
Guano	*Tons*	1,976	6,462	8,972	5,712	10,128	96,300	58,139	112,382
Indigo	*Cwts.*	416	313	3,981	8,657	321	94,748	235,976	9,686
Oil, Cocoa Nut	„	10,836	14,507	9,837	9,669	5,206	24,101	21,272	10,933
„ Palm	„	65,606	59,405	93,194	56,556	47,299	214,347	123,008	101,693
Pepper	*Lbs.*	406,521	748,400	1,032,013	766,405	632,525	21,500	15,967	13,179
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	97,878	100,526	107,213	229,318	134,151	75,496	167,233	72,106
Seeds, Rape	*Qrs.*	—	—	—	—	15,084	—	—	44,624
Spirits, Rum	*Proof Gallons*	32,782	36,343	85,266	46,026	32,326	15,071	6,500	4,049
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	133,958	77,978	63,972	67,927	90,110	64,728	92,436	129,287
„ Refined	„	452	81	37,138	20,845	2,616	52,635	35,610	4,631
Tea	*Lbs.*	1,688,284	1,199,615	2,941,023	5,247,554	544,347	189,941	329,339	32,887
Wine	*Gallons*	6,287	4,690	16,052	34,873	3,723	5,263	12,168	1,513
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	173,445	107,552	37,197
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,717,285	2,016,650	624,908

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	606	334	771	377	215	4,048	2,375	1,102
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	120,544	163,771	132,485	179,573	62,625	507,859	709,314	237,974
„ Barley	„	15,580	4,853	1,162	355	4,840	1,888	599	7,986
„ Oats	„	2,239	872	1,929	779	1,181	2,476	993	1,417
„ Other Kinds	„	7,344	3,457	971	1,853	30	2,263	11,607	64
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	902	823	482	341	514	4,410	3,444	4,420
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	12,472	1,949	285
Total		—	—	—	—	—	535,419	730,281	253,248

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	14,618	25,057	17,396	30,229	31,853	4,345	8,764	7,984	12,344	12,613
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	37	60	—	—	—
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,460	1,662	2,275	2,227	2,821
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,281	3,775	1,868	2,775	3,134	10,616	11,510	20,070	28,326	30,070
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	3,287	6,978	4,612	—	9,402	105	380	300	—	454
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	—	—	630	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
Machinery, Mill Work, including Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	176	196	1,832	178	226
Molasses	*Cwts.*	13,041	20,851	14,105	14,622	16,117	10,211	17,425	13,925	13,788	16,939
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	20,188	6,837	20,297	11,861	6,213	2,258	770	2,890	1,932	825
Salt	*Bushels*	41,080	77,640	87,620	93,920	*Tons* 2,935*	533	995	1,777	1,489	1,575
Soda	*Cwts.*	2,835	2,903	4,983	5,273	3,438	1,970	945	1,540	1,604	1,130
Sugar, Refined	„	709	31	230	10	665	1,454	60	336	25	1,984
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
„ by the Yard	*Yards*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	—	—	1,008	—	—	—	—	105	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,186	5,847	3,850	2,875	4,418
Total		—	—	—	—	—	38,351	48,614	56,945	64,788	73,065

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	
Coffee	*Lbs.*	42,297	22,561	25,588	—	—	622	—	—
Guano	*Tons*	52	96	90	140	270	966	1,425	2,996
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	4,452	2,515	320	3,802	2,329	226	2,772	1,252
Seeds: Flaxseed and Linseed	*Qrs.*	—	—	—	845	—	—	2,838	—
Spirits, Rum	*Proof Galls.*	4,169	2,947	2,100	12,324	5,297	321	1,611	637
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	1,037	1,992	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	*Lbs.*	6,076	13,667	6,375	14,803	—	671	1,342	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,508	2,033	1,547
Total		—	—	—	—	—	4,314	12,021	6,433

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

HANOVER.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Apples, Raw	*Bushels*	7,696	3,312	676	1,526	1,563	135	362	547
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	757	836	655	683	551	3,439	4,303	2,824
Butter	*Cwts.*	1,175	15,164	8,446	6,593	12,111	35,473	27,524	55,560
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	9,158	19,241	19,243	15,573	8,917	69,275	60,151	32,546
„ Barley	„	833	—	41	570	3,098	55	960	5,112
„ Oats	„	133,131	131,476	144,203	147,048	125,590	185,061	187,486	150,709
„ Beans	„	6,203	15,509	18,035	11,156	17,740	41,481	23,568	36,810
„ Other Kinds	„	18	11	57	—	872	132	—	1,396
Flax, Dressed	*Cwts.*	—	—	28	28	1	71	68	3
„ Undressed	„	964	674	5,506	864	274	14,109	2,203	648
„ Tow and Codilla	„	2,232	5,888	11,153	14,788	6,786	25,931	25,879	10,179
Hams	„	1,287	1,585	984	680	629	2,952	2,245	2,186
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	1,031	1,282	840	963	1,161	7,686	9,726	9,985
Potatoes	*Cwts.*	5,004	4	106	8	1,085	16	2	190
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,301	13,839	68,345
Total		—	—	—	—	—	399,117	358,316	377,040

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	*Cwts.*	—	—	1,420	1,140	—	—	—	2,050	1,350	—
Brass Manufactures	„	135	760	5	2	18	630	4,340	30	20	118
Cement	„	80	1,160	54,480	20,350	27,893	10	156	6,709	2,652	3,504
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	26,365	26,724	35,590	46,847	55,984	7,656	8,744	16,513	21,380	26,075
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	329,468	17,019	63,538	255,600	2,449,199	6,119	612	2,649	3,434	51,166
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	110	13	6	36	13,015
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	2,830,451	2,975,930	1,265,140	1,511,100	3,406,610	139,646	146,795	64,107	76,153	172,417
Fish, Herrings	*Barrels*	9,227	18,885	50,708	59,437	54,277	9,648	18,956	51,789	66,771	68,076
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	30,075	30,837	10,530	21,800	22,657	160,972	256,361	54,770	117,465	179,977
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	42,773	24,182	3,971	17,868	740,701	2,122	1,030	344	936	45,061
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,340	14,167	—	—	2,991
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	630	1,557	256	1,291	22,823
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	52,794	25,583	25,609	72,332	216,247	5,576	2,873	3,370	11,845	29,554
„ Palm, Refined in the United Kingdom	*Cwts.*	—	—	9,720	—	—	—	—	20,600	—	—
Soda	„	5,435	13,989	9,715	18,871	25,029	1,890	4,555	4,169	8,200	11,649
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	7,362	1,741	2,345	3,369	46,291	10,112	2,324	3,182	4,522	63,235
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	41,360	1,133	7,260	30,800	283,609	1,938	100	356	1,011	15,200
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	11	—	355
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	50,848	3,472	9,296	29,904	1,642,144	4,609	406	923	2,852	165,265
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,787	9,190	6,670	17,436	151,004
Total		—	—	—	—	—	365,843	472,179	238,504	337,354	1,021,485

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	19	598	—	120	12,924
Coffee	*Lbs.*	39,537	88,980	1,201,205	502,663	3,605,101	28,096	13,985	98,702
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	16,306	8,802	5,341	16,503	104,277	11,730	32,599	238,511
Guano	*Tons*	60	1,768	3,727	1,501	2,687	40,003	15,275	29,815
Hides not Tanned	*Cwts.*	68	760	—	1,139	4,668	—	3,275	18,702
Indigo	„	55	168	9	266	2,295	214	7,251	69,251
Oil, Cocoa Nut	„	—	—	7,902	9,197	13,216	19,360	20,233	27,754
„ Palm	„	—	190	960	8,141	19,894	2,208	17,706	42,772
Raisins	„	—	1,693	5,594	4,270	344	8,811	6,263	780
Rice, not in the Husk	„	4,056	631	14,988	25,425	13,126	10,554	18,539	7,055
Spirits, Rum	*Proof Galls.*	127	255	499	6,220	25,404	92	859	3,191
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	—	—	1,510	178	10,154	1,440	286	14,749
Tea	*Lbs.*	125,741	28,160	32,437	304,924	94,504	2,095	19,137	5,709
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	—	—	—	—	53,203	—	—	2,217
Wool Sheep and Lambs	„	—	8,750	—	137,294	951,997	—	8,987	70,500
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,166	9,926	98,779
Total		—	—	—	—	—	132,769	174,741	741,411

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	*No.*	101	733	118	1,702	231	1,416	28,934	4,042
„ Cows	„	20	214	91	153	—	1,092	2,372	—
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	77	281	149	10	—	782	252	—
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	442	2,405	3,193	4,403	345	11,495	17,607	1,258
„ Oats	„	39,865	12,203	32,806	36,209	9,905	42,101	46,167	11,886
„ Beans	„	4,377	9,277	10,158	9,398	6,910	23,366	19,855	14,348
„ Other Kinds	„	—	—	289	1,082	581	384	2,393	964
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,833	11,199	3,744
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	82,469	128,179	36,232

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	7,779	9,721	10,151	16,850	24,492	2,457	3,234	4,115	6,987	10,366
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	10,800	—	—	28,000	—	370	—	—	1,120	—
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,338	415	207	—	54
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	6,362	1,953	1,126	1,673	3,474	25,858	19,948	9,905	11,959	19,051
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	83	45	—	17	26
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	229	3,743	—	—	—	22	430	—	—	—
Soda	*Cwts.*	1,300	2,172	—	1,705	2,210	598	708	—	629	1,048
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	989	690	505	4,693	2,778
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	31,715	25,470	14,732	25,405	33,723

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	2,833	4,364	5,973	7,485	6,085	9,408	13,699	13,488
Guano	*Tons*	1	3	—	100	—	—	1,018	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	601
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	9,408	14,117	14,089

HANSE TOWNS.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	*No.*	2,481	6,413	8,061	7,889	6,361	96,732	134,113	111,318
„ Cows and Calves	„	450	1,432	1,235	635	698	14,580	9,820	10,214
„ Sheep	„	34,777	55,382	29,589	14,237	16,571	44,383	25,271	30,656
Bacon	*Cwts.*	46,097	47,679	37,316	31,063	43,910	104,485	104,837	154,782
Beads and Bugles of Glass	*Lbs.*	112,371	153,637	354,410	351,742	541,580	40,610	35,907	67,697
Beef, Salted	*Cwts.*	10,790	14,364	37,806	29,820	14,700	83,173	65,107	30,135
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	4,994	5,373	7,638	6,435	4,073	40,100	40,541	20,874
Books	*Cwts.*	1,265	1,141	1,072	1,034	1,127	12,006	11,579	12,618
Bristles	*Lbs.*	284,550	409,137	777,557	761,464	410,221	112,066	95,130	51,205
Butter	*Cwts.*	48,323	71,705	81,732	90,210	88,928	400,487	430,001	500,219
Cobalt, Ore	*Tons*	223	243	289	163	343	15,520	8,350	19,309
Copper, Unwrought	„	6	12	314	42	20	37,677	4,800	2,005
„ part Wrought	„	256	93	64	254	68	8,160	32,436	8,330
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	44,311	203,461	315,386	224,818	137,326	1,135,390	868,358	501,239
„ Barley	„	37,083	35,544	2,190	3,290	155,023	2,902	5,537	255,788
„ Oats	„	41,355	5,271	30,699	17,105	37,184	39,397	21,810	44,621
„ Other Kinds	„	39,897	40,266	47,827	25,207	29,733	109,707	55,359	61,758
„ Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	18,115	71,586	85,255	103,675	130,013	93,070	121,818	130,013
Cotton Manufactures: Stockings and Socks			*Pairs* 275,626	476,030	255,641	382,953	11,628	6,767	9,655
Fringe	*Value £*	41,419	*Lbs.* 14,984*	46,450	29,891	42,124	9,290	5,978	8,425
Gloves			*Pairs* 14,911*	158,834	80,171	110,801	2,316	1,169	1,616
Unenumerated			£ 60,250	(Under Real Value.)		—	52,061	26,877	33,362
Flax, Dressed	*Cwts.*	2	24	535	129	16	1,364	314	44
„ Undressed	„	3,023	2,908	21,074	6,538	2,573	54,002	16,672	6,090
„ Tow or Codilla	„	14,477	26,757	50,383	50,810	14,506	117,140	88,917	21,759
Glass, Flint, Cut	*Lbs.*	391,457	459,929	718,383	697,988	674,864	21,380	20,773	20,045
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	16,922	25,175	8,834	6,142	22,221	19,035	13,990	66,873
Hops	„	98	12,694	39,850	5,240	5,666	398,500	36,159	14,164
Oil: viz., Seed Oil	*Tuns*	884	2,621	1,975	676	922	93,845	38,869	47,340
Oil-Seed Cake	*Tons*	6,143	5,350	9,400	6,602	5,973	86,010	66,680	51,368
Pork, Salted	*Cwts.*	48,670	39,726	44,050	51,760	30,781	110,125	137,164	82,339
Prints and Drawings	*No.*	221,058	86,603	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lbs.	—	19,377*	19,852	26,969	34,390	4,963	6,742	8,598
Rags, and other Materials, for making Paper	*Tons*	3,304	5,084	4,348	3,310	4,690	93,482	74,765	103,191
Seeds, Clover	*Cwts.*	90,743	109,538	28,812	83,058	70,293	75,271	282,397	271,800
Skins and Furs, Undressed; viz.									
Seal	*No.*	70,250	107,863	109,639	42,923	41,339	54,819	19,315	24,115
Squirrel	„	1,172,477	1,119,420	2,166,656	197,100	1,778,691	27,083	2,669	29,645
Spelter	*Tons*	7,637	7,480	8,074	7,568	11,291	192,278	182,009	300,612
Toys: Marbles			*Cwts.* 1,725*	1,970	1,234	878	1,182	741	527
„ Unenumerated, Entered by the Cubic Foot	*Value £*	29,984	*Cub. ft.* 114,470*	165,893	164,809	195,589	41,473	41,202	48,897
„ Ditto, Entered at Value			£ 14,002	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	12,765,253	11,584,800	11,448,518	6,124,765	8,640,331	1,001,745	529,537	823,531
Woollen Manufactures: Carpets and Rugs			*Sq. yds.* 99*	100	138	1,017	40	55	407
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs	*Value £*	62,050	*Lbs.* 3,396*	1,878	2,151	3,406	737	893	1,004
Gloves			*Pairs* 602*	120	2,611	3,905	3	54	81
Unenumerated			£ 161,916	—	—	—	239,340	130,283	173,586
Yarn, Worsted, Dyed, or Coloured, and fit for Embroidery or other Fancy Purposes	*Lbs.*	108,513	116,502	106,826	94,886	84,334	32,048	27,528	25,337
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,089,919	987,005	1,115,507
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,221,524	4,816,298	5,302,739

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	DECLARED REAL VALUE. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	Cwts.	7,619	7,227	6,308	8,014	—	32,869	32,852	31,251	38,953	28,793
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	Value	—	—	—	—	—	55,244	63,199	49,201	71,048	86,632
Brass Manufactures	Cwts.	3,135	2,685	2,380	2,105	2,874	16,068	14,516	13,909	12,308	17,153
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	Tons	350,499	326,013	323,860	416,546	463,614	108,304	107,711	138,851	182,948	202,081
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	Cwts.	16,474	18,809	21,937	22,866	31,290	77,239	102,519	126,653	129,614	166,689
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	Yards	41,539,214	45,045,246	54,262,332	71,211,577	58,575,322	709,612	785,395	871,191	1,104,172	1,051,069
" " at Value	Value	—	—	—	—	—	204,791	202,268	192,635	162,688	168,148
Cotton Yarn	Lbs.	39,651,461	41,742,609	45,269,143	47,654,874	49,278,282	1,959,703	2,076,717	2,161,194	2,230,821	2,378,842
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	—	—	—	—	—	45,241	31,549	24,880	27,653	48,774
Fish, Herrings	Barrels	56,815	35,665	30,742	43,502	13,996	57,259	36,295	31,344	48,641	15,906
Hardwares and Cutlery	Cwts.	27,535	22,817	21,286	28,800	41,460	176,604	167,331	161,822	176,800	217,379
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	Tons	39,382	43,541	36,790	45,114	77,446	312,160	385,555	338,103	402,253	702,978
Lead and Shot	"	480	303	1,013	17	255	8,726	7,206	22,041	422	6,568
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	Lbs.	326,748	184,472	237,508	368,814	353,264	23,842	15,581	25,147	32,253	33,513
Linens, Entered by the Yard	Yards	4,019,271	5,118,429	3,321,755	4,183,991	3,756,476	139,985	182,471	135,708	165,828	217,342
" " at Value	Value	—	—	—	—	—	116,933	167,375	96,885	98,830	142,759
Linen Yarn	Lbs.	7,961,387	6,375,516	5,163,409	4,893,937	7,379,596	402,960	368,088	322,158	297,188	439,222
Machinery, Steam Engines	Value	—	—	—	—	—	34,391	22,476	17,676	21,484	46,730
" all Other Sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	117,848	197,409	125,157	135,345	168,768
Molasses	Cwts.	39,851	26,718	27,019	19,562	26,774	31,167	25,014	24,569	17,910	27,804
Oil, Linseed	Gallons	470,305	498,423	675,620	567,785	1,725,373	50,576	57,151	94,930	85,172	256,159
Painters' Colours	Value	—	—	—	—	—	12,750	18,793	14,052	15,703	35,641
Silk Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	179,536	192,547	225,540	259,652	473,274
Skins, British and Foreign	"	—	—	—	—	—	38,432	36,368	61,219	69,888	112,880
Soda	Cwts.	90,008	97,939	93,774	77,648	83,385	35,786	38,370	35,836	28,710	32,731
Stationery	Value	—	—	—	—	—	15,186	16,552	17,822	26,643	24,981
Tin Plates	"	—	—	—	—	—	30,494	18,503	26,417	32,905	32,760
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	Lbs.	41,429	77,724	437,919	952,618	980,471	3,721	7,453	34,375	68,040	83,428
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	Pieces	473,896	413,840	410,578	481,334	449,797	602,177	530,052	518,148	626,436	640,407
" " by the Yard	Yards	4,766,261	3,761,966	4,663,443	3,672,535	4,522,394	237,338	208,978	223,901	194,490	272,717
" " at Value	Value	—	—	—	—	—	15,171	10,705	11,597	22,002	31,712
Woollen Yarn	Lbs.	8,463,840	7,534,800	10,188,864	12,955,040	14,503,328	794,442	715,794	950,735	1,258,910	1,607,527
All Other Articles	Value	—	—	—	—	—	226,198	250,221	258,465	303,918	363,446
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,872,753	7,093,314	7,413,715	8,350,228	10,134,813

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Caoutchouc	Cwts.	469	224	1,460	2,683	1,588	13,274	15,696	9,030
Cochineal	"	1,627	1,943	3,872	4,258	2,543	84,829	94,136	54,961
Cocoa	Lbs.	668,896	679,839	325,702	718,192	621,378	4,524	13,965	14,240
Coffee	"	1,335,490	3,308,445	4,915,618	4,742,960	2,668,491	118,512	128,625	67,681
Cotton, Raw	Cwts.	200,643	298,370	321,922	325,974	337,029	583,140	641,187	718,901
Currants	"	9,969	4,994	36,099	6,857	954	39,257	22,172	2,634
Guano	Tons	3,243	6,112	11,699	5,301	21,534	125,569	53,958	238,939
Gum Shellac	Cwts.	1,802	3,883	6,881	8,773	3,186	13,261	17,546	7,487
Hides, not Tanned	"	24,135	26,282	25,193	55,646	50,029	71,553	182,079	207,234
Indigo	"	15,690	13,980	16,456	16,392	10,676	391,653	446,819	322,148
Oil, Cocoa Nut	"	24,918	34,587	52,769	43,244	14,207	129,284	95,137	29,835
" Palm	"	7,477	9,552	15,867	23,176	20,032	36,494	50,408	43,069
Pepper	Lbs.	175,974	312,512	224,022	156,920	326,567	4,667	3,269	6,803
Raisins	Cwts.	2,324	10,813	20,322	10,816	2,575	32,007	15,863	5,847
Rice, not in the Husk	"	45,955	114,193	49,513	137,600	76,552	34,865	100,333	41,146
Salpetre	"	6,133	16,248	5,690	9,855	15,899	7,824	14,130	27,823
Silk Manufactures of India: viz., Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Tafteties	Pieces	27,558	21,632	11,293	35,680	13,052	24,188	23,661	29,185
Raw	Lbs.	4,440	1,745	12,672	18,676	30,157	8,923	12,919	29,780
Skins, Fox	No.	55,772	60,908	43,256	60,765	64,477	16,221	29,116	49,164
" Racoon	"	427,895	388,470	466,525	491,476	287,128	47,624	61,434	57,426
Spirits, Rum	Proof Gallons	89,800	68,785	93,494	264,597	211,960	16,200	56,879	25,731
Sugar, Unrefined	Cwts.	27,900	16,856	79,017	54,685	149,640	77,775	64,901	217,256
Tea	Lbs.	497,182	528,920	1,764,968	2,793,136	740,893	113,988	175,298	44,762
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	"	1,812,113	2,057,307	1,790,512	1,424,897	2,155,249	55,953	48,983	104,377
" Manufactured, and Cigars	"	110,886	69,339	307,521	35,733	122,867	32,594	3,759	16,883
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	"	139,963	363,552	2,384,787	6,611,349	3,653,759	141,913	135,672	269,139
All Other Articles	Value	—	—	—	—	—	491,992	557,991	623,784
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,720,274	3,344,416	3,262,064

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	*No.*	17,737	22,641	26,305	28,371	19,665	315,660	482,307	344,138
„ Cows and Calves	„	45,614	56,687	40,878	26,401	24,737	318,064	182,401	193,347
„ Sheep and Lambs	„	174,824	171,908	137,888	137,783	116,843	204,255	239,669	210,986
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' use	*Cwts.*	100,324	99,564	119,645	102,785	74,988	34,398	26,553	18,747
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	5,664	5,135	5,100	4,727	4,453	26,775	29,780	22,822
Butter	*Cwts.*	211,801	239,452	264,290	259,026	278,626	1,189,305	1,191,521	1,444,214
Cheese	„	277,098	322,331	348,259	314,971	337,547	800,996	843,859	911,378
Clocks	*Value £*	18,166	4,967	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No.	—	55,686*	80,881	63,223	69,561	20,830	16,483	17,828
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	124,274	57,574	33,226	59,621	28,129	124,597	211,654	94,232
„ Oats	„	79,175	82,426	171,125	86,363	210,597	239,575	110,113	252,716
„ Other Kinds	„	17,414	30,599	45,695	5,117	46,768	105,076	11,090	88,081
Cotton Manufactures:									
Stockings and Socks			*Pairs* 8,365	457	1,653	358	10	48	10
Fringe			*Lbs.* - 24*	12	—	133	3	—	27
Gloves	*Value £*	134,190	*Pairs* —	324	504	987	5	7	14
Unenumerated			£ 194,070	—	—	—	163,893	94,065	113,985
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	498,056	800,919	964,688	521,018	588,818	86,709	49,902	59,927
Fish, entered by weight	*Cwts.*	4,013	7,691	6,225	6,523	20,432	6,695	6,720	20,712
Entered by the Ship Load (Eels)	*Ship Loads*	82	77	76	79	76	8,816	23,512	22,648
Flax, Dressed		770	334	416	606	1,755	1,061	1,477	4,783
„ Undressed	*Cwts.*	90,667	98,750	102,754	109,821	129,233	282,573	362,409	305,851
„ Tow and Codilla		11,415	20,116	26,835	26,054	21,370	62,391	57,319	32,055
Garancine	„	5,251	7,671	8,419	13,647	17,350	58,933	95,529	121,450
Hides, Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed	*Lbs.*	170,378	833,831	727,110	676,528	578,060	111,504	74,341	115,123
Hops	*Cwts.*	60	926	7,575	1,629	2,454	75,750	14,253	6,135
Madder	„	27,637	29,695	27,662	22,010	34,871	48,409	44,020	71,485
Madder Root	„	12,530	2,053	3,316	1,204	2,585	4,974	2,107	5,041
Manganese, Ore of	*Tons*	10,804	14,648	20,114	14,516	23,025	70,398	50,806	184,200
Nutmegs	*Lbs.*	184,947	3,074	37,856	12,749	17,535	2,590	854	2,119
Oil: Seed	*Tuns*	211	1,583	5,112	1,058	1,419	235,267	60,585	72,741
Seeds: Clover	*Cwts.*	7,803	13,738	8,435	12,272	11,994	22,037	41,725	46,377
„ Linseed and Flaxseed	*Qrs.*	11,093	14,447	10,451	10,553	5,275	36,910	37,247	18,683
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	271,089	182,297	155,774	95,972	91,915	167,457	109,168	149,362
„ Waste, Knubs, and Husks	*Cwts.*	3,407	7,460	7,146	4,599	6,369	30,013	25,752	106,994
„ Thrown	*Lbs.*	166,884	206,357	105,335	41,659	71,184	134,302	54,851	126,352
Silk Manufactures: Stuffs and Ribbons	„	14,843	12,540	8,057	10,691	9,739	16,451	19,576	17,479
Spirits, Geneva	*Gallons*	181,956	279,326	172,744	208,552	189,419	24,472	29,544	27,624
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	36,445	1,339	731	59,930	15,010	875	106,373	21,871
„ Refined, and Candy	„	206,015	201,984	212,684	215,789	82,657	308,392	369,539	152,516
Tin	„	26,160	11,754	7,832	7,470	30,486	46,502	44,073	206,797
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	839,462	1,420,509	1,372,755	2,403,282	4,648,657	55,245	101,883	157,944
Ultramarine	*Cwts.*	6,901	7,841	7,994	7,011	11,780	40,771	37,784	51,885
Wine	*Gallons*	71,694	89,611	111,065	87,242	111,104	83,299	81,017	107,706
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	551,513	1,420,054	2,697,577	2,048,857	3,009,060	106,779	177,141	286,801
Yeast, Dried	*Cwts.*	—	26,547†	55,312	60,511	70,279	152,108	143,713	171,304
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	906,016	798,132	1,046,952
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,731,141	6,460,932	7,433,442

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

† Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 6th June 1853.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	DECLARED REAL VALUE. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	4,436	4,295	4,495	6,038	—	£ 20,653	£ 20,964	£ 22,182	£ 27,987	£ 21,105
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,126	12,596	37,832	33,432	10,937
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	147,540	121,079	132,777	220,208	242,704	50,226	42,472	56,086	100,982	100,648
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	21,571	28,190	21,734	30,114	11,054	99,800	144,645	116,917	172,073	224,331
Corn: Barley	*Qrs.*	—	6	33,031	39,984	43,563	—	11	57,417	75,591	83,359
,, Rye	,,	1,114	1,666	5,032	7,629	2,276	1,801	2,739	11,218	17,754	5,350
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	27,776,866	27,530,462	23,913,024	26,841,385	34,837,433	479,189	473,700	417,187	432,030	569,139
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	76,106	81,435	54,765	45,984	50,669
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	25,948,240	30,034,746	31,100,696	27,018,810	21,926,153	1,486,893	1,692,043	1,664,001	1,457,293	1,731,487
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	31,349	29,418	18,737	14,517	27,243
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	7,902	9,804	10,316	11,368	13,745	55,778	61,296	61,431	62,166	71,576
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	50,398	41,546	68,669	68,749	90,959	288,760	283,803	575,780	503,843	658,327
Lead and Shot	,,	209	208	599	159	36	3,516	4,786	14,055	3,902	937
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	200,096	450,800	313,532	515,077	464,882	18,116	43,174	36,789	52,881	46,126
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	507,538	680,299	339,867	354,176	590,541	16,811	22,792	13,072	12,344	20,432
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,674	17,089	3,507	3,900	5,950
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	4,030,789	3,474,492	2,038,475	1,814,508	3,743,844	163,723	164,643	100,765	88,675	197,073
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,955	19,400	32,753	60,904	115,168
,, All Other Sorts	,,	—	—	—	—	—	38,616	68,455	77,058	121,251	88,308
Mill Grease	*Cwts.*	4,166	4,953	9,910	37,101	64,852	5,907	6,403	12,861	28,338	47,469
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	295,729	408,946	619,140	530,220	932,764	31,408	47,395	83,104	78,221	133,228
,, Palm, Refined in the United Kingdom	*Cwts.*	1,801	2,820	9,293	—	—	2,593	4,650	20,921	—	—
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,851	10,518	11,868	11,261	23,004
Rosin	*Cwts.*	42,877	16,319	32,064	7,097	2,521	13,548	6,471	10,333	1,896	876
Salt	*Bushels*	1,318,225	1,022,613	1,387,000	1,258,020	*Tons* 29,034*	14,492	10,389	14,065	13,045	11,725
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	114,630	127,385	102,339	136,408	197,079
Soda	*Cwts.*	121,637	112,370	112,023	114,068	121,645	43,235	37,763	36,003	33,864	42,411
Sugar, Refined	,,	30,729	1,491	—	—	285	34,410	1,263	—	—	699
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	22,537	17,601	15,968	16,885	23,504
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	813,218	918,312	865,946	567,706	440,923	47,757	52,658	58,989	40,896	26,787
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	201,945	179,908	175,333	163,804	167,201	288,219	215,135	233,236	222,973	225,631
,, ,, by the Yard	*Yards*	1,965,808	2,023,088	1,466,351	1,275,538	1,242,944	93,221	92,097	67,703	64,788	73,122
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,792	4,975	7,444	6,358	7,175
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	2,658,320	3,167,136	3,159,408	3,542,896	5,804,960	256,018	325,067	307,243	341,263	541,494
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	230,936	247,814	219,705	258,502	315,374
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,109,976	4,452,955	4,573,034	4,558,210	5,728,253

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	3,883	3,655	4,310	4,823	4,488	£ 60,340	£ 64,145	£ 50,711
Cochineal	,,	1,221	1,308	1,012	904	1,340	22,171	19,985	28,561
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	322,412	425,038	307,113	210,082	363,106	4,265	4,085	8,321
Coffee	,,	4,775,786	9,924,584	11,108,978	10,533,831	7,009,803	265,776	281,363	186,928
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	141,377	256,041	240,487	215,084	209,655	506,386	455,736	507,295
Currants	,,	44,973	15,430	15,464	10,101	11,737	16,817	32,662	32,123
Guano	*Tons*	3,383	3,519	8,891	7,490	5,546	95,430	76,241	61,535
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	18,872	14,796	24,025	24,095	18,142	68,753	78,831	77,758
Indigo	,,	9,001	7,392	6,495	9,553	6,773	154,581	260,399	204,375
Oil, Cocoa Nut	,,	14,584	27,988	25,360	50,189	38,174	62,132	110,416	89,189
,, Palm	,,	28,408	22,021	18,996	47,591	79,861	43,691	103,511	171,701
Pepper	*Lbs.*	56,227	330,809	575,389	764,717	474,739	11,987	15,932	9,800
Raisins	*Cwts.*	6,025	8,242	20,298	10,766	4,200	31,970	15,790	8,736
Rice, not in the Husk	,,	93,140	60,603	238,785	106,388	89,623	168,145	77,575	48,112
Saltpetre	,,	9,004	8,270	2,655	546	15,566	3,651	783	27,541
Seeds: Flax and Linseed	*Qrs.*	28,095	41,572	37,628	52,930	5,797	115,393	177,756	17,678
,, Rape	,,	29,094	4,592	1,988	11,998	15,641	5,790	42,693	56,251
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	31,178	31,618	38,356	32,078	36,326	27,009	22,187	31,852
,, Thrown	,,	17,550	17,398	27,144	105,092	56,802	28,700	97,274	54,415
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Galls.*	70,663	43,205	49,520	77,311	73,677	8,389	10,666	9,144
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	99,178	69,774	56,582	16,817	78,030	60,739	23,917	117,545
Tallow	,,	8	1,590	186	11,481	10,395	587	31,878	35,580
Tea	*Lbs.*	298,417	216,916	664,848	1,252,557	336,893	42,938	78,611	50,254
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	,,	1,440,757	1,143,029	1,556,447	619,793	1,632,920	48,661	21,141	55,128
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	,,	428,187	844,465	1,507,462	1,729,724	1,240,561	90,198	113,032	81,498
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	376,378	393,858	504,583
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,320,877	2,611,767	2,841,731

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

DUTCH POSSESSIONS.
(West Indies.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

St. Martin (South Part), St. Eustatius, and Curaçoa.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Brazil Wood	*Tons*	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1,980
Corn, Maise	*Qrs.*	—	—	542	—	—	1,084	—	—
Divi-divi	*Tons*	—	409	99	482	702	1,390	6,059	7,549
Fustic	„	—	240	496	1,211	868	3,162	6,448	5,209
Nicaragua Wood	„	—	—	—	88	77	—	1,130	1,162
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	—	10	930	—	2,822	1,058	—	4,277
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	591	3,589	1,473
Total		—	—	—	—	—	7,285	17,226	21,650

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,106,649	962,908	2,329,749	1,016,333	816,250	12,893	11,316	29,946	11,373	10,769
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	777	662	777	377	322
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	768	209	773	114	2,438
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	691	177	362	162	171	2,136	413	1,248	769	770
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	127,757	152,259	170,350	161,940	37,709	2,169	2,333	3,227	2,942	1,060
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	633	278	1,337	152	262	477	350	1,792	143	279
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,455	884	4,120	1,717	3,419
Total		—	—	—	—	—	21,675	16,167	41,883	17,435	19,057

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	—	220	523	—	780	239	—	315
Silk Manufactures of India:									
Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	„	—	160	230	280	520	142	182	342
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,991	—	165
Total		—	—	—	—	—	5,373	182	822

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Cedar Wood - - - - - *Tons*	—	119	219	214	212	2,724	2,277	2,194
Cotton, Raw - - - - - *Cwts.*	1,062	1,066	941	684	984	2,517	1,954	3,444
Spirits: Rum - - - - *Gallons*	8,726	28,342	22,327	9,447	17,276	2,512	1,102	1,872
Sugar, Unrefined - - - - *Cwts.*	1,653	29,242	28,126	39,418	34,836	30,366	49,882	51,921
—— Molasses - - - - „	419	4,538	8,379	2,277	1,269	4,608	1,556	984
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	211	606	2,140
TOTAL - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	42,938	57,377	62,555

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,434	1,237	1,641	1,260	1,347
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	1,707	1,699	2,564	3,420	2,367	603	684	1,328	1,682	1,333
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	30,887	36,977	74,235	60,612	55,565	496	1,010	1,647	931	901
Earthenware and Porcelain - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	209	390	413	81	542
Hardwares and Cutlery - - *Cwts.*	58	61	76	51	99	387	321	524	250	615
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel - } *Tons*	58	78	29	39	73	974	1,178	666	785	1,102
Linens, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	19,138	3,973	19,366	23,973	7,197	444	153	487	601	315
Machinery and Millwork, including Steam Engines - } *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	521	1,502	7,230	150	2,298
All Other Articles - - „	—	—	—	—	—	2,358	2,422	4,353	4,775	5,259
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	7,426	8,897	18,289	10,518	13,712

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Spirits: Brandy - - - - *Proof Gallons*	352	176	117	111	253	48	53	127
Tea - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	26	82	133	625	658	9	39	49
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars - - - „	—	—	252	620	—	26	55	—
Wine - - - - - - - *Gallons*	878	4	1,056	215	79	371	75	33
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	255	37	377
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	709	260	577

DUTCH POSSESSIONS.
(JAVA.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Canes:—Rattans, not Ground	*Number*	1,914,015	1,680,356	1,780,547	1,265,299	127,017	2,151	1,529	254
Caoutchouc	*Cwts.*	2,624	690	1,651	1,967	—	7,705	6,884	—
Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	24,957	14	14,387	21,514	—	739	1,186	—
Coffee	„	70,863	905,035	54,386	50,803	265	1,214	1,043	3
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	874	787	2,000	2,551	939	5,600	8,631	4,053
Nutmegs	*Lbs.*	14,680	17,184	43,019	23,338	610	5,433	1,567	74
Pepper	„	1,304,484	328,258	129,286	268,483	274,677	2,693	5,594	5,722
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	39,580	44,041	32,553	22,944	20,606	23,601	19,502	13,909
Sugar, Unrefined	„	18,807	29,567	132,424	73,961	8,682	139,070	114,882	13,351
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	26,178	11,615	3,527
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	214,384	172,433	40,893

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,043	1,674	5,370	2,707	4,877
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	320	589	511	972	689	919	2,005	1,826	4,076	2,975
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	6,452	9,626	5,024	5,187	1,127	2,681	4,260	2,712	3,806	704
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,099	1,682	1,935	1,054	3,010	5,050	8,879	12,279	6,756	18,076
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	31,201,407	28,636,767	32,499,077	26,877,745	39,429,498	465,399	412,194	459,716	367,251	536,707
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,713	5,727	7,442	3,301	4,174
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,175,205	709,501	1,058,825	638,525	658,645	41,456	30,344	43,499	28,873	32,532
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,183	10,847	12,090	16,695	22,229
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,401	1,605	2,215	3,236	5,228
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,930	1,487	1,886	3,222	4,650	8,429	7,059	11,214	17,228	31,903
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,280	593	360	1,921	2,604	10,682	8,723	3,975	18,426	25,901
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	93,101	90,192	251,024	116,556	112,035	2,569	2,296	8,031	3,401	3,576
Machinery:—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,560	11,768	9,082	2,825	3,560
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	18,319	17,831	23,511	13,374	17,611
Soap	*Cwts.*	2,222	4,319	5,055	4,567	10,769	2,560	5,807	6,295	5,317	11,309
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,425	3,147	664	423	1,032
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	5,186	3,951	3,127	3,594	4,610	7,994	6,844	6,781	6,965	8,081
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	17,412	23,659	10,987	40,995	50,337	671	1,019	589	1,389	1,970
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	60	800	314	34	120
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,254	15,383	19,239	23,732	31,717
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	618,368	558,212	636,844	529,815	764,282

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Iron, in Bars	*Tons*	190	100	70	109	244	886	1,581	3,622
Spelter	„	—	12	68	22	51	1,637	338	1,307
Wine	*Gallons*	9,612	17,363	2,626	4,611	12,097	865	1,599	1,860
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,680	119	2,100
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,068	3,937	11,889

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Pepper	*Lbs.*	214,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	7,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	592	—	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	—
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	570	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	817	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Nil.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Animals: Horses	*No.*	1,512	3,118	2,329	801	1,168	51,238	20,025	29,200
Apples, Raw	*Bushels*	36,452	139,725	102,776	51,721	213,154	20,555	12,284	74,604
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	*Cwts.*	183,450	197,749	167,791	162,363	147,711	48,240	41,944	36,928
Butter	„	16,782	25,712	54,918	51,442	62,900	247,131	236,635	326,031
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	25,949	15,141	84,754	33,826	24,938	317,828	120,083	83,543
„ Other Kinds	„	19,746	9,750	40,973	1,857	18,147	93,000	2,423	26,965
Cotton Manufactures: Stockings and Socks	*Pairs*	24,645	9,706	69,393	38,979	33,758	1,715	979	693
„ „ Fringe	*Lbs.*		1,254*	6,959	4,579	2,996	1,392	916	599
„ „ Gloves	*Pairs*		1,449*	183,351	24,506	48,479	2,674	357	707
„ „ Unenumerated	*Val.£*		30,946	—	—	—	41,635	28,821	23,683
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	185,469	303,125	377,039	396,407	384,690	39,904	40,646	37,660
Eggs	*No.*	4,599,604	6,741,026	7,208,707	—	—	13,516	—	—
	CubicFt.	—	—	15,967†	38,340	41,426	5,988	18,212	19,677
Embroidery and Needlework: Silk Net, figured with the Needle	*Value £*	12,950	*Lbs.* 26*	301	121	131	1,353	543	590
„ „ Cotton Net, ditto			„ 275*	1,738	1,082	2,105	6,084	3,788	7,368
„ „ Curtains, Embroidered on Muslin or Net			„ 714*	1,497	7,166	251	748	3,583	125
„ „ Unenumerated			*Val.£* 9,196	—	—	—	6,185	4,597	5,947
Flax, Dressed	*Cwts.*	187	65	454	180	823	1,158	439	2,243
„ Undressed	„	105,538	94,143	147,823	96,162	106,091	476,729	280,072	283,793
„ Tow and Codilla	„	1,247	5,343	14,353	16,464	5,148	33,371	28,812	7,722
Glass, Window	„	15,662	26,103	29,820	22,080	27,526	20,874	15,73	19,956
„ Plate	*Superficial ft.*	51,079	9,598	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lbs.	—	75,457*	246,868	302,197	594,085	9,258	11,962	29,704
„ Flint, Cut and not Cut (except Bottles)	„	89,137	142,530	281,250	184,960	278,756	5,759	3,752	6,380
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	4,610	6,159	884	7,602	17,230	1,833	16,438	47,298
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed	*Lbs.*	23,868	465,220	454,582	582,334	359,776	40,690	51,876	39,458
Hops	*Cwts.*	75	28,168	48,935	3,806	3,282	489,350	33,304	8,204
Oil: viz., Seed Oil	*Tuns*	4,790	4,687	3,463	1,798	1,785	164,262	102,695	91,123
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	—	70	149	1,654	4,400	1,363	16,705	37,840
Poultry and Game	*Value £*	19,944	15,381	(*Under Real Value.*		—	24,862	29,440	32,716
Seed, Clover	*Cwts.*	1,625	5,457	10,180	9,172	12,249	26,596	31,185	47,363
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	7,416	12,121	14,049	10,549	2,544	15,103	11,999	4,134
„ Waste, Knubs, and Husks	*Cwts.*	463	219	1,415	504	241	5,944	2,821	4,046
„ Thrown	*Lbs.*	6,859	5,597	5,521	4,836	4,647	7,039	6,367	8,249
Silk Manufactures: viz., Stuffs and Ribbons	„	22,149	67,031	103,644	110,490	182,143	205,170	205,700	329,277
Spelter	*Tons*	3,392	4,012	4,148	3,421	3,613	113,150	97,231	111,371
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy	*Cwts.*	56,282	91,122	98,186	150,260	52,152	142,369	257,321	94,259
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	946,464	1,760,916	1,831,873	1,191,460	1,900,525	72,512	103,012	143,057
Woollen Manufactures: Carpets and Rugs	*Value £*	142,074	*Sq.yds.* 242*	245	—	79	98	—	32
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs			*Lbs.* 290	433	1,236	212	110	573	99
Gloves			—	*Pairs* 112	40	451	2	1	10
Unenumerated			£ 331,939	(*Under Real Value.*)		—	388,747	278,695	391,603
Yarn, Worsted, not Dyed, and not fit for Embroidery	*Lbs.*	92,193	333,510	255,546	272,723	418,961	38,332	40,908	62,844
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	447,294	370,856	459,695
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,631,161	2,533,732	2,936,796

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

† Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in August 1854. 200 Eggs are calculated to be packed in the Cubic Foot of Space.

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	2,589	1,656	2,269	1,776	—	11,991	7,828	10,598	8,834	5,971
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	16,365	20,846	12,288	23,217	25,394
Caoutchouc, Manufacture and Solution of	,,	—	—	—	—	—	2,394	7,279	12,953	12,589	8,374
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	14,825	15,554	14,211	18,502	20,356	71,207	89,698	89,266	116,622	119,217
Corn: Rye	*Qrs.*	430	150	4,324	10,583	2,364	630	308	10,036	27,149	6,191
,, Wheat	,,	16,463	2,258	11,202	12,176	8,895	32,303	6,897	32,197	47,049	32,654
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,572,860	2,302,828	2,886,118	2,861,456	2,209,467	39,824	62,170	63,721	65,738	54,322
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	44,245	57,390	57,434	60,208	51,903
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,151,603	3,159,883	2,892,043	3,400,205	1,736,857	67,787	179,676	158,288	175,902	93,441
Fish: Oysters	*Bushels*	11,037	12,542	12,647	11,916	17,082	10,439	14,227	15,314	14,112	16,728
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	5,275	6,028	6,651	6,180	8,008	37,876	53,978	42,503	40,352	49,421
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	2,215	1,507	1,542	1,851	2,776	42,932	46,503	50,870	57,483	73,116
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	161,430	180,593	173,416	311,709	355,790	12,681	17,625	18,057	31,551	34,270
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	60,857	68,033	193,727	157,372	94,164	2,675	4,667	7,488	7,398	5,667
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,911	11,127	8,888	7,817	4,522
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	968,705	1,451,075	1,452,595	1,541,716	1,725,126	45,631	74,821	69,639	69,789	97,949
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	518	15,978	14,972	27,099	30,291
,, All Other Sorts	,,	—	—	—	—	—	35,517	63,643	57,959	45,423	79,232
Manure (not otherwise described)	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,734	9,077	11,321	1,034	968
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	85,750	87,711	103,109	94,383	98,916	9,511	10,084	14,564	13,469	14,595
,, of Tallow	*Cwts.*	2,896	4,352	5,535	6,284	5,701	3,543	6,213	10,081	11,797	8,820
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,728	6,493	5,876	6,229	9,094
Salt	*Bushels*	1,048,760	827,676	1,090,520	1,050,793	*Tons* 21,474*	12,391	8,671	11,621	10,471	7,845
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	41,247	70,669	65,506	102,380	183,222
Soda	*Cwts.*	30,521	10,069	16,837	21,293	39,650	14,011	4,796	7,927	9,084	17,961
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,486	6,019	7,066	6,542	7,398
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	3,083,528	1,677,383	1,855,574	1,731,224	871,539	219,059	126,250	129,145	124,296	57,227
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	68,106	61,843	73,035	99,206	87,418	95,243	88,708	102,934	134,019	123,890
,, ,, by the Yard	*Yards*	724,313	1,024,386	1,006,210	1,235,024	834,490	38,948	55,985	53,747	58,544	50,212
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,505	2,481	4,588	7,147	7,548
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	362,768	970,592	1,249,472	2,349,536	2,591,120	39,203	100,235	128,511	224,885	246,017
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	98,934	141,475	121,574	159,464	167,255
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,076,499	1,371,817	1,406,932	1,707,693	1,689,975

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	1,026	820	991	894	692	21,711	19,764	14,946
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	177,923	169,218	271,090	171,319	294,302	3,765	3,332	6,744
Coffee	,,	1,679,903	2,241,012	2,510,967	926,996	1,293,925	59,645	23,857	33,727
Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	*Cwts.*	12,492	16,007	3,231	5,230	7,065	19,727	30,465	35,855
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	5,320	16,328	22,794	4,089	4,744	79,101	15,147	15,042
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	113,015	164,881	125,364	90,824	103,498	236,812	172,058	245,795
Guano	*Tons*	13,852	10,570	5,913	17,459	11,974	63,166	177,714	132,860
Hair, Goats', Manufactures of	*Value £*	84,998	90,505	72,959	—	—	72,959	88,104	57,439
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	17,512	21,498	14,644	30,158	35,996	41,463	98,914	117,611
Indigo	,,	7,709	7,787	7,195	7,585	5,023	171,241	206,754	151,569
Pepper	*Lbs.*	27,368	231,241	205,916	214,574	192,848	4,290	4,470	4,018
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	33,566	49,491	73,455	72,348	69,280	51,724	52,754	57,588
Saltpetre	,,	16,891	15,598	7,559	20,871	19,718	10,394	29,915	34,306
Seeds: Flax and Linseed	*Qrs.*	6,622	6,724	22,688	33,806	17,378	69,576	113,532	86,548
,, Rape	,,	8,783	19,354	7,439	50,770	56,732	21,666	180,657	196,872
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	16,589	7,367	37,878	34,625	39,159	26,672	23,949	28,670
,, Thrown	,,	30,039	17,059	8,014	64,731	89,003	8,206	57,921	119,106
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	32,616	7,452	43,075	12,792	138,066	45,170	17,718	203,814
Tallow	,,	21	—	719	10,069	10,648	2,156	27,381	27,341
Tea	*Lbs.*	60,495	51,516	64,211	83,814	47,015	4,147	5,260	2,840
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	,,	786,028	1,104,427	517,195	246,580	590,293	16,217	8,680	24,596
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	,,	6,843,235	7,232,232	10,318,084	9,517,105	7,822,108	619,461	610,024	578,500
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	298,871	271,144	268,971
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,948,740	2,239,514	2,422,997

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

FRANCE.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Animals, Living: Oxen and Bulls — *No.*	1,028	4,651	3,561	2,182	1,487	42,732	37,094	26,023
„ Cows and Calves — „	1,756	3,778	2,709	1,158	793	25,796	12,176	5,106
„ Horses — „	886	2,115	2,292	744	936	50,424	18,600	23,400
Apples, Raw — *Bushels*	170,067	102,421	204,909	93,949	216,220	40,982	22,313	75,677
Books — *Cwts.*	1,877	2,176	1,822	1,767	2,226	20,419	19,793	24,935
Butter — „	2,183	32,355	45,656	22,009	32,384	191,755	86,661	137,630
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of — *Lbs.*	—	5,189*	168,752	162,535	352,434	29,532	28,444	52,865
China Ware, Porcelain, and Earthenware — *Value £*	17,088	8,937	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cwts.	—	2,197*	3,092	3,288	3,928	31,342	33,488	39,573
Clocks — *Value £*	41,695	22,781	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number	—	23,663*	49,736	54,726	82,196	65,351	62,365	79,730
Corn: Wheat — *Qrs.*	207,751	97,235	143,078	26,159	10,007	515,081	99,733	35,025
„ Barley — „	100,238	96,255	1,810	1,914	2,679	2,398	3,221	4,421
„ Oats — „	56,454	11,074	1,634	1	—	2,288	1	—
„ Maize, or Indian Corn — „	92,116	229,879	1,464	26,775	27,658	2,929	59,239	44,252
„ Other Kinds — „	36,873	35,546	13,929	29,558	960	32,035	62,443	1,992
„ Wheatmeal and Flour — *Cwts.*	880,833	854,730	219,783	88,196	69,841	243,593	108,040	83,809
Cotton, Raw — „	22,278	6,720	1,345	38,966	11,547	3,598	111,378	35,026
Cotton Manufactures: Stockings and Socks — *Value £*	136,795	*Pairs* 2,113	11,315	10,404	4,258	325	237	81
„ „ Fringe — „		*Lbs.* 57*	1,021	204	278	204	40	56
„ „ Gloves — „		*Pairs* 324*	1,811	936	414	26	14	6
„ „ Unenumerated — „		*Value* 179,504	—	—	—	222,630	183,619	252,646
Cream of Tartar — *Cwts.*	3,619	9,258	16,339	4,220	6,451	94,358	22,155	34,728
Eggs — *Number*	100,167,115	112,166,665	73,509,318	—	—	195,238	206,979	244,041
Cubic Ft.	—	—	153,088	435,745	513,771			
Embroidery and Needlework: Silk Net, figured with the Needle — *Value £*	30,830	*Lbs.* 1,779*	3,370	1,491	1,731	15,166	6,711	7,788
„ „ Cotton Net, ditto — „		„ 605*	1,310	903	826	4,585	3,161	2,892
„ „ Curtains, Embroidered on Muslin or Net — „		„ 6,270*	94,777	52,607	50,233	47,389	26,304	25,117
„ „ Unenumerated — „		*Value* £ 41,260	—	—	—	34,652	25,477	46,803
Flowers, Artificial — *Value £*	67,845	44,992	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cubic Ft.	—	11,539*	26,122	24,697	32,886	78,366	74,091	98,659
Garancine — *Cwts.*	8,196	13,629	8,996	12,396	6,625	62,972	86,772	46,375
Glass, Plate — *Superficial Ft.*	76,725	25,339	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lbs.	—	130,112*	514,302	418,583	424,252	19,286	16,569	21,213
„ Flint, and not Cut (except Bottles) — „	75,726	235,476	444,761	396,149	406,853	9,899	8,217	9,260
Hats or Bonnets of Straw — „	18,183	30,513	37,399	14,699	19,354	112,197	44,098	58,062
Hides, not Tanned — *Cwts.*	13,732	19,695	502	6,052	9,646	1,024	13,907	29,521
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed — *Lbs.*	619,052	2,665,797	1,116,582	665,557	975,915	105,811	58,804	109,328
Iron and Steel, Wrought or Manufactured: Machinery, Wrought Castings, Tools, Cutlery, &c. — *Value £*	19,860	*Cwts.* 1,435*	2,694	1,699	2,289	2,694	1,699	2,289
Fancy Ornamental Articles — „		„ 759*	293	135	96	7,606	3,519	2,491
Unenumerated — „		*Value* £ 7,466	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather Manufactures: Gloves — *Pairs*	2,622,372	3,390,092	3,744,729	3,551,425	3,939,593	240,835	223,232	296,471
„ „ Boots, Shoes, and Caloshes — „	143,763	212,610	174,481	125,366	180,514	32,417	24,231	40,803
„ „ Boot Fronts — „	564,471	585,678	558,061	531,676	668,443	52,014	56,939	88,333
Linen Manufactures: Cambrics and French Lawns — *Pieces*	24,329	14,067	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sq. Yds.	—	75,362*	136,390	151,825	188,132	25,857	27,829	33,686
Madder — *Cwts.*	48,970	76,053	68,554	71,627	66,522	161,102	161,161	167,968
Madder Root — „	13,608	29,859	34,833	18,233	6,216	71,408	35,098	14,374
Oil, Rapeseed — *Tuns.*	1,887	1,014	383	2,297	1,530	18,226	132,078	78,795
Oil Seed Cake — *Tons*	3,878	8,587	11,164	19,315	13,767	102,150	495,082	118,396
Paper Hangings — *Sq. Yds.*	405,888	709,388	532,823	—	—	39,630	13,717	15,105
Lbs.	—	—	153,227†	274,336	302,102			
Platting of Straw, Chip, and other Materials — „	96,006	163,930	176,926	125,425	148,220	171,766	120,757	137,830
Pork, Salted — *Cwts.*	24,184	41,923	13,580	8,851	20,051	33,950	23,455	53,636
Potatoes — „	725,325	792,265	2,437	79	434	366	14	76
Prints and Drawings — *Number*	546,467	210,538	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lbs.	—	31,697*	57,215	59,860	52,077	14,304	14,965	13,020
Seeds: Clover — *Cwts.*	12,205	50,111	70,984	63,737	57,403	185,446	216,706	221,958
„ Grass — „	5,982	13,760	22,425	19,481	22,702	73,254	58,443	68,106
„ Trefoil — „	19,200	22,933	16,123	17,408	28,293	17,735	29,159	50,220
Silk, Raw — *Lbs.*	172,005	275,160	148,195	139,070	157,559	159,310	158,192	256,033
„ Waste, Knubs, and Husks — *Cwts.*	2,502	3,479	4,453	3,302	6,338	18,703	18,491	106,479
„ Thrown — *Lbs.*	174,584	433,334	538,415	312,193	331,048	686,020	441,056	587,611
Silk Manufactures: Stuffs and Ribbons — „	411,721	512,959	555,041	504,855	538,708	1,393,808	1,249,830	1,376,119
Silk Plush for making Hats — „	136,286	196,341	144,015	145,287	170,519	86,409	87,172	102,312
Skins, Kid, Dressed — *Number*	545,252	727,197	657,994	643,782	418,984	65,940	96,567	73,822
Spirits: Brandy — *Gallons*	3,930,845	4,840,776	2,891,320	1,861,390	2,500,190	1,204,717	911,305	1,270,930
Sugar, Unrefined — *Cwts.*	16,529	4,492	4,680	300,328	65,244	5,374	538,194	98,858
——— Refined, and Candy — „	167	737	15,201	22,971	29,723	22,041	42,495	49,043
Tallow — „	6,718	796	31,682	2,377	3,162	99,799	6,773	8,432
Watches — *Value £*	144,901	62,199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number	—	53,201*	109,339	91,140	88,349	271,821	209,430	212,286
Wine — *Gallons*	560,094	806,239	1,004,589	535,949	711,912	619,497	397,119	556,054
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' — *Lbs.*	271,592	1,168,188	150,080	153,919	290,278	5,941	10,261	21,771
Woollen Manufactures: Carpets and Rugs — *Value £*	470,000	*Sq. Yards* 944*	2,313	2,808	7,487	925	1,123	2,995
„ „ Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs		*Lbs.* 43,078*	57,376	25,914	16,416	15,709	8,178	6,013
„ „ Gloves — „		*Pairs* 6,024*	2,612	2,916	1,986	54	61	42
„ „ Unenumerated — „		*Value* £ 466,774	(*Under Real Value.*)		—	458,384	477,448	648,147
Yarn, Worsted, not Dyed, and not fit for Embroidery — *Lbs.*	175,478	367,665	199,448	179,006	81,392	29,917	26,852	12,208
All Other Articles — *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,748,262	1,615,643	1,938,270
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	10,447,771	9,146,418	10,386,522

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

† Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in August 1854. 200 Eggs are calculated to be packed in the Cubic Foot of Space.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	DECLARED REAL VALUE. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	2,296	3,144	3,107	2,153	—	14,827	15,381	16,185	19,667	7,742
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	29,453	32,271	34,771	48,230	64,364
Beef and Pork	*Barrels*	3	24	6,294	1,229	3,158	10	144	25,065	4,917	13,747
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,839	17,038	22,144	11,632	12,535
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	663,261	717,757	814,837	938,180	1,158,313	226,613	257,697	356,198	444,437	524,167
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	94,094	60,796	40,288	74,848	79,825	132,552	335,973	238,159	427,443	449,570
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	1,361	29,843	17,156	84,450	63,662	3,077	80,888	44,565	331,562	220,690
„ Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	—	20,740	16,407	10,289	13,990	—	17,892	13,419	52,783	15,455
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	3,808,149	2,869,604	5,087,565	7,049,674	9,529,195	89,139	65,552	112,564	135,120	151,960
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,686	46,574	39,156	35,398	33,565
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	141,668	126,102	126,048	174,008	125,306	55,391	43,581	25,839	34,132	24,736
Flax, Dressed and Undressed	*Cwts.*	21,675	8,565	11,608	35,546	3,920	41,228	19,230	26,025	75,805	8,920
Hardwares and Cutlery	„	9,860	11,408	7,216	15,146	12,016	95,492	95,333	78,048	104,370	93,526
Horses	*No.*	1,593	1,246	2,116	2,993	1,127	68,075	56,050	106,330	138,215	56,085
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	22,325	34,435	42,874	147,173	173,251	80,839	144,375	261,546	502,602	1,193,576
Lard	*Cwts.*	—	—	1,625	6,235	68	—	—	12,126	14,487	245
Lead and Shot	*Tons*	2,244	1,195	1,438	4,362	960	39,382	25,705	32,449	94,571	22,246
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,692,957	1,774,832	1,211,832	1,487,238	1,238,949	93,508	107,969	61,034	81,394	71,801
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,490	2,100	1,203	2,611	1,836
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	793,845	487,811	291,983	295,301	361,568	79,302	66,080	48,427	19,861	70,989
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,173	16,356	17,855	32,891	18,642
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	100,608	168,856	104,650	134,954	158,249
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,225	12,732	10,636	24,756	7,115
Saltpetre	*Cwts.*	1,753	110	8,372	2,736	4,052	2,549	165	12,963	3,759	7,157
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	257,555	314,160	354,401	297,143	824,306
Skins, Calf, Undressed	*Dozen*	8,932	11,536	10,811	12,837	7,413	10,198	14,428	16,635	15,990	12,867
Spirits	*Gallons*	—	—	42,652	3,068,766	3,155,580	—	—	9,195	330,750	508,393
Tin, Unwrought	*Cwts.*	4,131	5,028	6,898	6,828	9,481	20,276	27,092	37,899	37,020	54,657
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	9,292,373	3,211,863	9,509,731	12,773,816	12,031,295	486,119	198,777	520,998	747,442	778,331
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	40,106	21,299	25,128	77,742	28,257	79,226	42,833	55,462	309,782	56,565
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	841,186	849,938	1,156,999	1,034,305	1,289,961	42,604	35,541	55,877	49,450	62,178
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,849	3,356	2,937	10,435	7,146
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	414,288	477,008	404,544	438,816	1,224,048	89,636	117,041	104,511	105,923	174,360
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	226,365	254,497	272,410	650,155	637,329
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,731,286	2,636,330	3,175,290	6,012,658	6,132,650

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	147	6	1,548	5,081	2,690	21,672	67,577	30,397
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	6,727	8,146	29,142	38,575	30,456	1,943	2,572	2,421
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	43	14	884	778	1,075	19,367	17,200	20,233
Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	„	5,063	9,633	29,748	13,493	11,466	178,736	79,441	85,486
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	500	69,656	19,866	25,723	17,075	173,099	99,282	54,143
„ Maise	„	—	95	17,996	—	3,557	36,815	—	5,691
„ Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	—	63,117	45,885	82,895	13,846	49,900	100,511	14,251
Cotton, Raw	„	19,870	21,464	24,636	65,085	62,945	48,647	175,516	180,120
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Flax or Hemp	*Cwts.*	58,717	14,394	3,385	1,155	1,264	8,737	2,855	2,577
Hair, Goats', Manufactures of	*Value £*	122,154	104,342	(*Under Real Value.*)			82,819	102,560	139,971
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	3,204	953	9,318	19,849	12,218	26,266	59,627	49,543
Oil, Cocoa Nut	„	1,288	4,251	733	22,070	9,092	1,796	48,554	19,093
„ Palm	„	—	—	5,375	31,393	5,320	12,363	68,280	11,438
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	265,745	205,130	207,914	188,511	339,388	20,791	17,220	29,343
Raisins	*Cwts.*	1,779	935	25,864	86,573	24,459	10,726	126,973	55,542
Rice, not in the Husk	„	3,908	137,861	123,681	43,637	211,711	87,092	31,819	113,795
Saltpetre	„	—	—	12,730	6,448	10,437	17,504	9,242	18,255
Seeds: Flax and Linseed	*Qrs.*	—	1,203	18,308	41,750	17,589	56,145	140,210	47,447
„ Rape	„	—	—	10	7,475	20,950	29	26,598	61,977
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	619,617	340,975	963,829	1,917,835	1,228,591	678,696	1,896,592	1,212,234
„ Thrown	„	173,397	201,880	175,018	222,511	84,198	520,697	288,000	114,542
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Cerahs, Choppahs, Tassore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	77,079	28,794	66,941	67,107	47,231	10,583	13,500	11,442
Spelter	*Tons*	4,915	8,085	3,343	1,225	50	78,640	98,437	1,203
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallns.*	6,211	11,343	692,047	115,790	165,918	119,355	18,166	41,222
Tallow	*Cwts.*	210	—	—	135,021	77,679	—	343,231	203,316
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	235,085	48,106	111,232	36,021	12,121	1,441	4,000	1,000
Wine	*Gallons*	37,248	51,281	101,991	135,581	99,866	34,350	47,015	35,730
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	1,384,864	1,661,741	8,489,225	10,200,549	12,204,242	511,066	631,679	879,098
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	551,937	544,567	653,178
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,216,175	4,409,223	4,038,670

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.
(Algeria.—West Indies.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

ALGERIA.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Copper Ore	*Tons*	472	251	521	1,207	1,590	5,601	12,977	15,900
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	—	2,701	1,531	—	5,854	3,827	—
„ Barley	„	3,746	28,581	43,320	875	7	57,399	1,065	10
„ Maise	„	—	2,050	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10	1,258	264
Total		—	—	—	—	—	68,864	19,127	16,174

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	16,814	26,156	24,060	29,829	26,528	6,481	10,813	11,825	15,215	13,402
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	„	125	129	130	755	707	292	411	520	5,607	5,948
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	27	38	22	426	883
Total		—	—	—	—	—	6,800	11,262	12,367	21,248	20,233

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	28,884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—

WEST INDIES.—Guadaloupe and Martinique.

Imports Therefrom. - - - Nil.

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	4,053	4,043	7,739	5,242	6,791	1,730	1,875	4,005	2,653	3,353
Salt	*Bushels*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,730	1,875	4,005	2,653	3,353

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Guano	*Tons*	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—

WEST INDIES.—Marie-Galante.

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Coals	*Tons*	—	—	—	297	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 118	£ —

GUIANA.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Annatto, Roll and Flag - - - - - - *Cwts.*	—	—	—	141	—	£ —	£ 691	£ —
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	691	—

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	—	3,124	904	675	883	£ —	£ 1,646	£ 541	£ 360	£ 129
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,646	541	360	129

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Nil.

SENEGAMBIA.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Gum, Senegal - - - - - *Cwts.*	—	—	169	—	—	£ 401	£ —	£ —
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	401	—	—

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Arms and Ammunition : Guns - *No.*	160	—	2,120	314	4	£ 59	£ —	£ 1,190	£ 158	£ 30
" Gunpowder *Lbs.*	37,503	34,000	91,480	84,825	30,000	820	806	2,382	2,402	850
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	540	424	2,451	4,558	4,251	230	168	1,286	2,616	2,680
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	8,420	18,230	145,830	303,025	90,000	124	386	2,373	3,928	1,470
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel - *Tons*	146	20	43	33	87	1,101	242	484	442	1,132
All Other Articles - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	299	123	410	1,734	132
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2,633	1,725	8,125	11,279	5,424

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Cotton Piece Goods of India - - - *Pieces*	—	3,760	2,308	—	—	£ 1,003	£ —	£ —
Tobacco, Unmanufactured - - - *Lbs.*	20,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13	110	39
TOTAL - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,016	110	39

FRENCH POSSESSIONS (Cont^{d}).
(East Indies.—Bourbon.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

EAST INDIES.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton Piece Goods	*Pieces*	41,162	54,826	27,803	19,037	57,367	8,895	8,479	20,176
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	375	917	270	992	1,090	747	3,356	4,705
Indigo	„	1,728	1,555	1,160	806	1,121	27,608	22,084	34,265
Nuts and Kernels, Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	*Tons.*	—	—	—	9	586	—	141	7,698
Oil, Cocoa Nut	*Cwts.*	240	41	1,059	1,562	1,899	2,594	3,436	3,988
„ Seed, Unenumerated	*Tuns*	155	—	275	75	411	12,530	3,985	17,809
„ not particularly Enumerated	*Value*	2,977	450	—	—	—	—	—	3,617
Skins, Goat, Raw or Undressed	*No.*	—	12,473	10,859	432	1,000	226	9	40
„ „ Tanned, Tawed, or in any way Dressed	„	2,635	41,010	21,138	11,000	15,388	661	779	1,235
„ Sheep, Tanned or Tawed	„	13,013	26,155	22,598	10,000	6,500	706	375	264
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,015	3,478	9,124
Total		—	—	—	—	—	56,982	46,122	103,011

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom - - Nil.

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures - - Nil.

BOURBON.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	—	—	4,612	—	—	4,035	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	4,035	40	—

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	—	—	657	154	—	—	—	402	72	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402	72	—

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures - - Nil.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	*Number*	609	1,307	3,031	2,630	3,922	36,372	44,710	68,635
Argol	*Cwts.*	8,806	10,422	9,410	6,660	3,293	25,172	14,236	6,874
Cork	*Tons*	2,877	3,488	3,379	3,333	3,582	100,525	106,656	114,624
Corks, Ready-made	*Lbs.*	31,394	21,648	21,598	37,633	26,719	2,160	3,293	2,338
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	6,032	59,285	51,144	14,809	213,426	194,988	48,869
„ Maise	„	9,646	20,488	50,147	737	1,417	100,294	1,630	2,267
Cream of Tartar	*Cwts.*	3,160	4,321	6,147	3,814	4,629	35,499	20,024	24,919
Figs	„	1,946	4,441	3,123	2,097	592	2,186	1,765	696
Grapes	*Value £*	5,259	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	5,626*	4,194	1,355	1,452	4,613	677	798
Lead, Pig and Sheet	*Tons*	118	587	207	80	80	4,451	1,787	1,852
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	829	1,310	55	661	3,175	2,939	35,551	163,513
„ Palm	*Cwts.*	5,808	—	365	1,069	6,648	839	2,325	14,293
„ Seed	*Tuns*	572	353	494	177	373	22,508	9,403	16,578
Onions	*Bushels*	18,429	24,379	33,475	37,300	37,229	10,042	9,325	12,410
Oranges and Lemons	*Packages*	138,319	79,694	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Value £	2,647	1,886	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	136,474*	223,115	265,222	228,925	97,613	150,293	148,801
Orchal	*Cwts.*	11,257	10,892	10,484	13,595	15,157	16,774	19,713	31,830
Salt	*Tons*	2,315	3,388	8,604	10,874	1,980	13,694	10,874	1,980
Spirits, Sweetened or Mixed	*Gallons*	1	5	21	4,885	18,800	21	4,886	18,800
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	—	6,223	2,588	38,041	13,786	2,394	66,588	20,371
Teeth, Elephants'	„	242	593	681	432	787	17,365	11,448	28,070
Wine	*Gallons*	1,938,399	5,282,476	4,136,261	3,322,551	3,284,370	1,275,347	1,115,875	1,265,751
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	1,609,842	2,147,291	794,003	837,142	1,601,261	31,429	38,369	85,067
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	85,463	97,628	84,754
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,101,126	1,962,044	2,164,090

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

PORTUGAL.
(Cont^{d}).

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	816	1,105	789	1,127	—	5,254	6,770	4,811	6,980	7,828
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,680	13,394	15,739	18,501	16,505
Butter	*Cwts.*	21,261	17,902	16,317	16,395	18,472	74,077	78,014	76,697	76,332	94,860
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	41,830	94,869	55,745	63,233	92,580	15,928	35,761	26,371	30,271	44,047
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	3,486	5,236	4,640	4,594	5,941	17,223	29,288	29,309	29,152	34,776
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	47,670,875	49,579,889	53,911,226	55,417,928	49,255,559	588,699	611,195	667,213	658,266	596,917
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,188	10,858	12,839	14,617	13,309
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	935,411	1,018,664	1,153,280	943,929	659,334	35,992	42,310	46,903	37,621	27,885
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,167	4,151	5,669	5,112	5,360
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,652	4,031	4,153	4,633	5,253
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,179	4,470	4,099	3,976	4,894	20,281	30,101	29,675	25,950	34,236
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, and Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	9,079	6,818	18,909	15,144	16,511	57,048	64,478	173,515	133,506	142,234
Lead and Shot	„	166	112	146	224	215	3,121	2,641	3,806	5,207	5,641
Lead, White	*Cwts.*	3,148	3,886	2,765	4,936	3,712	3,539	4,807	3,905	5,865	5,006
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,098,163	937,489	872,249	1,107,790	1,363,894	24,605	20,975	22,417	29,836	32,317
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	559	3,360	7,252	4,872	1,888
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	14,700	12,008	18,507	18,330	21,060
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	38,041	52,158	60,860	41,399	55,643	4,359	6,365	8,766	6,748	8,288
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,532	3,778	2,997	4,180	6,230
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,248	19,703	15,084	27,145	33,122
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,820	4,281	2,870	3,304	3,265
Tin, Unwrought	*Cwts.*	753	703	753	633	683	3,454	4,139	4,507	3,704	4,517
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,930	8,528	9,927	15,304	14,735
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	39,736	39,483	26,877	30,784	28,325	120,646	113,183	98,350	101,449	95,315
„ by the Yard	*Yards*	389,712	542,967	327,293	390,559	444,309	19,925	25,173	17,551	19,500	21,284
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,288	1,365	1,584	3,190	2,856
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	34,998	49,754	60,186	61,216	177,020
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,104,213	1,210,411	1,370,603	1,350,791	1,455,754

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	6	6	43	36	30	942	796	648
Corn, Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	—	—	—	30,643	—	—	97,164
„ Wheatflour	*Cwts.*	4	37	—	—	21,947	—	—	22,586
Cotton, Raw	„	3,938	4,832	3,746	3,184	17,854	10,036	8,712	54,211
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Flax or Hemp	„	9,151	8,606	6,386	9,193	3,374	17,775	26,832	7,961
Hemp, Undressed	„	2,992	580	3,695	11,062	15,185	9,268	22,401	25,941
Indigo	„	1,039	949	1,061	1,606	1,071	25,252	43,777	32,317
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	28,541	32,665	29,680	62,145	34,320	2,968	5,697	2,967
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	2,527	10,030	7,993	4,039	168,413	5,638	2,945	90,522
Saltpetre	„	5,553	5,511	3,151	2,911	5,206	4,333	4,172	9,111
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	1,558	185	1,966	2,363	5,466	1,384	1,634	5,398
Tea	„	123,618	122,062	165,682	291,821	378,175	10,700	18,315	22,848
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	226,133	325,060	494,991	487,802	248,282	15,168	16,793	10,345
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	45,243	32,506	51,451
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	148,997	184,580	433,470

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	2,731	6,149	8,847	1,426	22,136	33,730	4,707
„ Maize or Indian Corn	„	6,144	16,693	44,060	10,219	12,046	88,120	22,610	19,274
Oranges and Lemons	*Packages*	233,048	100,473	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ent. at Value £	2,722	198	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	*84,406	436,808	369,060	263,036	202,024	199,908	170,973
Wine	*Gallons*	98	83	906	423	11	279	63	3
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,309	13,978	4,162
Total		—	—	—	—	—	316,868	270,289	199,119

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,110	4,040	1,269	2,240	1,901
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	812	2,171	1,567	2,223	3,518	341	1,157	798	1,218	1,879
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,687,165	2,526,341	3,399,178	3,804,641	1,455,645	42,801	47,609	53,338	48,301	20,353
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	971	803	1,150	539	747
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	44,205	27,060	32,988	50,862	23,571	1,446	1,140	1,080	1,616	776
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	561	366	426	927	398
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	89	112	210	335	173	481	1,329	1,292	1,882	1,044
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	169	97	194	176	164	1,729	1,481	2,729	2,233	1,984
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	12,380	13,795	29,962	5,613	4,401	543	664	487	291	186
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	1,726	2,887	1,545	1,584	1,932	233	380	245	274	284
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	574	584	1,006	1,177	417
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	122	295	186	699	590	190	577	381	1,422	1,556
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	3,330	5,094	6,339	6,161	2,258	7,546	13,469	11,133	14,747	6,277
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	22,340	54,500	7,120	153,320	4,623	1,421	2,553	546	5,282	264
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	51	345	311
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,532	3,081	3,239	3,640	3,251
Total		—	—	—	—	—	63,479	79,334	79,170	86,134	41,628

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Flax or Hemp	*Cwts.*	356	92	106	330	107	281	913	251
Rice, not in the Husk	„	418	598	1,001	259	1,756	705	189	844
Sugar, Unrefined	„	50	—	1,581	77	1,235	1,788	119	1,909
„ Refined	„	—	165	645	949	4	916	1,690	6
Tea	*Lbs.*	8,213	8,727	9,999	18,220	8,079	646	1,144	488
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,896	708	1,243
Total		—	—	—	—	—	6,232	4,693	4,892

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS (Cont[d])
(MADEIRA.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Argol	*Cwts.*	373	673	139	276	21	626	962	73
Oranges and Lemons	*Packages*	1,230	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	*3,843	6,097	2,856	2,650	2,667	1,380	1,358
Orchal	*Cwts.*	139	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine	*Gallons*	121,826	88,443	97,403	87,442	85,499	51,137	52,466	59,849
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,409	6,352	5,829
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	56,839	61,160	67,109

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	163	159	102	114	—	812	813	513	569	503
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,008	3,692	3,337	2,396	2,114
Butter	*Cwts.*	169	90	32	21	8	596	399	149	100	43
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	8,163	8,197	8,418	5,686	10,622	3,283	5,036	4,777	2,983	5,703
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	935,832	1,162,037	908,351	1,136,952	1,026,134	13,988	16,945	13,048	15,884	14,801
" " at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	600	721	808	1,062	616
Earthenware and Porcelain	"	—	—	—	—	—	755	478	665	414	455
Glass Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	752	897	389	323	261
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	94	114	114	86	73	523	862	933	519	519
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	250	32	44	58	37	2,760	851	882	916	640
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	33,040	35,734	29,145	28,830	36,576	1,262	1,205	1,160	907	1,260
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	388	629	378	256	273
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	411	398	433	268	373	765	707	862	662	963
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	1,438	1,380	1,611	1,511	1,905	5,291	4,572	4,822	4,566	5,055
" " by the Yard	*Yards*	8,541	12,019	10,610	9,579	13,544	535	799	613	656	727
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,507	7,031	6,200	6,575	7,443
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	48,125	45,637	39,536	38,788	41,376

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	951	1,753	1,577	—	611	38	—	18
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Flax or Hemp	*Cwts.*	233	62	103	79	8	269	216	19
Rice, not in the Husk	"	4,011	2,132	2,634	982	8,052	1,855	716	4,328
Sugar, Unrefined	"	419	—	411	13	151	420	18	226
" Refined	"	—	65	4	259	30	6	443	50
Tea	*Lbs.*	5,134	5,547	3,256	5,162	5,209	210	324	315
Wine	*Gallons*	576	302	1,311	1,762	180	424	610	74
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	698	646	1,728
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,920	2,973	6,758

CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Orchal	*Cwts.*	230	—	—	—	1,373	—	—	2,471
Seeds, Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	*Qrs.*	3,160	2,134	3,508	932	3,825	8,770	2,936	11,411
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6	815	113
Total		—	—	—	—	—	8,776	3,751	13,995

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	261	908	677	126	337
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	3,961	8,004	6,484	4,549	8,407	1,956	4,531	3,396	2,281	4,223
„ Prepared Fuel	„	4,865	8,721	7,983	5,716	7,232	2,821	4,676	4,364	3,129	4,095
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	192,497	234,883	65,008	91,989	40,570	2,180	2,737	951	1,142	801
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	9	24	11	24	11	146	299	328	281	96
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	285	556	113	448	400
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,612	1,658	869	963	1,331
Total		—	—	—	—	—	9,561	15,365	10,698	8,670	11,283

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	
Corn: Indian Corn	*Qrs.*	—	—	—	73	524	—	158	839
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	*Lbs.*	326	81	112	50	—	7	3	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	83	15	878
Total		—	—	—	—	—	90	176	1,717

EAST INDIES.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Teeth, Elephants'	*Cwts.*	—	—	124	—	—	3,162	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	3,162	—	—

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom	Nil.
Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures	Nil.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Animals: Oxen and Bulls	*No.*	779	1,205	3,212	2,897	3,062	38,544	49,219	53,585
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	382	278	—	51	20	—	1,121	440
Copper Ore	*Tons*	1,935	4,759	5,235	3,773	5,686	44,497	31,129	52,594
„ Unwrought and part Wrought	„	941	201	218	405	317	26,385	48,165	34,934
Cork	„	553	558	437	306	334	13,001	10,710	11,690
Corks, Ready made	*Lbs.*	20,706	12,755	58,023	35,133	32,512	5,802	3,074	2,844
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	201	29,781	64,392	201,716	49,719	231,811	776,608	164,073
„ Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	21,422	258,416	481,987	847,558	460,823	558,302	1,038,259	552,987
Fruit: Almonds, not Bitter	„	4,470	3,844	5,360	6,125	3,405	29,094	39,477	26,148
„ Figs	„	1,636	4,671	3,347	3,452	7,447	2,343	2,906	8,750
„ Grapes	*Value £*	8,670	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	*4,702	2,025	1,282	1,168	2,227	641	642
„ Nuts, Chesnuts	„	18,024	5,426	2,020	38,581	43,544	682	18,005	19,958
„ „ Small Nuts	„	168,691	117,945	177,309	219,557	194,003	88,654	120,757	149,543
„ Oranges and Lemons	*Packages*	18,953	9,782	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	*11,972	52,864	72,928	69,544	23,128	41,326	38,249
„ Raisins	*Cwts.*	228,061	196,445	172,363	198,137	204,036	280,090	326,927	486,286
Lead, Pig and Sheet	*Tons*	12,398	14,980	11,337	6,996	9,407	243,746	156,245	217,772
Liquorice Juice and Paste	*Cwts.*	1,344	742	1,444	1,657	1,782	4,511	4,899	5,035
Madder	„	2,896	2,917	1,929	4,023	11,778	4,533	9,052	29,740
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	338	1,172	3,962	9,874	2,301	218,901	531,057	118,502
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	1,829,873	1,481,703	2,451,483	2,809,752	536,371	245,148	257,560	46,374
Spirits: Brandy	*Gallons*	13,682	95,772	20,120	14,224	584	5,784	3,912	122
Tin	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	197	—	—	1,336
Wine	*Gallons*	3,121,371	3,871,479	4,455,118	3,861,992	4,048,409	1,336,535	1,243,182	1,504,448
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	233,413	154,146	424,300	68,750	55,090	34,474	6,016	5,050
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	156,309	79,451	113,981
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,594,501	4,799,728	3,645,083

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	625	962	2,254	1,201	—	2,770	4,575	4,945	5,676	8,028
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,053	13,677	5,700	2,775	4,451
Bleaching Materials (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	9,499	4,677	1,819	2,472	2,051	7,138	3,356	1,232	1,938	919
Carriages of all Sorts	*No.*	43	158	68	17	108	6,443	33,100	22,122	1,165	12,519
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	198,569	242,215	203,602	204,799	280,165	90,423	116,092	123,455	122,587	159,602
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	3,641	1,356	1,635	1,470	1,880	17,503	7,569	10,817	9,290	11,243
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	3,761,454	2,380,618	1,989,950	2,716,565	2,947,911	99,636	73,283	63,486	86,664	97,449
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,627	6,897	3,548	5,715	4,369
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	269,775	85,441	39,662	147,480	74,803	9,421	5,953	3,670	7,888	6,706
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,293	1,790	1,533	1,205	4,591
Fish, Cod and Ling	*Cwts.*	9,782	10,251	5,764	15,087	9,073	8,208	8,884	5,035	13,320	8,287
Glass Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,974	3,125	1,314	834	1,360
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	8,052	8,650	6,732	7,331	12,409	48,527	49,867	42,926	42,362	64,323
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	27,299	26,695	23,811	17,498	30,309	199,163	231,771	203,213	134,397	281,415
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,687,621	1,193,476	934,909	1,121,582	1,294,524	81,028	63,121	51,979	63,788	65,463
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	955	1,512	1,654	1,269	1,590
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	7,473,648	7,820,223	6,289,831	6,857,902	8,029,983	332,726	348,789	291,186	317,724	376,908
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	33,916	51,220	47,901	70,199	132,459
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	78,171	162,858	231,362	81,566	141,115
Manure (not otherwise described)	„	—	—	—	—	—	16	6,452	17,429	795	102
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	29,267	24,184	6,936	11,716	23,449	2,985	2,781	989	1,832	3,263
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,332	2,730	1,245	2,649	4,013
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	12,152	9,602	8,847	10,222	14,725
Tin, Unwrought	*Cwts.*	465	257	721	1,675	1,509	2,046	1,383	4,294	9,658	9,649
„ Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,061	8,407	13,602	24,106	25,246
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	44,015	34,755	19,041	27,210	35,042	89,038	63,532	41,054	47,976	59,785
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	310,652	189,207	275,919	302,795	768,331	19,081	18,171	22,725	16,720	46,472
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,375	1,308	830	2,615	3,026
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	50,512	32,816	16,912	368,704	37,744	5,600	5,018	1,466	24,263	5,798
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	67,296	53,596	40,905	47,602	179,607
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,253,957	1,360,719	1,270,464	1,158,800	1,734,483

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	288,147	300,004	390,568	322,089	279,021	26,038	21,473	20,345
Cocoa	„	126,178	35,143	9,312	—	113,156	129	—	2,593
Corn: Wheat	*Quarters*	—	—	—	—	31,861	—	—	101,027
„ Maise	„	—	—	—	—	11,681	—	—	18,690
„ Wheatflour	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	35,963	—	—	37,012
Guano	*Tons*	5,929	624	1,254	122	3	13,459	1,242	33
Indigo	*Cwts.*	463	61	953	627	171	22,681	17,091	5,160
Oil, Palm	„	5,349	2,037	91	2,031	7,720	209	4,417	16,598
Pepper	*Lbs.*	10,483	6,204	60,117	154,203	590,023	1,252	3,213	12,292
Silk Raw	„	—	—	—	6,650	19,910	—	4,600	19,651
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	39,002	33,165	23,519	36,685	35,908	14,699	23,782	23,639
Tea	*Lbs.*	34,725	17,018	37,254	74,080	47,582	2,406	4,649	2,875
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	478,389	95,467	1,230,000	207,385	849,320	38,468	7,136	35,388
Wine	*Gallons*	65,875	72,956	78,489	74,428	44,600	25,191	25,768	17,842
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	21,110	21,821	64,665
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	165,642	135,192	377,820

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.
(CANARY ISLANDS.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Barilla	*Tons*	—	462	392	126	174	3,788	1,199	1,656
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	2,327	3,049	2,536	5,488	6,432	56,806	120,192	139,577
„ Dust	„	260	18	49	185	343	137	476	1,000
Wine	*Gallons*	86,385	109,428	56,506	37,354	24,231	8,476	7,471	6,058
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	14,132	4,101	14,438
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	83,339	133,439	162,729

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	789	2,956	1,784	4,949	5,700
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	4,802	3,949	5,874	2,828	12,510	2,170	1,980	3,181	1,466	6,713
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,557,920	4,256,545	2,934,855	4,175,706	3,720,935	21,899	61,839	43,650	59,340	53,264
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	973	3,035	3,004	3,855	4,242
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	3,722	13,446	10,071	17,102	20,212	151	401	435	720	732
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,136	2,148	3,088	1,499	3,966
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	233	618	829	452	739	1,247	2,359	3,420	3,019	4,146
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	70	168	96	160	184	949	2,875	1,933	2,349	3,448
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	133,042	434,491	356,197	328,755	416,146	3,424	10,757	9,064	9,769	11,130
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	199	446	656	1,985	1,295
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	128	464	499	624	332
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	741	1,383	1,957	1,422	1,537	1,607	2,784	3,023	2,940	3,581
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	22,083	164,339	60,351	203,737	142,783	1,534	10,336	4,364	11,181	8,620
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	83	166	172	528	1,388
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,352	5,098	3,842	5,791	9,691
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	39,641	107,638	82,115	110,015	118,248

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	2,396	6,885	—	—	8,128	—	—	186
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	2,850	4,917	1,532	1,740	420	629	617	178
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Flax or Hemp	*Cwts.*	837	805	568	252	757	1,523	712	1,776
Guano	*Tons*	—	3	10	10	103	107	102	1,142
Iron, in Bars	„	15	10	13	18	42	164	262	620
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	195	586	254	543	295	158	355	191
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	23,774	43,307	43,617	53,396	95,704	1,363	1,835	3,988
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,861	3,044	3,686
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,805	6,927	11,770

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS (Cont[d]).
(West Indies.)

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cedar Wood	*Tons*	1,561	1,122	1,467	1,301	1,730	18,241	13,837	17,874
Coffee	*Lbs.*	30,449	37,419	597,886	12,848	1,688	13,346	264	49
Copper Ore	*Tons*	17,662	14,607	21,433	22,425	19,836	364,361	370,014	297,543
Fustic	„	1,222	597	1,254	1,461	863	11,286	12,171	6,701
Spirits: Rum	*Gallons*	62,359	87,647	244,881	432,583	269,293	27,549	50,468	29,174
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	484,925	1,090,327	1,977,370	951,078	935,889	2,201,836	1,250,794	1,436,012
„ Refined	„	33,784	24,109	66,160	19,542	14,175	87,663	29,763	27,988
„ Molasses	„	51,313	340,582	524,353	546,541	624,372	288,394	373,470	483,888
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	343,522	794,715	826,628	283,176	637,537	82,663	31,363	80,995
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	183,708	330,285	323,183	207,585	284,931	169,633	119,790	156,709
Wood and Timber:									
Mahogany	*Tons*	6,308	3,687	5,462	5,805	6,803	58,261	38,631	66,329
Sabrina Wood, and other Woods, for Ship-building	*Loads*	893	1,322	1,009	862	897	10,337	8,265	9,568
Spars	*Great Hundreds*	110	95	118	79	95	3,893	1,845	2,636
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	31,981	11,878	39,784
Total		—	—	—	—	—	3,369,444	2,332,753	2,654,580

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,939	29,548	14,127	19,543	22,372
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	3,607	3,433	4,162	4,030	4,922	11,116	10,902	15,342	14,982	18,909
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	45,153	64,009	56,406	95,967	65,531	18,220	31,110	28,380	47,931	32,827
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	3,908	5,147	4,656	5,686	9,586	19,259	29,804	27,172	37,616	57,982
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	15,765,933	20,201,357	18,228,831	18,882,362	19,982,857	246,141	346,067	292,576	299,657	311,689
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	50,388	43,236	24,964	29,100	49,051
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	30,451	26,485	25,373	32,366	35,060
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,824	5,912	8,369	7,661	9,640
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	21,842	19,517	24,244	14,571	27,166	66,041	67,324	92,022	56,784	103,388
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	7,041	6,458	8,919	9,082	14,575	74,317	75,708	110,949	92,542	153,925
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	10,027,185	8,181,250	6,890,585	9,156,115	10,140,469	333,427	280,377	264,563	317,084	345,816
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,374	5,634	3,161	4,903	5,580
Machinery: Steam Engines	„	—	—	—	—	—	26,116	16,975	4,222	13,540	46,476
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	51,708	46,072	42,823	22,628	75,209
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	7,728	10,391	7,195	11,420	13,865
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	23,539	11,847	9,140	9,758	13,662
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	7,835	5,177	5,090	6,427	9,455
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	11,916	14,903	10,835	6,221	9,752	37,287	13,560	10,591	18,349	27,551
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	229,824	351,335	484,978	137,629	391,127	11,487	19,414	24,291	6,658	20,544
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,764	2,002	1,789	1,691	3,137
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	28,204	29,206	31,509	26,877	43,046
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,068,465	1,137,051	1,073,861	1,077,745	1,398,827

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	1,658	3,478	2,571	1,731	4,633	171	115	338
Cotton Manufactures, Unenumerated, not made up	*Value £*	50	2,366	(*Under Real Value.*)		—	2,315	1,537	—
Pepper	*Lbs.*	11,839	5,025	7,139	9,832	—	149	205	—
Quicksilver	„	—	7,502	151	—	—	15	—	—
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	130	100	80	2,126	17,273	56	1,550	9,284
Silk Manufactures of India:									
Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	18,098	20,070	10,130	25,292	17,684	6,319	10,120	11,052
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	4,516	978	1,540	679	1,722	636	325	868
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,217	2,761	3,058
Total		—	—	—	—	—	14,878	22,933	25,190

SPANISH POSSESSIONS (Cont[d]).

(PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1853.
							£	£	£
Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	—	954	36,513	674	37,584	1,875	40	1,795
Gum, Copal	*Cwts.*	338	497	1,481	89	1,450	14,810	156	1,957
„ Mastic	„	—	—	1,129	57	873	94,856	3,790	45,724
Hemp, Rough or Undressed	„	25,207	19,550	46,676	92,755	28,208	135,360	208,699	61,117
Hides, not Tanned	„	4,128	1,484	2,527	2,772	8,366	7,076	7,695	36,113
Indigo	„	—	2	81	16	1,212	1,928	438	37,047
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Rough	„	696	721	1,895	695	889	12,673	3,100	4,768
Sapan Wood	*Tons*	433	199	941	768	550	10,121	8,064	8,728
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	76,191	48,053	351,110	319,412	390,791	324,776	338,047	556,890
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	705,981	—	199,444	122,070	1,981,557	8,310	5,086	76,372
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	6,357	8,559	40,345	46,235	36,146	15,802	15,411	12,425
Tortoiseshell, or Turtleshell, Unmanufactured	„	1,014	882	4,494	2,019	4,043	5,393	2,524	5,188
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	19,153	26,129	18,406
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	652,133	619,179	866,530

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	341	2,164	3,830	4,503	8,008
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	5,469	5,996	1,034	34	2,640	2,322	2,858	617	34	1,302
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	168	375	649	2,067	2,112	753	2,161	3,369	13,246	12,180
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	6,161,239	21,315,213	14,384,047	17,964,469	31,321,894	85,597	333,160	255,649	262,616	464,652
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,840	8,855	16,408	21,491	16,977
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	98,680	32,100	42,691	63,354	81,996	2,110	2,140	3,334	5,330	6,800
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,382	2,996	2,225	6,186	6,564
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	607	812	1,935	1,882	1,943	2,612	4,587	10,473	8,912	9,112
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	219	597	867	1,440	1,888	1,420	4,632	9,878	13,985	19,664
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	22,009	168,325	342,358	393,104	202,865	884	6,497	13,289	14,418	7,386
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,747	380	—
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,112	1,047	44	912	2,620
Umbrellas and Parasols	„	—	—	—	—	—	725	2,855	7,240	6,724	15,408
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	3,644	2,454	3,437	7,629	9,781	6,487	3,657	5,005	13,355	18,948
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	8,400	34,145	31,216	29,769	172,135	435	1,102	1,075	2,413	8,878
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,283	7,841	16,062	23,502	23,446
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	115,303	386,552	350,245	398,037	621,945

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures, Unenumerated, not made up	*Value £*	72	—	(*Under Real Value.*)		—	1,181	1,202	568
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	5,110	—	—	300
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	„	—	177	—	4	378	—	9	883
Wine	*Gallons*	—	349	351	995	2,416	119	347	967
Woollen Manufactures, not made up	*Value £*	—	—	—	—	—	—	336	—
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,427	551	1,968
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,727	2,445	4,696

SPANISH POSSESSIONS (Cont[d]).
(Fernando Po.)

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Barwood - - - - - *Tons*	61	1	8	—	—	73	—	—
Mahogany - - - - - „	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Palm - - - - - *Cwts.*	34,274	109,714	54,096	70,253	3,858	124,421	152,800	8,295
Teeth, Elephants' - - - - „	149	132	36	89	11	918	2,359	392
All Other Articles - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	389	2,977	2,482
Total - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	125,801	158,136	11,169

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	90	731	989	956	266
Arms and Ammunition :										
Guns - - - - *No.*	2,800	10,505	6,177	6,611	2,506	1,081	5,628	3,254	3,839	1,339
Gunpowder - - - *Lbs.*	166,000	222,875	221,340	270,225	26,200	3,060	4,305	5,130	6,805	682
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - *Tons*	3,011	1,571	1,192	1,740	2,424	1,573	849	596	870	1,111
„ Prepared Fuel - - „	—	936	292	500	948	—	450	161	275	681
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	211,319	784,840	966,091	310,697	251,656	4,215	17,401	16,853	9,629	3,915
Earthenware and Porcelain - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	234	766	900	208	155
Hardwares and Cutlery - - *Cwts.*	244	521	741	346	157	648	2,028	3,626	2,062	872
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel - } *Tons*	5	76	80	66	49	41	1,231	1,127	828	576
Salt - - - - - *Bushels*	68,000	103,520	49,760	48,680	*Tons* 20*	690	1,279	998	703	15
Spirits, British - - - *Gallons*	—	6,645	55	16,185	426	—	1,841	17	1,051	108
Wood:—Staves and Empty Casks *Packs*	5,400	7,349	3,180	2,084	459	5,400	7,573	3,128	2,043	333
Woollen Manufactures - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	274	341	282	1,530	579
All Other Articles - - „	—	—	—	—	—	712	5,055	9,054	5,014	2,545
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—	18,018	49,478	46,115	38,816	13,192

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Spirits: Rum - - - *Proof Galls.*	10,121	50,246	10,944	7,685	8,873	1,320	1,067	1,087
„ Mixed in Bond - - „	—	68,404	20,831	—	—	4,513	—	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured - - *Lbs.*	332,432	508,257	305,871	310,469	50,424	9,558	11,704	2,101
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,539	2,940	1,126
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	20,930	15,711	4,314

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	*Cwts.*	9,917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	„	414	523	164	518	437	766	1,865	1,595
Coral, in Fragments	*Lbs.*	16,829	9,184	2,341	—	8,334	1,170	—	4,375
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	7,155	6,720	23,272	1,732	24,191	81,840	5,542
„ Maise	„	666	1,161	12	23,169	421	24	51,271	673
Cream of Tartar	*Cwts.*	—	1,373	3,032	785	2,799	17,510	4,121	15,068
Fish: Anchovies	*Lbs.*	2,379	3,226	34	558	1,802	1	14	45
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	4,858	6,189	—	5,130	758	—	11,072	3,272
Madder	„	—	—	991	—	4,974	2,329	—	12,559
Madder Root	„	—	—	365	8,378	8,280	639	13,195	18,526
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	536	163	350	423	907	27,230	30,435	60,089
„ Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed	*Lbs.*	5,098	6,811	3,573	2,071	15,315	841	1,257	6,503
Paper, Waste, and Paper Unenumerated	„	92	144,830	198,679	18	2,597	3,311	—	43
Silk, Raw	„	—	588	—	—	689	—	—	1,120
„ Waste, Knubs, and Husks	*Cwts.*	3,854	2,285	349	301	167	1,466	1,688	2,806
„ Thrown	*Lbs.*	210	—	—	—	78	—	—	138
Silk Manufactures; viz. Stuffs and Ribbons	„	390	167	40	104	104	111	260	300
Stone: Marble in Rough Blocks or Slabs	*Solid Feet*	4,923	—	4,066	2,228	3,282	2,541	1,225	1,805
Vermicelli and Maccaroni	*Cwts.*	1,699	2,077	1,997	1,900	2,298	4,660	7,407	7,239
Wine	*Gallons*	762	486	1,124	357	444	196	54	89
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	52,463	41,527	96,171
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	139,449	247,231	238,258

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	636	560	462	728	—	3,101	3,040	2,201	2,851	2,433
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,870	12,969	8,961	10,713	11,664
Coals, Candles, and Culm	*Tons*	33,947	51,343	68,049	81,166	94,229	13,913	22,844	37,132	47,408	45,913
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	7,478	7,863	5,893	5,872	9,059	35,813	44,745	35,815	35,151	51,675
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	16,261,026	14,841,268	12,934,946	14,070,220	17,589,407	253,432	242,213	190,505	215,770	251,900
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	22,185	17,795	11,527	11,458	11,196
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,538,250	1,341,831	899,946	1,802,618	1,366,739	51,957	46,775	29,745	61,397	51,862
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,281	5,944	5,527	4,200	6,303
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,355	3,811	5,249	5,307	4,743	19,129	23,395	23,080	23,299	25,268
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	27,400	46,347	34,707	15,155	28,853	158,698	310,508	330,602	118,111	237,610
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	691,633	748,712	472,251	420,078	742,283	28,401	32,500	18,472	18,795	25,557
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	742	1,828	499	353	322
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,135,358	1,184,650	523,022	654,941	1,034,735	43,619	47,717	25,663	33,173	39,031
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	14,603	33,028	40,640	66,750	38,109
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	39,299	49,367	53,228	26,302	17,529
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	56,789	203,901	72,858	74,917	223,950	6,793	25,459	10,017	11,978	33,611
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,119	16,801	15,882	25,303	33,547
Soap	*Cwts.*	2,166	2,984	1,330	1,340	1,701	3,264	4,267	1,807	1,780	2,051
Telegraphic Wire, &c.	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,357	620	30,050
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	18,454	9,569	12,095	16,471	23,681
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	45,437	43,306	27,044	28,365	32,839	58,423	53,343	34,809	33,088	40,934
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	2,205,522	1,612,992	1,565,974	1,172,155	1,692,111	73,790	62,067	55,016	45,467	64,962
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,148	3,922	2,106	1,944	3,675
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	173,488	108,752	136,192	83,552	107,968	14,977	9,646	11,493	6,422	10,200
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	26,214	32,705	28,334	35,112	84,606
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	924,225	1,112,447	1,054,513	853,916	1,143,689

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	489	1,061	174	547	722	2,436	7,275	8,159
Cochineal	„	41	127	109	64	44	2,388	1,415	951
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	116,407	24,608	149,945	78,000	992,635	2,083	1,517	22,748
Coffee	„	148,689	56,890	158,592	560,540	825,761	3,821	15,368	22,133
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	19,984	34,472	34,119	26,237	30,076	62,461	50,140	68,337
Guano	*Tons*	371	10	327	3,648	1,001	3,509	37,134	11,111
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	4,030	1,385	1,610	2,470	3,598	4,669	8,154	15,937
Indigo	„	1,175	1,145	1,025	1,236	1,004	24,395	33,691	30,295
Pepper	*Lbs.*	129	1,002	20,441	—	—	426	—	—
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Galls.*	19,615	28,775	54,586	67,604	48,911	8,786	9,435	5,908
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	25,582	—	2,371	2,363	56,607	3,073	3,772	90,777
Tin, Unwrought	„	806	604	791	308	132	4,697	1,817	895
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	134,844	109,538	316,475	419,893	55,174	9,890	14,434	2,299
Wax, Bees'	*Cwts.*	509	914	287	972	1,096	1,937	6,959	7,795
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	209,477	195,987	172,474	239,177	197,876	10,688	15,767	14,743
All Other Articles	*Value*		—	—	—	—	25,236	48,827	45,890
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	170,495	255,705	347,978

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Argol	*Cwts.*	225	1,784	2,901	735	196	13,054	2,564	686
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	1,022	443	1,684	1,607	1,968	8,841	10,124	10,086
Boxwood	„	288	535	43	—	2	409	—	10
Brimstone	*Cwts.*	12,627	15,466	9,108	32,881	8,437	2,362	8,834	2,450
Bugles, and Glass Beads	*Lbs.*	517,921	880,045	1,133,074	1,032,813	1,493,452	129,831	105,133	74,673
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	3,680	44,144	72,968	65,781	86,634	262,685	231,329	277,599
„ Maise	„	106,005	59,014	4,761	69,845	80,776	9,523	154,531	129,241
„ Other Kinds	„	3,914	5,929	6,317	3,429	8,515	9,827	7,241	11,552
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	15,588	1,814	888	1,125	166	2,375	3,216	364
Cream of Tartar	„	3,079	4,515	3,025	2,553	2,657	17,469	13,103	14,594
Currants	„	11,453	38,095	5,773	21,346	23,777	10,103	74,560	65,784
Gum, Arabic	„	3,898	1,516	820	652	1,030	1,107	962	1,288
Hemp, Undressed	„	21,954	37,844	39,297	114,459	32,640	92,954	242,956	59,145
Seeds: Clover	„	452	—	3,131	448	5,313	8,179	1,523	20,544
„ Grass	„	2,032	917	1,200	3,356	5,807	3,920	10,067	17,121
Senna	*Lbs.*	74,939	—	—	3,736	—	—	62	—
Shumac	*Tons*	1,157	1,362	2,641	1,650	2,092	18,187	12,705	16,736
Silk, Waste, Knubs, and Husks	*Cwts.*	1,864	1,013	2,057	1,052	793	8,640	5,892	13,921
Skins, Lamb, Undressed	*No.*	117,697	431,061	258,531	73,840	223,318	12,927	3,273	13,028
Sponge	*Lbs.*	21,712	11,366	41,901	19,787	10,138	13,094	8,409	5,256
Tallow	*Cwts.*	—	381	13,645	6,071	867	42,982	13,357	2,658
Valonia	*Tons*	246	383	458	520	179	5,954	5,785	1,969
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	150,231	1,896,505	785,635	191,766	1,133,860	37,645	8,590	53,150
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	133,834	94,209	104,870
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	846,202	1,019,028	902,733

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	405	468	562	856	—	1,883	2,012	2,487	3,798	2,731
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,193	2,055	3,157	3,520	5,857
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	72,034	61,746	63,982	55,239	69,819	25,830	25,129	31,626	26,820	33,444
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	2,185	1,796	1,553	703	3,004	9,656	9,258	8,802	4,052	16,129
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	15,708,239	14,743,575	14,147,937	18,287,228	21,091,516	193,973	200,304	182,226	232,991	272,483
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,686	6,052	7,141	5,695	8,432
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	4,569,057	4,121,081	4,145,229	6,797,630	8,038,964	197,063	135,113	133,781	208,408	246,228
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,361	4,583	3,698	2,166	5,556
Fish: Herrings	*Barrels*	15,631	13,717	9,876	11,601	23,270	15,624	13,821	9,912	11,601	23,280
„ Pilchards	*Hhds.*	6,157	16,846	6,469	1,800	15,417	14,312	36,507	15,544	5,400	45,641
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,733	1,659	1,326	1,313	2,032	8,780	9,076	8,583	7,144	10,752
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	8,723	7,909	13,543	8,195	12,054	56,871	64,553	126,245	75,547	112,828
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	284,760	336,064	228,006	205,473	263,286	11,724	11,729	9,634	7,175	10,828
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,950	3,973	1,420	924	1,842
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	49,814	54,682	62,716	49,928	72,403	2,577	2,797	3,172	2,392	3,638
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	135	1,144	4,589	8,678	6,892
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,241	15,828	5,178	2,533	4,416
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	74,656	14,488	35,491	63,836	84,592	9,017	1,987	4,805	10,261	11,671
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,869	3,356	3,499	6,551	9,232
Soda	*Cwts.*	35,640	28,957	21,023	22,587	27,124	5,422	13,781	8,389	9,309	14,788
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	16,668	15,855	6,202	11,175	18,719
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	11,604	11,245	10,092	9,664	12,942	18,104	11,240	13,862	10,895	17,744
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	371,079	343,018	408,939	626,027	738,946	16,400	14,665	17,121	18,714	26,921
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,774	3,880	1,996	3,838	6,025
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	34,310	25,655	22,862	38,126	57,143
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	674,423	637,353	635,931	717,713	968,143

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	30	67	195	95	122	4,272	2,100	2,842
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	269,631	764,298	172,214	100,298	231,095	2,392	1,950	5,299
Coffee	„	148,838	1,099,282	1,355,233	1,332,445	1,327,181	30,104	32,966	34,851
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	17,474	34,199	42,963	44,504	73,859	78,142	91,141	158,543
Hides, not Tanned	„	12,454	2,519	5,243	4,626	7,543	15,205	15,906	33,137
Indigo	„	961	306	405	169	253	9,639	4,606	7,655
Nitre; viz., Cubic Nitre	„	1,490	2,798	728	8,646	2,327	628	7,133	1,978
Oil, Cocoa Nut	„	4,365	3,264	1,905	2,543	877	4,667	5,595	1,842
Pepper	*Lbs.*	312	110,971	542,684	26,165	75,894	11,206	531	1,581
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	12,247	10,485	9,790	1,200	2,671	6,894	815	1,439
Saltpetre	„	—	2,164	1,080	1,660	7,451	1,185	3,415	15,669
Spirits: Rum	*Pro Gallons*	71,641	17,670	74,681	123,707	149,889	11,452	17,837	18,017
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	40,200	—	9,846	—	61,541	11,199	—	93,119
„ Refined	„	713	1,830	6,743	130	2,375	2,172	1,032	4,214
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	41,265	37,982	63,896
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	228,562	223,129	462,864

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Argol - - - - - - - *Cwts.*	6,135	13,228	8,291	6,551	6,454	37,309	22,847	22,589
Boracic Acid - - - - - - „	18,701	20,768	23,709	26,776	25,060	106,691	121,163	110,264
Corn, Wheat - - - - - - *Qrs.*	1,170	43,658	9,275	16,253	2,165	33,389	57,156	6,929
„ Barley - - - - - - „	2,306	—	—	—	51	—	—	84
„ Maise - - - - - - „	1,351	2,423	—	14,937	4,467	—	33,048	7,147
„ Wheatmeal and Flour - - - - *Cwts.*	36,842	70,291	55,594	37,326	12,849	60,690	43,859	12,849
Feathers, Ostrich, Undressed - - - - *Lbs.*	2,222	1,874	—	430	223	—	484	251
Fish, Anchovies - - - - - - „	84,206	223,062	222,966	181,789	176,561	5,972	4,545	4,414
Hats or Bonnets of Straw - - - - „	10,682	15,513	5,940	7,078	4,519	17,820	21,233	13,558
Hemp, Undressed - - - - - *Cwts.*	1,543	584	7,494	6,927	326	18,296	14,502	578
Oil, Olive - - - - - - *Tuns*	803	1,474	885	1,986	1,973	68,853	142,893	130,711
Platting of Straw, Chip, or other Materials - - *Lbs.*	9,703	28,151	20,856	3,007	4,745	20,218	3,007	4,745
Rags for making Paper - - - - - *Tons*	1,350	996	2,002	1,331	745	51,051	35,493	19,097
Seeds—Flax and Linseed - - - - *Qrs.*	2,480	3,256	20,650	7,270	—	63,240	22,900	—
Silk, Raw - - - - - - *Lbs.*	3,849	2,283	610	734	861	656	835	1,399
„ Waste, Knubs, and Husks - - - - *Cwts.*	1,177	1,023	507	736	647	2,129	4,121	10,874
„ Thrown - - - - - - *Lbs.*	1,668	674	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Kid, Undressed - - - - - *No.*	45,793	42,189	21,390	3,330	3,100	1,159	250	232
„ Lamb, Undressed - - - - - „	645,218	1,194,949	913,594	397,543	623,040	45,680	17,613	38,940
Stones, Marble, Sawn or otherwise Manufactured - - *Cwts.*	2,302	4,555	8,863	5,319	10,494	11,079	7,979	20,988
„ „ in Rough Blocks or Slabs - - *Solid feet*	86,737	70,510	106,601	99,231	56,804	66,627	54,577	31,242
Tallow - - - - - - - *Cwts.*	40	951	7,572	2,203	2,344	23,853	4,848	5,566
Vermicelli and Maccaroni - - - - „	548	1,444	1,607	1,498	373	3,750	4,269	1,044
Wood and Timber, not Sawn - - - - *Loads*	4,074	1,832	1,658	3,808	4,236	6,302	13,898	13,131
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' - - - - *Lbs.*	287,544	967,129	129,807	195,499	80,957	6,220	8,757	3,795
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	100,581	107,680	94,010
TOTAL - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	751,595	747,957	554,437

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	292	627	128	809	—	1,656	3,182	2,301	3,952	[illegible]
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,722	9,538	6,370	9,800	11,455
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	10,101	14,654	12,818	5,524	9,079	3,904	6,667	7,926	2,649	4,504
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	6,140	3,282	548	645	919	30,132	17,402	3,615	4,170	5,166
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	18,642,019	17,571,834	15,740,713	19,628,768	18,233,026	241,418	236,676	191,751	243,275	245,775
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	30,376	26,695	17,961	21,778	26,387
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	3,521,944	3,468,285	3,138,339	3,621,040	4,636,897	112,073	104,742	95,152	101,160	135,465
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,858	3,252	3,325	3,106	4,016
Fish, Herrings	*Barrels*	10,269	14,283	11,915	7,537	10,636	10,269	14,233	11,930	7,687	10,751
„ Pilchards	*Hhds.*	1,264	2,588	1,263	1,070	2,210	2,556	5,497	2,930	3,200	5,667
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,685	1,315	1,071	1,794	2,216	9,497	8,984	7,500	9,798	13,343
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	4,972	4,720	3,502	3,874	4,395	29,989	34,695	33,888	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	770,776	550,659	338,681	535,132	518,961	26,794	20,204	12,939	16,660	[illegible]
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	579	570	693	166	[illegible]
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	292,223	338,800	102,639	793,756	265,041	13,800	15,438	3,969	18,202	10,900
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,058	2,996	200	2,308	782
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,212	6,977	2,870	4,412	1,541
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,172	2,611	2,031	3,879	2,739
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,436	14,051	10,070	11,590	17,725
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,847	3,182	5,900	5,022	5,602
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	35,802	22,132	14,501	16,386	21,917	53,112	32,187	23,398	22,511	[illegible]
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	1,335,528	989,433	1,152,893	1,244,502	1,394,841	48,878	35,707	33,570	39,934	51,728
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,796	2,596	3,651	12,558	20,769
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	27,615	31,412	21,912	41,890	61,188
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	693,749	639,794	505,852	620,307	736,538

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	61	233	91	81	114	1,994	1,791	2,464
Coffee	*Lbs.*	155,175	251,217	164,020	229,084	769,524	3,852	6,178	[illegible]
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	1,720	1,487	1,821	804	1,496	5,281	2,744	6,625
Indigo	„	844	754	577	611	545	13,733	16,655	16,445
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	2,044	9,405	2,400	73,557	3,717	1,690	50,878	3,670
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppahs, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	3,670	5,813	10,469	4,256	3,010	5,615	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Galls.*	172,020	179,646	303,770	620,861	707,931	44,660	80,865	82,483
Mixed in Bond	„	—	5,685	7,161	23,621	87,887	1,552	4,921	19,775
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	3,993	1,874	6,561	2,850	6,061	7,544	3,725	8,842
Tea	*Lbs.*	16,672	20,822	15,388	15,061	17,295	991	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	65,915	123,371	310,222	—	—	9,694	—	—
Wax, Bees'	*Cwts.*	768	813	670	400	1,056	4,605	2,850	7,510
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	30,670	40,382	38,794
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	131,884	214,864	209,002

PAPAL STATES.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Brimstone	*Cwts.*	9,097	9,820	10,960	2,420	1,920	2,843	615	512
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	22,717	39,702	—	21,692	47,974	—	76,284	153,516
„ Maise	„	—	1,500	—	5,892	—	—	13,035	—
Cream of Tartar	*Cwts.*	2,516	1,660	1,977	351	238	11,417	1,843	1,281
Rags and other Materials for making Paper	*Tons*	315	175	611	128	127	14,358	3,157	3,000
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	8,530	367	4,324	—	—	4,648	—	—
Skins, Lamb, Undressed	*No.*	247,041	313,341	274,984	—	154,415	13,749	—	9,651
Wood and Timber, not Sawn	*Loads*	1,887	1,379	292	1,053	1,182	1,110	3,842	3,663
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	19,693	5,441	12,968
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	67,818	104,217	184,591

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	186	250	398	80	1,568
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	6,294	8,592	4,814	8,654	15,019	2,850	4,018	2,390	4,581	7,446
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	330	40	28	—	52	1,512	225	170	—	281
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	4,813,996	5,390,187	3,668,715	4,421,418	6,299,458	65,653	80,423	60,654	52,866	92,485
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	364	613	374	1,466	4,008
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	2,221,077	2,462,086	1,340,527	1,942,492	3,532,473	71,609	78,740	44,699	51,005	104,818
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	821	1,344	122	98	546
Fish, Herrings	*Barrels*	4,070	4,650	1,640	1,987	1,700	4,070	4,650	1,640	2,057	1,700
„ Pilchards	*Hhds.*	—	600	—	—	—	—	1,350	—	—	—
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	605	471	133	163	489	2,812	2,755	960	793	2,326
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,554	507	2,058	1,065	2,527	6,984	4,676	18,641	8,335	22,313
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	171,108	153,171	85,230	68,116	176,031	5,610	5,695	3,129	4,468	7,993
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	29,470	40,667	4,889	12,917	33,811	1,273	1,862	158	546	1,382
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,832	1,190	849	3,837	4,348
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	1	—	—	—	3,786	1	—	—	—	8,701
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,287	925	168	101	1,583
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	3,744	5,766	1,697	5,992	6,121	5,441	7,497	2,733	7,250	9,075
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	320,649	300,058	297,293	311,728	379,395	8,852	9,517	10,418	8,795	14,364
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	248	40	91	458	1,924
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,826	1,721	2,271	277	24,212
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	188,231	207,491	149,865	147,013	311,114

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	—	4,916	19,869	—	43,139	432	—	1,119
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	1,796	350	103	20	354	299	69	1,412
Indigo	„	57	38	135	7	68	3,213	191	2,052
Pepper	*Lbs.*	—	25,902	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	—	57	140	819	339	67	606	269
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallons*	4,949	—	—	—	11,037	—	—	1,383
Wax, Bees'	*Cwts.*	61	—	—	—	188	—	—	1,337
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,755	531	3,891
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,766	1,397	11,463

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Argol	*Cwts.*	1,281	2,127	990	187	2,346	1,555	729	8,211
Barilla	*Tons*	469	396	120	532	466	1,160	5,051	1,426
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	„	1,080	292	1,182	1,646	901	6,205	10,370	1,618
Brimstone	*Cwts.*	697,858	848,659	1,406,258	873,005	1,370,717	264,753	221,945	366,519
Corn : Wheat	*Qrs.*	26,635	8,590	1	1,297	21,600	1	4,562	69,120
„ Beans	„	12,693	3,328	—	—	2,348	—	—	1,872
„ Maise	„	—	2	—	705	—	—	1,560	—
Cream of Tartar	*Cwts.*	25,574	26,072	20,500	8,568	9,862	118,387	44,982	53,090
Hemp, Undressed	„	—	—	32,146	35,454	3,619	79,460	74,934	6,740
Juice of Lemons, Limes, and Oranges	*Galls.*	130,332	188,033	126,454	120,874	137,024	9,484	11,584	10,848
Liquorice Juice and Paste	*Cwts.*	7,169	8,669	6,627	11,352	6,973	30,043	47,134	31,566
Madder Root	„	24,373	37,833	40,903	32,028	59,078	71,580	50,444	132,187
Nuts, Small	*Bushels*	16,532	19,515	12,569	4,223	11,146	6,285	2,323	8,592
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	3,815	2,528	5,306	7,099	6,093	303,105	391,333	313,789
Oil, Essential :—Bergamot	*Lbs.*	33,582	31,561	36,428	27,557	44,780	9,866	7,922	17,352
„ Lemon	„	69,250	118,019	57,911	68,115	73,639	15,202	18,732	20,861
Oranges and Lemons	*Packages*	70,006	26,642	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bushels	—	*42,197	89,324	85,327	123,505	39,079	41,241	63,296
Seeds: Flax and Linseed	*Qrs.*	2,092	6,006	12,445	4,927	507	38,113	15,540	1,381
Shumac	*Tons*	8,252	9,065	8,499	10,890	15,390	135,984	146,470	184,680
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	26,411	19,264	10,478	10,822	1,550	11,264	12,310	2,519
„ Waste, Knubs, and Husks	*Cwts.*	1,047	1,183	471	317	738	1,979	1,773	12,394
„ Thrown	*Lbs.*	11,032	27,554	24,693	12,111	13,420	31,484	15,946	23,821
Vermicelli and Maccaroni	*Cwts.*	631	1,126	192	878	1,120	448	2,502	3,136
Wine	*Gallons*	387,121	384,323	445,629	373,114	263,801	77,985	68,363	56,051
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	329,306	1,122,855	164,737	143,636	319,862	7,894	6,434	14,993
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	47,238	77,756	90,517
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,411,457	1,281,940	1,505,582

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

TWO SICILIES.
(Cont^{d}.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	528	563	216	612	—	2,614	2,693	1,650	3,218	2,790
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,320	2,080	1,892	7,230	6,327
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	48,991	56,187	56,672	67,594	78,760	21,647	24,544	29,495	35,735	41,048
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	4,065	3,080	1,456	2,699	3,184	20,599	17,933	9,491	17,330	18,488
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	14,191,784	9,254,335	7,908,326	16,123,363	18,548,302	244,532	148,621	137,800	247,079	286,088
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,365	13,272	6,392	7,588	8,668
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	7,982,304	5,762,964	5,250,258	9,499,865	10,270,048	284,805	199,630	165,140	282,937	329,621
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,022	5,211	4,603	16,083	7,558
Fish, Herrings	*Barrels*	4,484	2,858	52	1,434	3,406	4,602	2,880	52	1,274	3,370
„ Pilchards	*Hhds.*	4,387	938	—	968	1,601	9,389	2,239	—	2,855	4,375
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,079	1,651	1,648	3,393	4,418	18,955	11,312	10,897	19,192	22,282
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	10,504	8,870	8,964	13,887	22,357	64,394	80,663	83,757	119,233	194,471
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	803,716	520,811	322,737	517,490	657,964	36,969	23,730	16,612	22,720	29,954
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	333,843	81,882	86,118	80,948	260,974	16,819	4,126	5,816	3,959	13,682
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	350	2,777	3,550	1,994	1,741
„ All other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	7,256	11,006	5,767	2,212	6,482
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,048	3,102	5,125	12,429	14,069
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	887	859	—	16	20,742	1,455	1,289	—	21	52,144
Tin, Unwrought	„	580	532	413	493	881	2,591	2,810	2,487	2,759	5,561
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,744	4,533	5,021	10,705	10,507
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	32,592	17,023	14,229	23,242	24,126	53,046	23,131	22,861	33,305	40,227
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	1,019,767	621,545	692,616	1,095,173	1,454,921	52,630	29,869	30,258	45,717	63,556
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,808	975	1,588	2,761	8,102
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	22,698	21,118	12,779	22,884	31,072
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	911,658	639,544	563,033	921,220	1,202,183

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	16	21	36	49	30	789	1,083	648
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	83,545	18,388	32,806	11,803	34,995	456	229	802
Coffee	„	31,662	82,580	66,259	42,643	169,368	1,522	937	4,534
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	1,418	—	—	491	590	—	859	1,308
Hides, not Tanned	„	14,360	9,747	8,988	12,723	14,034	26,065	43,294	62,013
Indigo	„	2,043	1,515	631	2,137	1,670	15,018	58,251	50,392
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallons*	94,810	68,825	130,504	144,365	194,381	18,887	19,628	23,714
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	80	—	6,967	904	95	7,410	1,435	146
„ Refined	„	287	—	202	4	—	287	6	—
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	20,859	—	470,976	582,937	230,896	14,718	20,038	9,621
Wax, Bees'	*Cwts.*	1,654	1,486	1,784	1,744	1,960	12,167	12,441	13,941
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,939	17,020	30,806
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	109,258	175,221	197,925

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	1,416	—	27,277	98,134	—	95,469	262,508
„ Maise	„	—	5,083	—	154,492	210,427	—	341,814	336,683
Currants	*Cwts.*	105,115	130,986	61,849	88,801	269,657	30,925	271,953	746,051
Figs	„	1,678	6,324	1,041	229	83	703	171	62
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	875	5,707	—	499	—	—	333	—
Sponge	„	11,731	15,423	—	35	14,531	—	15	7,992
Valonia	*Tons*	1,362	3,193	3,557	851	3,214	46,241	9,468	35,354
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,738	12,292	38,639
Total		—	—	—	—	—	95,607	731,515	1,427,289

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	878	1,360	711	1,237	1,870
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	8,069	10,335	27,526	30,337	31,756	2,760	4,293	14,226	15,687	15,190
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	145	221	—	139	418	716	1,343	—	1,021	2,613
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	6,904,395	5,602,797	2,342,333	9,486,314	8,272,529	109,891	95,590	41,120	154,462	133,625
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	342	307	154	50	1,648
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	729,190	354,194	182,820	345,124	489,989	17,716	12,161	7,855	13,467	19,208
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	740	1,395	540	987	1,858
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	280,662	248,880	—	—	121,380	6,574	6,867	—	—	3,655
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	251	217	123	465	945	1,183	1,082	733	2,038	4,499
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	205	105	618	1,460	2,149	1,728	1,459	6,403	14,276	23,362
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	25,223	38,035	7,732	69,504	44,736	950	1,265	409	2,050	1,726
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	159	178	—	187	120
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	390	11	1,214	165	9,219	605	20	2,167	392	24,472
Tin, Unwrought	„	270	272	84	336	206	1,176	1,497	456	1,966	1,337
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	446	497	82	992	2,215	706	914	214	1,333	3,204
„ by the Yard	*Yards*	25,328	18,856	7,974	37,425	144,042	983	741	534	1,377	6,102
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	619	733	415	867	1,182
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,801	4,110	4,193	11,063	16,406
Total		—	—	—	—	—	152,527	135,315	80,130	224,190	261,777

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	18	22	44	26	8	964	574	214
Coffee	*Lbs.*	56,192	211,131	278,672	156,791	183,932	6,090	5,440	6,151
Indigo	*Cwts.*	173	56	35	82	45	833	2,035	1,650
Iron in Bars	*Tons*	69	—	—	19	56	—	278	840
Olibanum	„	166	166	83	1,047	—	61	1,750	—
Pepper	*Lbs.*	13,661	17,243	29,651	21,259	47,116	618	817	2,002
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallons*	6,640	11,525	13,315	21,877	49,721	1,640	4,806	5,566
„ Brandy	„	446	627	1,077	2,364	330	444	1,184	1,178
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	291	367	291	3	657	415	4	1,555
Tea	*Lbs.*	8,585	5,149	6,053	2,856	7,823	391	179	814
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,787	5,310	3,914
Total		—	—	—	—	—	14,243	16,098	18,194

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Berrics, Yellow	*Cwts.*	5,008	6,893	3,668	4,021	6,751	12,838	9,416	16,540
Boxwood	*Tons*	2,398	2,275	1,969	1,134	1,715	18,706	10,776	15,921
Copper, Old	„	389	9	—	34	1	—	3,670	119
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	40,341	228,417	156,940	80,688	112,825	494,361	282,407	301,806
„ Barley	„	16,103	125,499	71,692	6,412	112,047	94,992	7,801	156,866
„ Maise	„	138,314	334,864	55,589	64,325	62,711	111,178	142,319	100,338
„ Other Kinds	„	1,261	29,203	737	988	19,489	1,290	1,801	24,546
Figs	*Cwts.*	33,806	28,569	19,263	38,238	34,794	43,342	91,294	73,068
Galls	„	663	4,587	1,606	3,055	1,723	7,227	11,609	7,136
Gum, Tragacanth	„	845	1,333	549	240	172	3,292	1,394	1,006
Iron, Chromate of	*Tons*	1,499	786	1,512	168	—	24,198	2,684	—
Madder Root	*Cwts.*	119,879	111,920	77,385	93,755	101,091	212,809	246,107	303,273
Nuts, Small	*Bushels*	39,957	10,644	43,961	31,122	10,648	21,980	17,118	8,208
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	12	25	144	1,221	491	7,695	63,278	23,813
Oil, or Otto, of Roses	*Lbs.*	1,843	1,153	1,885	943	1,249	19,603	9,806	14,242
Opium	„	185,445	145,063	76,703	102,373	74,914	65,197	72,941	58,995
Raisins	*Cwts.*	95,169	177,745	105,400	93,302	54,421	158,100	107,297	107,482
Scammony	*Lbs.*	9,081	7,205	6,172	6,509	10,254	4,937	6,184	11,066
Seed: Flax and Linseed	*Qrs.*	3,121	2,799	56,591	102,108	20,016	173,309	321,640	54,544
„ Millet	*Cwts.*	1,986	24,450	3,675	22,685	1,005	5,512	34,028	653
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	570,123	621,461	213,766	153,892	197,062	154,090	102,595	159,292
„ Waste, Knubs, and Husks	*Cwts.*	214	774	100	231	504	419	1,296	8,466
Skins, Lamb, Undressed	*No.*	208,370	237,563	198,405	114,603	40,670	9,920	5,077	1,526
Sponge	*Lbs.*	160,621	120,192	170,270	309,445	268,754	53,209	131,514	147,815
Stone, in Lumps, not in any manner Hewn	*Tons*	2,501	3,444	1,861	4,193	1	22,332	30,315	11
Terra Umbra	*Cwts.*	2,058	—	7	305	800	2	244	800
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	945,948	533,283	3,387,742	589,447	1,168,304	70,583	12,894	42,600
Valonia	*Tons*	12,103	12,933	15,295	8,753	18,789	198,835	124,508	257,409
Wool, or Hair, Goats'	*Lbs.*	2,226,078	2,916,509	1,189,147	2,871,011	2,574,724	113,960	284,111	278,928
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	„	1,299,083	2,605,546	1,132,052	604,123	548,293	37,735	22,340	23,417
Woollen Manufactures: Carpets and Rugs	*Sq. Yds.*	—	25,887*	45,861	36,560	33,086	18,344	14,624	13,234
Unenumerated	*Value*	17,307	8,361	—	—	—	153	46	1,904
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	59,150	101,437	168,005
Total		—	—	—	—	—	2,219,298	2,294,571	2,383,029

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.*	1855.*	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,512	11,257	28,397	83,015	35,753
Beef and Pork	*Barrels*	—	40	12,296	17,343	1,490	—	187	53,498	83,640	6,609
Beer and Ale	„	294	600	12,784	25,969	11 829	1,091	2,560	30,171	95,575	42,779
Bread and Biscuit	*Cwts.*	9	22	49,342	12,278	673	33	68	57,443	14,110	1,567
Butter	„	94	137	1,417	10,308	1,471	353	610	6,177	47,804	6,767
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	72,782	83,125	255,770	462,549	256,557	26,450	34,978	133,725	230,585	124,628
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,722	703	2,229	4,047	6,965	8,903	4,056	15,250	28,251	44,964
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	110,278,325	101,247,663	117,024,120	234,117,998	184,973,726	1,570,619	1,510,622	1,797,460	3,389,722	2,614,839
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,406	13,529	4,781	19,315	21,388
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	5,251,256	4,665,467	4,302,488	8,446,792	12,402,444	199,668	158,368	136,398	313,946	422,046
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,563	10,612	5,731	24,273	29,041
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,707	763	6,132	8,679	6,062
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,567	8,528	11,314	36,066	28,510
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	183,467	285,445	97,912	537,500	14,355	4,952	10,038	3,111	21,512	454
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,431	3,073	2,324	8,330	11,212	23,545	21,339	15,117	50,678	63,437
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	6,113	3,336	8,300	20,439	16,354	41,334	33,392	81,101	187,017	152,594
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	312,561	366,739	1,245,570	3,550,771	637,752	12,349	12,166	30,885	92,177	23,399
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	760	578	2,231	1,389	2,434
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	23,227	66,628	3,800	17,344	32,761	1,019	2,738	110	788	1,677
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,242	4,020	2,160	3,330	458
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,239	5,015	12,196	18,660	22,006
Military Stores, not otherwise described	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	36,065	438	156
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,556	2,812	5,041	7,777	8,908
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	8,075	4,248	2,571	8,496	21,762
Provisions not otherwise described	„	—	—	—	—	—	222	566	7,534	116,823	76,958
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,762	5,969	3,179	10,376	29,504
Soap	*Cwts.*	186	95	5,203	8,559	814	322	189	6,567	11,297	1,207
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,621	11,980	7,006	36,885	21,770
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	5,403	10,450	16,515	14,149	107,921	9,939	18,522	34,064	33,708	274,582
Tin, Unwrought	„	4,218	4,263	6,634	5,006	4,368	17,983	22,294	39,269	28,900	28,134
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,772	7,920	10,907	29,796	18,412
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	24,010	32,462	31,712	38,092	29,322	31,276	53,234	66,307	64,679	43,464
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	542,762	405,859	482,046	1,024,193	527,081	20,526	16,924	22,834	60,073	28,407
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,860	2,347	14,070	17,607	10,020
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	27,687	36,861	69,803	462,511	210,353
Total		—	—	—	—	—	2,079,913	2,029,305	2,758,605	5,639,898	4,116,029

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Beef, Salted	*Cwts.*	—	—	257	4,583	30	505	9,586	57
Cochineal	„	571	1,110	1,547	2,763	1,755	33,892	61,086	37,930
Coffee	*Lbs.*	165,263	630,677	3,977,736	1,350,306	1,475,532	87,041	30,872	33,785
Corn, Oats	*Quarters*	—	—	—	24,011	370	—	31,014	444
„ Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	24,576	4,016	—	29,799	4,131
Indigo	„	1,064	1,123	1,223	1,631	1,941	29,107	44,458	58,370
Pepper	*Lbs.*	48,442	291,718	228,385	538,683	450,307	4,758	11,222	9,281
Rice not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	1,472	2,936	60,611	16,135	13,557	42,680	11,765	7,987
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	2,512	1,369	18,972	33,031	6,791	7,826	15,827	3,423
„ Rum	„	27,269	19,148	130,325	306,049	123,246	18,560	38,636	13,824
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	897	286	13,671	2,948	1,279	15,147	4,022	1,980
„ Refined	„	2,292	1,876	3,903	630	18,064	5,536	1,077	32,664
Tea	*Lbs.*	122,240	72,004	246,075	334,013	229,905	15,893	20,963	14,830
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	5,984	18,197	136,313	119,257	18,566	14,344	10,808	2,475
Wine	*Gallons*	1,473	2,658	29,225	122,849	33,840	9,896	43,060	13,629
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	32,291	54,924	59,172
Total		—	—	—	—	—	317,476	419,119	291,991

* Exclusive of Stores in Government "Transports."

TURKISH POSSESSIONS.
(Wallachia and Moldavia.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Beef, Fresh, or slightly Salted - - - - - *Cwts.*	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn: Wheat - - - - - - - - - *Qrs.*	86,139	227,143	119,504	9,830	124,671	376,438	34,404	333,494
„ Maise - - - - - - - - - „	626,714	373,790	27,586	13,368	196,706	55,172	29,576	314,730
„ Other Kinds - - - - - - - - „	1,022	64,173	—	—	11,135	—	—	15,589
Seed: Linseed and Flax - - - - - - „	611	1,885	1,109	—	1,844	3,396	—	5,025
„ Millet - - - - - - - - - *Cwts.*	8,143	5,109	—	—	14,631	—	—	9,510
Tallow - - - - - - - - - „	—	687	258	—	2,045	814	—	4,857
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' - - - - - *Lbs.*	182,778	175,870	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,093	100	1,577
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	446,913	64,080	684,782

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	9,625	6,711	508	—	2,210	3,860	3,122	216	—	1,021
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	7,973,247	6,396,787	365,277	997,280	2,728,971	110,538	77,460	4,212	17,922	35,459
„ „ at Value - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	845	538	—	—	235
Cotton Yarn - - - *Lbs.*	3,343,382	2,198,493	254,000	551,593	1,159,468	117,756	75,332	7,764	18,927	40,586
Earthenware and Porcelain - *Value.*	—	—	—	—	—	3,465	2,715	—	371	8,061
Hardwares and Cutlery - - *Cwts.*	376	147	30	—	242	1,265	424	30	—	804
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel - *Tons*	2,047	291	335	—	3,055	13,331	2,548	2,848	—	28,507
Sugar, Refined - - - *Cwts.*	918	2,340	58	—	5,311	1,289	3,929	116	—	14,155
Tin, Unwrought - - - - „	108	101	—	—	314	482	528	—	—	2,036
Tin Plates - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,166	4,446	423	61	5,533
Woollens, Entered by the Piece - *Pieces*	1,542	195	28	—	45	1,636	274	80	—	65
„ „ by the Yard - *Yards*	58,229	9,074	—	640	13,405	2,334	519	—	132	941
„ „ at Value - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	59
All Other Articles - - „	—	—	—	—	—	6,477	7,675	713	7,924	5,502
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—	269,533	179,510	16,402	45,337	142,964

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Cochineal - - - - - - - *Cwts.*	32	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	258,184	68,195	—	1,328	455,367	—	38	11,141
Pepper - - - - - - - - - „	37,662	185,208	1,958	—	115,249	41	—	2,101
Spirits: Rum - - - - *Proof Gallons*	23,656	12,695	—	8,367	32,016	—	1,175	3,840
Sugar, Refined - - - - - - - *Cwts.*	203	—	—	—	1,348	—	—	2,392
Tea - - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	57,619	15,201	—	253	66,845	—	16	4,038
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	172	471	4,998
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	213	1,700	29,110

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

TURKISH POSSESSIONS—(Contd.)
(Syria and Palestine.)

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	12,375	20,900	6,354	3,740	36,195	13,767	9,350	76,914
„ Barley	„	3,664	2,375	11,257	109	—	14,916	132	—
„ Maize	„	337	800	125	1,689	100	250	3,315	140
Galls	*Cwts.*	3,700	5,428	6,365	6,594	1,561	28,643	25,057	6,465
Madder Root	„	983	2,804	2,683	1,945	3,291	7,378	5,106	9,873
Seed, Millet	„	40,708	117,028	12,738	24,191	19,404	19,107	36,287	12,613
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	14,464	8,650	13,737	4,997	5,925	9,902	3,331	4,789
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	„	108,776	315,269	210,189	173,136	133,668	7,006	6,402	5,709
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,002	14,839	18,244
Total		—	—	—	—	—	108,971	103,819	134,747

Exports Thereto:

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,381	853	578	664	862
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	3,630	7,143	5,857	9,000	10,749	1,535	3,245	2,879	4,994	4,940
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	32,098,272	19,377,768	23,850,603	59,757,938	40,917,083	427,242	242,639	282,783	775,677	585,201
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	85	651	204	125	192
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	2,525,270	1,066,838	2,041,795	3,748,571	3,609,821	57,937	33,430	60,030	132,739	105,957
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,714	1,158	909	777	1,987
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	311	414	147	1,744	1,830	1,004	1,931	1,050	4,305	5,708
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	243	192	307	798	737	1,945	2,807	3,805	7,206	9,232
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	153	118	47	17	6,110	283	295	98	26	17,443
Tin, Unwrought	„	844	378	937	1,344	182	3,745	2,218	5,598	7,289	1,176
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,575	260	773	2,721	1,165
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	3,769	5,975	1,219	1,517	2,416	4,772	5,813	1,604	1,787	2,978
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	58,123	28,646	8,949	65,236	10,462	1,435	1,287	227	1,178	428
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	137	741	240	674	690
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,306	9,252	6,215	6,442	16,855
Total		—	—	—	—	—	511,096	306,580	366,993	946,604	757,774

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	119	350	196	493	68	4,290	10,900	1,450
Coffee	*Lbs.*	118,723	45,771	128,098	266,883	98,429	2,758	1,078	2,321
Indigo	*Cwts.*	360	531	134	252	125	3,189	4,869	3,772
Pepper	*Lbs.*	11,335	35,940	117,343	140,912	53,011	2,445	5,936	1,195
Silk, Raw	„	—	—	—	—	1,345	—	—	3,303
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	1,029	854	1,177	448	—	1,669	765	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,909	2,225	3,775
Total		—	—	—	—	—	14,260	25,543	15,646

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Coffee	*Lbs.*	416,044	96,110	21,499	11,576	90,049	£ 624	£ 341	£ 2,412
Corn:									
Wheat	*Qrs.*	392,746	357,903	302,905	437,241	534,603	656,294	1,093,102	1,136,033
Barley	„	54,248	42,346	26,348	12,890	17,889	33,264	16,542	25,045
Beans	„	257,188	205,879	182,419	220,248	244,483	371,679	423,977	397,285
Maise	„	71,589	36,998	77,293	76,369	9,159	154,586	149,875	12,823
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	409,139	250,607	208,510	291,274	307,134	608,154	866,540	952,116
Flax, Dressed	„	14,036	21,241	16,606	10,462	5,720	42,345	25,501	13,085
„ Undressed	„	39,028	63,828	35,509	8,193	7,624	60,365	13,313	11,055
„ Tow or Codilla	„	—	37	768	83	—	1,786	145	—
Gum Arabic	„	16,414	31,742	18,998	28,027	56,005	36,096	45,893	102,209
Hair, or Wool, Goats', Manufactures of	*Value £*	173,926	203,067	(*Under Real Value.*)			155,574	202,719	231,981
Musk	*Ounces*	5,210	5,369	10,472	5,890	12,636	12,043	7,657	13,900
Opium	*Lbs.*	17,481	8,954	15,027	6,712	2,958	6,011	2,517	1,035
Pearls	*Value £*	3,341	34,297	(*Under Real Value.*)			19,332	9,660	33,570
Seed: Lentils	*Bushels*	231,224	94,421	150	38,200	99,081	45	9,550	22,293
„ Linseed and Flaxseed	*Qrs.*	13,531	14,729	21,608	12,955	30,164	66,175	40,808	82,197
„ Unenumerated for expressing Oil therefrom	„	5	3,917	—	5,840	17,663	—	18,396	52,695
Senna	*Lbs.*	40,450	30,568	62,107	54,462	53,507	518	908	892
Silk, Raw*	„	911,408	1,863,308	1,539,746	772,698	2,514,356	904,601	492,595	2,367,685
„ Thrown	„	13,667	1,944	2	160	752	3	120	796
Silks of India:									
Crape, in Pieces	*Pieces*	137	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crape Shawls, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs	*Number*	14,133	14,041	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taffetas, Damasks, and other Silks, in Pieces	*Pieces*	4,623	475	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corahs, Choppas, Bandannoes, and Tussore Cloths and other Silk Handkerchiefs	„	34,194	16,624	17,491	66,608	12,290	10,895	43,489	8,614
Crape Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs; and Crape in Pieces	*Lbs.*	—	4,530	8,829	15,984	17,715	19,959	34,818	36,885
China Damask	*Yards*	—	8,233	11,540	9,082	12,828	2,597	1,665	2,779
Pongees	*Pieces*	—	390	186	147	1,670	380	210	2,722
Pongee Handkerchiefs	„	—	5,707	1,148	2,168	6,857	863	1,747	6,175
Teeth, Elephants'	*Cwts.*	984	1,651	1,437	1,558	828	36,643	41,287	29,532
Tortoiseshell, or Turtle Shell, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	7,180	8,747	8,072	1,818	12,616	9,686	1,909	13,247
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	„	1,917,553	2,038,125	1,617,865	1,495,499	1,581,198	53,929	55,302	67,530
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	91,492	74,096	126,927
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,355,939	3,674,682	5,753,518

* For the most part in Transit from India, &c.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	455	368	102	317	—	16,178	13,667	5,275	5,982	8,650
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	61,733	54,838	69,223	91,664	119,259
Arms and Ammunition:											
Guns	*No.*	317	411	104	—	1,287	4,958	5,075	891	—	10,143
Pistols	„	553	367	5,267	70	820	2,742	1,988	11,995	260	2,709
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	729	55,672	490,056	—	4,300	86	1,587	18,445	—	150
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	2,142	2,790	2,203	2,148	2,005	27,935	33,149	30,684	35,017	34,401
Carriages	*No.*	51	33	81	86	32	4,043	2,523	18,965	13,156	3,383
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	32,542	18,447	57,309	42,154	86,276	13,294	8,726	29,114	21,526	44,836
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	5,072	4,068	2,745	6,622	23,844	29,650	25,027	18,626	46,893	153,144
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	33,470,200	25,385,757	53,308,398	64,008,657	50,757,853	428,864	318,143	627,285	773,451	618,608
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,246	7,601	10,655	13,027	11,923
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	860,995	875,073	1,220,281	1,414,290	1,147,048	33,217	27,795	41,307	53,487	36,860
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,509	3,310	7,111	8,315	9,103
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,553	1,068	1,354	2,197	3,114	16,375	11,106	16,225	18,165	25,323
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	25,288	7,824	12,306	5,111	21,896	141,738	66,256	123,545	46,733	184,399
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	66,123	64,197	36,507	212,807	183,489	2,454	2,541	2,177	5,529	7,168
Machinery, Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	12,538	20,991	460	48,419	30,973
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,965	14,300	24,980	25,656	19,768
Mathematical Instruments	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,959	4,633	9,752	13,314	14,470
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	51,256	86,263	96,910	103,548	62,407
Provisions (not otherwise described)	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,764	4,965	8,341	6,769	6,955
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,466	9,565	11,237	14,036	16,496
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,107	8,231	11,976	17,891	21,983
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	3,522	2,767	2,650	3,987	4,704	6,121	5,840	7,668	8,628	11,675
„ by the Yard	*Yards*	103,722	107,772	139,137	210,187	149,177	4,469	4,105	8,940	8,917	10,317
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	724	1,504	947	2,614	3,420
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	43,310	43,382	40,619	71,374	122,159
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	955,701	787,111	1,253,353	1,454,371	1,587,682

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	118	159	552	203	350	12,093	4,488	7,564
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,230	270	2,961
Indigo	*Cwts.*	2,369	1,732	2,581	2,936	59	61,428	80,030	1,780
Iron, in Bars	*Tons*	9	255	—	45	230	—	653	3,421
Opium	*Lbs.*	22,931	—	4,212	3,945	474	3,245	2,712	356
Pepper	„	86	—	8,200	45,506	46,387	171	948	966
Quicksilver	„	—	51,860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk Manufactures of India:									
Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	*Pieces*	1,200	1,210	2,928	2,447	5,905	1,816	1,597	3,952
Silk Manufactures of Europe, Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	3,887	2,025	3,527	1,451	1,019	6,188	2,890	2,073
Spirits, Brandy	*Proof Galls.*	1,501	2,162	865	3,256	2,644	357	1,560	1,433
Wine	*Galls.*	2,488	4,783	3,763	6,313	5,856	1,277	2,209	2,475
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	25,090	19,968	16,370
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	113,895	117,235	43,151

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Almonds, Bitter	*Cwt*	8,301	6,225	5,799	7,292	8,834	17,398	21,877	26,501
„ not Bitter	„	14,734	15,974	13,072	16,175	28,933	32,679	45,492	88,697
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	„	17,692	16,002	23,196	29,116	24,373	6,669	10,190	8,835
Corn, Peas	*Qrs.*	2	2	2,414	6,622	8,836	5,634	15,838	18,776
„ Beans	„	—	5,172	16,162	15,950	7,930	32,930	30,704	12,887
„ Maise	„	—	14,631	40,361	46,962	61,251	80,722	92,172	85,760
Feathers, Ostrich, Undressed	*Lbs.*	2,087	1,917	2,183	3,316	1,949	9,825	3,730	2,193
Gum, Arabic	*Cwts.*	7,131	9,829	4,212	129	997	5,686	190	1,412
„ Senegal	„	866	2,838	776	34	210	1,843	84	546
„ not particularly Enumerated	„	2,335	3,600	671	553	833	2,013	1,779	3,519
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	234	946	120	2,269	2,579	6,412	117,591	125,081
Wax, Bees', Unbleached	*Cwts.*	1,113	1,341	2,241	2,346	3,565	15,127	16,715	25,356
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	1,026,045	925,805	427,984	594,533	1,078,729	12,483	15,792	37,081
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,172	7,477	16,386
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	231,593	379,631	452,940

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	—	135	10,439	515	—	—	54	5,852	227	—
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	525	70	50	34	43	2,599	385	318	259	341
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	6,401,867	4,469,988	3,983,235	8,114,239	7,381,735	85,031	63,532	55,081	101,882	98,092
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	446	218	163	1,027	780
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	60	22	104	235	39	961	505	1,674	2,715	728
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	32,253	7,936	31,473	48,332	34,482	798	266	708	1,886	807
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	5,956	1,023	129	2,510	3,624	10,530	2,032	313	5,955	9,952
Wood Staves and Empty Casks	*Packs*	2,312	3,088	687	5,790	3,699	1,541	2,924	703	6,430	3,920
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	558	512	1,140	1,426	2,362	3,402	2,617	4,732	8,112	10,313
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,818	2,724	5,532	5,204	6,109
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	110,126	75,257	75,076	133,697	131,042

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Beads, Coral	*Lbs.*	—	47	—	392	32	—	2,940	241
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	15,848	19,304	19,176	29,497	9,589	8,376	11,740	3,870
„ Manufactures, Unenumerated, not made up	*Value*	—	600	—	896	—	—	896	15,467
Iron in Bars	*Tons*	199	125	142	244	200	1,796	3,342	2,969
Pepper	*Lbs.*	5,642	13,674	7,863	23,055	39,632	164	180	826
Quicksilver	„	—	—	140	—	—	14	—	—
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	*Lbs.*	1,894	3,941	6,697	18,372	21,246	433	1,153	1,283
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,697	5,840	6,923
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	17,480	26,591	31,279

TRIPOLI.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Corn: Wheat - - - - - *Qrs.*	—	—	—	—	381	—	—	810
„ Maise - - - - - „	—	—	—	636	1,985	—	1,249	2,779
Madder Root - - - - - *Cwts.*	—	—	246	—	—	430	—	—
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,235
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	432	1,249	4,824

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	193,040	—	—	—	—	2,107	—	—	—	—
Cotton Yarn - - *Lbs.*	27,600	—	—	—	—	821	—	—	—	—
Tin, Unwrought - - - *Cwts.*	4	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2,947	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Nil.

TUNIS.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Copper Ore - - - - *Tons*	100	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn, Barley - - - - - *Qrs.*	—	—	1,112	—	—	1,474	—	—
„ Maise - - - - - - - „	—	—	—	—	1,036	—	—	1,450
Oil, Olive - - - - - - *Tuns*	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	2,279
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1,953
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,479	—	5,682

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	780	798	1,938	2,184	1,224	336	395	1,003	1,194	626
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought *Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	2,160
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Yarn - - - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel - *Tons*	—	60	—	64	136	—	641	—	557	1,207
Linens, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar, Refined - - - *Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woollens, Entered by the Piece - *Pieces*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ by the Yard - - *Yards*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ at Value - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - - „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448	100
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—	—	336	1,036	1,003	2,199	4,093

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	
Silk Raw - - - - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	972	—	—	672	—

UNITED STATES.
(Including California.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Imports Therefrom

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	*Cwts.*	5,908	10,398	18,334	6,473	11,673	28,418	11,976	25,827
Bacon	„	24,837	136,150	369,907	199,184	302,587	739,814	475,313	832,114
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	„	23,515	50,693	26,534	30,744	57,593	11,277	18,920	35,996
Beef, Salted	„	101,782	155,169	145,579	192,324	158,437	276,600	399,072	297,069
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	*Lbs.*	—	613,383†	856,707	335,441	322,652	149,924	58,702	48,398
Cheese	*Cwts.*	11,276	68,697	38,988	66,941	66,228	100,881	176,837	175,502
Clocks	*Value £*	26,733	14,148	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No.	—	54,738§	106,344	86,105	86,956	47,979	39,123	39,979
Copper, Ore	*Tons*	3	104	299	5,140	674	5,083	84,811	10,791
„ Unwrought and part Wrought	„	1	5	—	1,088	—	—	136,823	—
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	483,569	713,182	417,607	248,906	1,279,150	1,487,725	1,042,295	4,477,026
„ Maise	„	167,467	233,824	961,600	672,644	1,000,871	1,971,280	1,471,409	1,601,393
„ Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	2,619,135	3,043,107	2,570,970	684,126	2,892,517	2,763,793	820,952	2,892,517
Cotton, Raw	„	6,835,987	5,879,034	6,447,780	6,085,977	6,964,643	17,274,677	16,863,228	21,126,084
Guano	*Tons*	182	2	1,502	38,082	1,247	6,383	171,369	7,065
Hams	*Cwts.*	114	2,193	5,202	2,582	13,757	15,606	8,521	47,806
Hemp, Undressed	„	63	5,966	47,888	25,396	9,412	68,951	34,252	8,101
Hops	„	63	72	18,917	12,758	70	132,419	78,462	175
Lard	„	50,745	82,239	267,885	111,576	121,885	689,804	292,887	379,367
Logwood	*Tons*	3,197	4,411	7,780	7,774	10,736	54,460	55,714	89,377
Oil, Spermaceti, or Head Matter	*Tuns*	2,973	3,772	3,651	2,310	2,788	393,395	289,558	296,922
„ Train, or Blubber	„	141	249	869	1,105	287	35,281	56,134	13,489
„ or Spirit, of Turpentine	*Cwts.*	10,279	34,116	75,452	79,086	69,978	167,881	137,741	118,087
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	10,822	15,824	22,748	20,921	29,780	208,144	211,302	256,108
Pork, Salted	*Cwts.*	8,278	46,412	88,732	120,853	82,448	199,647	268,898	187,569
Rice, not Rough or in the Husk	„	38,425	71,634	20,383	13,853	60,864	20,383	20,086	77,601
„ Rough, and in the Husk	*Qrs.*	23,665	13,674	11,423	7,093	6,807	28,557	18,352	18,721
Rosin	*Cwts.*	268,166	416,132	643,369	681,990	517,733	182,288	233,013	232,980
Saltpetre	„	46,371	—	32,716	—	2	44,985	—	3
Seed, Clover	„	9,978	26,639	17,034	725	4,883	41,733	2,465	18,881
Skins and Furs, Undressed: viz.									
Beaver	*No.*	904	4,711	5,157	553	9,541	2,449	203	4,532
Deer	„	40,763	19,832	29,242	22,727	50,900	3,046	5,114	11,877
Fox	„	75,123	43,414	39,345	45,840	44,126	10,820	14,325	26,108
Marten	„	18,682	7,842	6,809	10,654	9,809	3,405	5,727	5,886
Minx	„	181,319	145,046	136,747	104,123	48,741	54,699	31,237	18,887
Musquash	„	1,316,493	996,007	1,299,482	866,244	838,758	21,658	24,363	50,675
Otter	„	1,762	1,540	5,509	9,632	2,198	16,159	20,468	4,451
Racoon	„	562,275	473,476	499,237	393,224	481,713	50,964	49,152	96,342
Spermaceti, Fine	*Value £*	22,715	11,704	(*Under Real Value.*)			9,944	10,549	1,654
Tallow	*Cwts.*	8,120	24,542	89,186	20,401	22,545	280,936	53,042	60,870
Tar	*Lasts*	776	1,022	3,702	4,249	1,619	55,534	43,337	13,278
Tea	*Lbs.*	578,784	985,914	1,806,395	751,902	122,633	116,663	47,190	7,409
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	27,339,006	34,413,055	23,947,327	26,331,340	29,655,631	734,991	842,637	1,272,511
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	2,592,234	3,465,410	1,924,250	2,221,816	1,310,454	76,168	94,890	65,522
Turpentine	*Cwts.*	480,567	392,648	340,751	267,746	215,838	176,055	116,023	100,724
Whalefins	*Tons*	173	304	251	184	215	46,218	42,327	60,583
Wood and Timber:									
Not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	12,208	15,614	29,398	27,109	25,630	111,712	98,971	120,886
Staves	„	16,130	20,119	28,511	13,318	19,477	228,091	119,197	175,291
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	167,447	329,966	339,175	482,957	23,684	25,438	32,700	1,900
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	622,915	612,085	633,439
Total		—	—	—	—	—	29,795,302	25,741,725	36,047,773

* A separate account of the Imports from CALIFORNIA is given at page 284.

† Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 4th June 1853.

‡ Entered before June 1853.

§ Entered from June 1853.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	DECLARED REAL VALUE. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares	*Cwts.*	15,410	22,221	19,502	27,621	—	82,943	112,785	107,665	139,878	126,037
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	862,587	1,319,197	1,136,091	1,335,620	1,664,213
Bags, Empty	*Dozen*	146,819	161,012	165,153	245,649	305,138	63,274	70,921	88,276	130,233	156,089
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	25,508	33,338	29,600	22,769	31,765	98,521	124,226	121,704	99,117	140,067
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	6,617	11,427	10,850	7,944	11,977	81,940	140,369	135,067	103,270	152,111
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	177,257	135,027	198,659	161,003	247,484	86,232	72,241	123,885	106,362	146,976
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	68,892	75,985	69,667	29,670	36,198	320,355	437,847	420,837	179,148	212,279
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	110,994,733	193,328,908	163,455,334	184,587,995	207,288,756	2,121,357	3,697,608	2,830,034	3,144,237	3,771,508
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	552,185	655,515	512,011	493,233	640,084
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	516,623	650,247	640,148	379,553	560,619
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	64,762	81,674	88,126	61,414	70,423
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	157,116	201,825	169,054	118,980	169,604	968,492	1,334,127	1,431,696	906,854	1,222,119
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	501,158	654,531	540,196	310,142	352,513	3,131,712	5,379,753	5,117,147	2,839,952	3,357,037
Lead and Shot	„	6,499	5,828	5,564	9,338	4,661	108,993	132,132	127,112	213,286	111,879
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought, exclusive of Saddlery	*Lbs.*	1,846,342	1,080,312	1,799,387	1,333,866	1,744,169	77,274	77,505	117,526	87,166	147,290
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	56,085,259	65,018,195	50,233,608	51,513,795	72,302,328	1,615,842	2,057,119	1,668,982	1,666,038	2,151,490
„ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	165,299	156,699	173,699	163,203	199,226
Machinery and Mill Work, including Steam Engines	„	—	—	—	—	—	49,387	66,663	58,813	66,212	23,105
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	2,139,794	2,256,088	1,196,693	1,224,047	1,690,464	231,784	248,022	166,810	187,617	235,722
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	61,590	88,005	73,820	76,980	84,202
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	130,111	179,902	192,946	133,780	146,604
Salt	*Bushels*	8,168,738	8,388,627	8,372,411	12,046,699	343,438	83,303	101,544	119,700	157,829	174,145
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	464,590	559,391	420,684	293,787	574,213
Soda	*Cwts.*	445,321	550,735	559,942	494,254	723,089	180,125	262,495	251,144	190,428	317,385
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	156,360	206,513	137,128	118,486	295,279	25,546	34,578	24,766	26,561	67,940
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	61,376	84,601	74,245	61,967	88,177
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	742,479	932,429	763,840	789,354	1,020,303
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	716,459	869,144	765,211	601,217	892,537	1,177,698	1,755,199	1,662,363	1,143,133	1,610,103
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	47,063,242	42,810,694	34,702,503	30,838,643	34,514,595	1,556,056	1,820,798	1,375,362	1,168,206	1,465,047
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	91,220	144,434	109,572	156,003	250,299
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	316,064	464,464	3,015	163,072	141,344	25,136	36,142	28,426	14,545	14,013
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	768,945	933,989	947,872	802,780	1,013,470
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	16,567,737	23,658,427	21,410,369	17,318,086	21,918,105

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Argol	*Cwts.*	3,488	3,870	2,948	6,127	3,934	10,565	17,819	12,474
Bark: Peruvian	„	1,184	2,034	4,399	3,220	631	61,586	42,826	7,131
Bristles	*Lbs.*	30,696	88,830	153,506	22,679	9,360	22,362	2,835	1,086
Caoutchouc	*Cwts.*	1,693	1,882	5,703	920	4,792	51,850	5,382	27,274
Cochineal	„	1,701	2,610	1,670	538	1,873	36,587	11,894	40,480
Cream of Tartar	„	2,678	1,716	1,484	2,297	1,930	8,570	12,059	10,390
Currants	„	1,761	110	5,659	7,303	2,261	6,155	23,614	6,247
Flax and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	„	1,015	660	7,516	316	—	21,035	793	—
Gloves, of Leather	*Pairs*	21,584	68,002	69,310	78,443	33,062	4,428	4,956	2,508
Gum Animi and Copal	*Cwts.*	1,682	4,306	1,518	300	2,863	6,477	12,378	8,392
Arabic	„	3,268	4,165	5,199	12,600	7,814	9,012	19,530	13,316
Lac Dye	„	1,815	568	83	2,056	604	465	9,715	2,054
Other Kinds	„	3,191	5,335	11,079	14,792	12,749	29,662	37,719	34,220
Hair, Manufactures of, or of Goats' Wool	*Value*	312	536	—	—	—	785	2,372	11,168
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	394	1,241	2,542	8,507	1,128	8,525	18,289	2,635
Hemp, Undressed	*Cwts.*	4,929	935	20	5,887	2,610	50	11,922	4,159
Jute	„		1,548	—	3,243	4,503	—	2,689	3,770
Hides, not Tanned	„	14,045	1,936	8,567	891	724	24,248	2,558	2,903
Indigo	„	6,793	4,203	4,009	4,891	3,715	95,414	133,321	112,100
Iron in Bars	*Tons*	1,599	1,901	2,177	506	605	27,539	7,337	8,993
Nitre, Cubic	*Cwts.*	110	713	—	27,187	—	—	22,429	—
Nutmegs	*Lbs.*	24,194	20,687	108,068	101,007	72,753	14,859	12,184	8,791
Opium	„	52,255	32,333	28,881	17,823	12,201	22,262	12,253	9,151
Plaiting of Chip, Straw, and other Materials	„	20,942	13,627	14,479	7,400	5,718	14,057	7,400	5,718
Quicksilver	„	64,818	3,852	117,319	112,719	34,100	11,735	10,332	2,974
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	5,898	151	—	11,363	—	—	8,286	—
Saltpetre	„	1	5,050	2,078	16,259	4,019	2,857	23,205	7,033
Senna	*Lbs.*	52,108	31,571	49,739	32,516	78,885	518	677	1,644
Silk, Raw	„	24,449	23,900	8,989	52,720	16,898	6,330	36,465	16,687
Silk Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	„	892	2,747	4,433	5,121	3,779	13,171	14,228	9,867
Skins, Goat	*No.*	83,245	58,138	50,925	38,039	107,768	3,263	3,328	11,067
Spelter	*Tons*	629	642	126	95	510	3,331	1,269	13,184
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	94,603	92,340	57,219	38,113	43,973	23,602	18,262	22,170
Tea	*Lbs.*	66,144	3,800	6,219	12,787	16,510	402	803	997
Teeth, Elephants'	*Cwts.*	96	281	331	41	635	8,441	1,086	22,648
Tin, Unwrought	„	4,790	10,490	6,073	717	1,369	36,058	4,230	9,286
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Segars	*Lbs.*	8,350	123,645	126,828	37,960	86,450	13,344	3,440	11,528
Wine	*Gallons*	35,961	64,048	65,090	48,533	59,849	21,281	16,882	24,158
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	1,716,016	1,338,463	1,138,863	531,304	250,200	82,347	33,946	13,642
Woollen Manufactures, not made up	*Value £*	11,503	12,630	(Under Real Value)			28,041	4,930	4,672
All Other Articles	„	—	—				191,850	141,574	190,355
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	925,634	734,517	658,172

* The Exports to CALIFORNIA are given at page 284.

UNITED STATES.
(CALIFORNIA ONLY.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.*

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
									£
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	—	—	3,070	—	—	12,856	—
„ Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	34,886	12,709	—	41,864	12,709
Nicaragua Wood	*Tons*	—	—	—	—	1,161	—	—	17,411
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	87,016	—	—	7,976	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,594	3,522
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	66,290	33,642

* No Account of the Imports from California, separate from the Trade with the United States generally, can be rendered for the Years prior to 1855.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares	*Cwts.*	339	245	243	352	—	1,154	1,210	1,212	1,693	540
Apparel, Slops and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,915	18,293	6,242	4,459	5,417
Bags, Empty	*Dozen*	17,441	9,840	4,436	357	377	4,583	2,707	1,323	169	210
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	14,513	21,486	13,398	11,501	13,444	49,956	70,499	49,367	43,597	51,085
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	54,972	22,626	13,291	16,978	16,378	27,551	12,262	8,106	10,611	9,784
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	11	352	343	132	435	108	1,945	2,295	855	2,405
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	4,389,021	4,118,882	4,042,117	5,206,722	10,883,296	91,839	82,979	78,423	94,469	185,504
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,156	6,914	4,667	3,724	8,031
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	13,615	10,770	5,651	8,884	8,871
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	14,551	12,422	8,342	7,773	6,189
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	6,251	1,660	1,071	486	831	29,120	9,701	7,403	3,456	5,814
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	3,332	2,541	1,077	1,431	1,679	31,161	28,334	17,315	17,984	19,476
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,518,845	1,369,783	1,010,480	1,317,512	2,112,928	45,155	34,964	40,207	54,872	71,573
Machinery and Mill Work (including Steam Engines)	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	26,223	3,614	2,208	52	645
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	5,181	5,485	3,142	3,619	3,000	847	832	617	646	501
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,556	1,947	2,958	2,022	911
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,395	1,988	942	871	920
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	21,351	33,060	12,592	5,670	33,654	4,557	7,265	1,931	1,418	8,412
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,115	795	211	117	190
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,487	4,487	1,767	1,013	2,192
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	11,843	7,323	2,586	2,850	3,736	14,413	19,397	5,711	10,105	10,632
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	102,693	382,601	146,709	182,998	338,574	8,355	25,027	14,487	13,530	18,077
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,653	5,146	942	1,769	969
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	40,575	37,442	20,411	24,912	23,631
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	433,340	400,940	282,738	309,001	441,979

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.*

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Currants	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	55
Nutmegs	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	8
Opium	„	—	—	—	60	—	—	41	—
Quicksilver	„	—	—	—	86,240	—	—	7,905	—
Silk Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	„	—	—	—	509	—	—	1,340	—
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	—	—	—	7,173	3,750	—	3,437	1,890
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Segars	*Lbs.*	—	—	—	694	1,008	—	63	135
Wine	*Gallons*	—	—	—	20,259	24,282	—	7,011	9,779
Woollen Manufactures, not made up	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	809	—
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,101	6,265
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	27,698	18,132

* No Account of the Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures to California, separate from the Trade with the United States generally, can be rendered for the Years prior to 1855.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Brazil Wood	*Tons*	—	1,638	1,320	131	1,419	46,212	6,574	28,045
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	6,385	3,781	3,491	5,778	1,724	72,494	124,226	36,631
Fustic	*Tons*	—	261	141	144	42	893	767	221
Indigo	*Cwts.*	242	350	254	15	—	6,045	371	—
Jalap	*Lbs.*	60,591	49,454	55,407	57,260	58,917	6,003	6,442	6,628
Logwood	*Tons*	4,775	4,747	5,978	7,134	4,961	48,571	51,127	41,360
Mahogany	„	115	40	256	810	1,343	2,730	8,181	13,094
Nicaragua Wood	„	974	2,524	1,723	552	471	21,322	7,077	7,071
Quicksilver	*Lbs.*	253,482	144	—	—	38,437	—	—	3,323
Vanelloes	„	1,623	654	2,572	496	2,780	5,144	1,215	11,884
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,186	24,811	23,993
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	220,605	230,791	222,193

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,296	7,967	5,109	7,063	11,231
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	170	315	238	171	265	583	1,073	855	782	1,278
Brass Manufactures	*Cwts.*	148	119	118	65	44	924	838	1,031	353	461
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	10,568	3,796	2,838	3,626	3,107	5,047	1,923	1,448	1,704	1,622
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	8,315,908	26,122,838	8,748,928	17,459,586	33,074,015	166,201	473,216	176,682	305,283	551,843
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,713	47,720	12,051	17,126	26,759
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	2,540	493,155	46,620	67,270	348,536	154	11,719	2,063	2,799	14,793
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,957	2,699	3,000	5,130	5,181
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	468	811	1,038	562	535
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	4,100	3,760	3,124	3,899	4,610	22,791	25,292	20,831	26,043	29,185
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	575	501	421	720	1,239	6,605	6,346	6,334	9,519	14,589
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,894,201	2,905,881	3,007,298	3,200,088	4,174,490	69,792	116,514	112,954	116,327	142,087
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,867	235	366	125	191
Machinery, Steam Engines	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,364	10,980	1,700	1,995	80
„ Of all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,581	8,698	6,210	20,452	9,639
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	1,703	442	1,458	1,517
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,942	7,089	11,014	11,599	11,734
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	969	1,956	2,887	5,014	4,135
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	14,690	18,409	20,385	15,714	15,860	31,074	40,709	39,485	33,456	32,697
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	169,157	282,937	422,604	246,502	300,986	7,192	12,062	12,385	10,487	10,730
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	389	580	558	589	749
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,761	11,810	12,493	7,632	10,485
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	366,020	791,940	430,936	585,898	887,862

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	14,176	68,646	43,998	47,458	100,035	2,933	3,164	7,994
Coffee	„	—	81,508	20,031	—	—	278	—	—
Quicksilver	„	2,240	62,179	48,386	—	67,088	4,839	—	5,850
Silk, Raw	„	1,292	13,003	20,571	19,772	13,907	14,485	13,674	17,783
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffetas	*Pieces*	5,990	15,176	10,240	14,745	17,306	6,999	8,284	11,595
Wine	*Gallons*	4,454	848	738	1,008	1,967	246	352	794
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,767	2,202	1,829
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	32,948	28,975	41,778

CENTRAL AMERICA.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Balsam, Peru	*Lbs.*	16,689	7,626	15,158	26,522	39,543	3,410	6,630	10,215
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	4,357	5	326	3,256	466	6,766	70,001	9,906
Coffee	*Lbs.*	5,046,041	5,852,501	4,765,862	3,651,147	3,627,677	114,891	95,354	97,170
Indigo	*Cwts.*	3,458	2,017	206	2,102	3,828	4,903	52,025	92,893
Logwood	*Tons*	216	151	24	65	—	168	466	—
Mahogany	„	2,460	1,291	175	336	156	1,867	3,394	1,521
Nicaragua Wood	„	436	47	—	20	—	—	257	—
Sarsaparilla	*Lbs.*	20,243	16,024	17,320	28,339	4,548	577	1,535	227
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,697	5,586	10,479
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	141,279	235,248	222,411

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,267	5,498	2,942	8,175	3,563
Bags, Empty	*Dozen*	5,125	4,286	4,013	4,411	5,346	2,130	2,261	2,530	2,230	2,794
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	11,133,778	8,030,831	8,571,258	13,159,874	16,209,158	163,908	116,787	121,586	178,426	195,140
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,349	6,801	5,594	8,736	7,044
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	133,457	146,400	98,285	170,178	317,457	9,152	7,741	6,891	8,648	12,434
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,690	1,980	683	1,694	2,229
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	2,384	1,443	817	1,164	932	12,342	7,651	4,550	5,487	4,133
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	294	253	238	444	529	8,253	4,565	4,453	6,921	6,608
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	418,041	216,177	148,031	214,276	405,374	9,567	7,492	4,976	5,789	10,778
Machinery and Mill Work (including Steam Engines)	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,851	1,100	2,286	5,274	7,725
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,693	4,183	1,702	2,021	1,430
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	6,370	2,468	2,194	5,946	1,957	8,697	6,754	4,692	7,085	3,499
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	16,291	13,723	12,447	37,376	34,084	1,050	652	432	1,993	1,495
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	306	292	266	1,404	1,618
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	25,444	13,211	12,033	22,308	15,026
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	260,699	186,968	175,616	266,191	275,516

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	4,486	3,144	14,564	18,985	11,943	971	1,266	871
Embroidery and Needlework, Entered by Value	*Value £*	75	470	(*Under Real Value.*)			77	510	10
„ „ Entered by Weight	*Lbs.*	—	10	—	12	—	—	6	—
Glass, Flint Cut, Flint Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	„	35,118	3,730	—	1,178	—	—	33	—
Pepper	„	4,731	3,378	98	7,214	30,679	2	150	639
Quicksilver	„	420	11,312	160	—	—	16	—	—
Silk Manufactures of India:— Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	2,789	2,891	2,973	2,466	2,433	1,857	1,603	1,602
Silk Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	1,248	362	116	837	65	228	1,645	131
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	1,098	184	895	1,580	645	369	757	325
Wine	*Gallons*	7,118	1,330	1,116	1,448	3,453	372	509	1,388
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,658	4,665	2,152
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	9,550	11,144	7,118

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	1,660,297	2,039,934	832,597	215,270	672,819	16,448	5,037	14,518
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	754	582	653	119	2,889	1,717	1,199	8,763
Fustic	*Tons*	299	163	82	91	218	562	588	1,276
Lignum Vitæ	„	1,283	457	1,277	950	351	8,300	5,465	2,106
Logwood	„	1,049	3,405	2,555	2,341	7,107	17,885	12,524	39,442
Mahogany	„	8,968	7,229	5,719	4,112	7,016	70,058	45,849	85,946
Satin Wood	„	206	31	124	7	21	1,023	59	182
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	—	3,966	—	—	2,936	—	—	106
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,293	1,219	722
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	117,316	71,940	153,361

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,543	2,647	2,215	1,208	3,544
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	6,582,117	3,771,829	6,399,313	6,421,979	5,456,554	127,758	73,141	107,929	96,745	95,122
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,210	2,953	3,663	3,024	4,825
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	10,685	6,576	8,798	3,528	7,464
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	92,500	—	—	—	102,450	2,350	—	—	—	3,286
Hardware and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	2,544	1,130	1,057	1,530	1,168	6,687	3,141	2,767	2,740	2,683
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	203	121	138	65	79	3,125	2,344	2,546	1,388	1,211
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,724,638	1,394,678	1,960,673	1,694,091	1,701,868	59,199	22,437	43,245	36,830	44,456
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	142	981	102	6	354
Soap	*Cwts.*	3,421	1,133	2,809	804	1,416	5,090	1,685	3,367	1,220	1,908
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	6,774	4,121	4,548	3,060	3,871	11,575	9,715	7,937	5,209	10,747
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	73,212	9,349	13,885	10,117	10,463	3,093	536	840	441	471
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	274	25	4	116	30
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	13,678	7,323	11,640	7,673	8,536
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	251,409	133,804	195,053	160,128	184,667

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	3,156	—	2,460	—	3,056	1,096	—	1,611
„ Stockings and Socks	*Pairs*	—	—	—	10,140	1,803	—	237	103
Paper, not for Hangings	*Lbs.*	—	1,264	—	2,422	—	—	40	—
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	—	99	289	244	111	203	178	221
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	291	231	6	—	72	3	—	61
Spirits: Geneva	*Proof Galls.*	26	252	41	—	—	6	—	—
Wine	*Gallons*	2,328	1,145	2,522	27	713	833	9	295
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	905	616	982
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,046	1,080	3,275

NEW GRANADA.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	5,242	7,336	13,960	15,841	14,808	195,440	210,685	167,335
Cotton, Raw	,,	555	849	221	1,396	1,201	590	3,989	1,877
Divi-divi	*Tons*	1,906	1,926	2,308	2,370	2,744	32,459	29,810	29,194
Fustic	,,	1,924	1,368	3,775	3,717	2,304	24,068	19,791	12,183
Jewels: precious Stones of all Sorts (except Diamonds), Unset	*Value £*	6,677	2,065	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Rough	*Cwts.*	6,034	90	17,922	—	12,700	21,825	—	14,030
Nicaragua Wood	*Tons*	680	181	665	885	394	8,228	11,356	5,914
Pearls	*Value £*	2,785	11,479	(*Under Real Value.*)			6,000	550	1,000
Platina, and Ore of	,,	5,316	3,728				2,182	80	—
Sarsaparilla	*Lbs.*	2,661	30,391	69,710	80,133	65,117	2,324	4,341	3,256
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	,,	2,304,818	1,818,468	854,917	1,667,848	2,774,110	55,213	138,987	225,396
Tortoiseshell, or Turtleshell, Unmanufactured	,,	2,947	1,957	395	3,366	2,352	420	3,142	2,234
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	27,316	17,761	23,734
Total		—	—	—	—	—	376,065	440,492	486,453

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,667	7,090	6,758	20,983	10,942
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	604	355	516	591	218	2,013	1,080	2,405	3,083	1,199
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	32,046	12,689	3,559	1,655	3,790	15,055	6,883	1,988	1,349	2,120
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	21,015,739	18,810,211	10,673,402	27,933,703	25,517,832	306,623	280,994	155,210	402,578	332,604
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,382	12,489	8,029	12,585	7,945
Earthenware and Porcelain	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4,855	5,961	5,465	4,849	5,179
Glass Manufactures	,,	—	—	—	—	—	1,189	1,419	1,275	1,957	921
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	74,173	69,774	42,994	74,430	24,748	2,249	2,663	1,640	2,816	963
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,847	4,709	2,357	3,019	2,870	19,432	19,999	13,299	15,536	10,645
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	855	882	196	298	523	7,278	12,325	5,680	5,398	7,130
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,431,964	1,688,024	1,609,247	1,894,216	925,248	56,705	41,890	26,932	46,751	20,427
Machinery and Mill Work, including Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	486	3,157	1,856	2,311	5,256
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6,554	3,473	971	365	1,959
Silk Manufactures	,,	—	—	—	—	—	3,148	1,494	2,782	2,747	7,788
Woollens Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	8,408	6,945	5,532	9,890	13,265	29,439	25,005	15,449	31,399	41,712
,, ,, by the Yard	*Yards*	71,338	45,455	117,596	133,886	99,647	4,310	2,062	3,551	5,240	4,437
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	367	704	331	2,235	2,323
All Other Articles	,,	—	—	—	—	—	25,376	22,116	17,101	26,753	25,039
Total		—	—	—	—	—	502,128	450,804	270,722	588,935	488,589

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	4,676	8,560	4,576	9,332	9,917	305	622	723
Cloves	,,	11,681	5,974	5,323	11,057	8,435	222	449	184
Lace and Articles thereof	,,	—	61	4	252	356	49	3,610	5,343
Opium	,,	—	212	—	765	1,640	—	526	1,230
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	1,794	3,203	3,595	6,945	8,682	2,247	1,507	5,716
Silk Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	1,248	413	165	41	119	503	81	384
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	6,132	4,998	1,820	4,131	1,666	751	1,979	840
Wine	*Gallons*	17,400	6,385	4,155	4,640	7,126	1,408	1,612	2,845
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,646	6,366	9,794
Total		—	—	—	—	—	12,131	19,782	27,059

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	661,733	740,657	652,229	391,014	49,549	14,559	9,601	1,299
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	2,440	579	1,824	722	—	4,879	2,066	—
Divi-divi	*Tons*	505	505	455	313	474	6,405	3,933	5,091
Fustic	„	96	356	741	495	588	4,723	2,639	3,107
Guano	„	—	—	537	2,324	2,366	2,282	20,916	22,477
Indigo	*Cwts.*	—	—	213	125	142	5,069	3,094	3,446
Sugar, Unrefined	„	—	—	1,165	83	61	1,266	99	82
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,813	4,664	1,358
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	41,996	47,012	36,860

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,774	1,416	2,840	3,409	3,592
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	441	498	558	443	276	1,388	1,402	2,154	2,064	1,330
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	8,420,334	10,498,182	13,282,002	16,508,380	13,734,623	123,693	152,456	179,625	227,897	191,909
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,496	6,385	8,446	10,287	12,538
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,899	8,148	10,118	9,106	7,715
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,139	788	723	1,516	1,112
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	5,336	2,868	3,042	3,469	3,267	16,459	9,725	14,829	14,041	12,677
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	575	322	450	301	432	5,785	3,773	6,433	4,364	5,927
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,502,541	1,829,976	1,934,907	2,473,844	2,829,984	50,296	37,482	42,431	55,174	61,672
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,190	403	54	390	265
Machinery and Millwork, including Steam Engines	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,873	4,963	1,424	2,110	2,988
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,426	1,067	580	1,591	2,757
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	9,252	3,872	6,091	8,380	7,482	30,874	14,269	21,349	30,078	28,256
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	57,681	15,648	49,264	59,827	98,719	2,699	674	2,209	2,061	4,252
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	359	105	60	451	720
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,388	5,134	7,624	13,952	15,880
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	273,738	248,190	300,899	378,491	353,590

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	1,789	620	2,074	480	1,840	1,327	160	794
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	„	1,864	2,301	4,707	2,617	3,907	2,930	1,694	2,572
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Galls.*	3,537	333	1,695	7,952	6,253	699	3,810	3,152
Wine	*Gallons*	2,143	1,086	542	2,623	3,260	183	913	1,305
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	995	1,450	1,787
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,134	8,024	9,610

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Annatto, Roll and Flag	*Cwts.*	1,188	1,949	805	981	1,306	3,381	4,464	5,180
Balsam Capivi	„	955	637	1,078	918	827	8,552	6,085	6,660
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	4,401	2,344	4,290	10,715	7,812	22,522	67,505	40,036
Caoutchouc	*Cwts.*	12,813	10,210	14,830	21,387	18,268	173,017	165,927	127,876
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	2,244,713	2,114,400	1,367,051	656,273	349,808	16,376	11,280	6,559
Coffee	„	3,053,202	5,923,879	10,426,000	12,543,243	9,126,656	211,778	257,584	190,478
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	236,662	215,988	175,925	219,446	194,917	552,698	652,852	609,116
Guano	*Tons*	650	683	606	650	689	2,576	2,925	2,412
Hair, Horse	*Cwts.*	1,579	3,368	3,208	1,603	1,072	16,468	10,099	6,660
Hides, not Tanned	„	94,733	148,659	109,237	112,299	92,710	281,327	344,317	379,154
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed	*Lbs.*	46,999	47,557	380,917	156,158	15,942	19,109	5,309	616
Ipecacuanha Root	„	14,703	28,653	37,025	38,539	36,294	14,810	15,737	8,169
Isinglass	*Cwts.*	352	492	513	398	440	7,186	5,855	6,311
Nuts and Kernels, not particularly Enumerated	*Value £*	3,436	5,876	(*Under Real Value.*)			2,217	13,741	6,970
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	290,701	671,149	579,303	468,678	531,176	566,569	570,777	686,296
Tallow	„	—	—	985	—	3,652	3,103	—	9,039
Tapioca	„	6,288	5,004	2,740	4,233	4,057	4,475	10,581	13,540
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	371,093	61,039	254,519	810,510	96,017	5,568	18,574	2,900
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	76,028	129,401	228,657	28,898	85,715	9,051	1,235	2,857
Woods, Brazil	*Tons*	135	34	670	113	618	23,437	5,668	33,990
„ Rosewood	„	3,676	4,126	5,060	1,349	1,380	73,370	16,726	17,253
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	„	46,667	186,197	13,209	38,895	150,304	523	1,297	7,828
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	65,476	85,281	59,548
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,083,589	2,273,819	2,229,048

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	49,290	52,545	58,208	41,250	49,125
Arms and Ammunition:											
Guns	*No.*	3,777	2,435	2,179	16	25	2,512	887	2,640	44	110
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	706,603	542,808	594,125	430,975	1,178,916	17,225	16,027	20,639	14,522	41,836
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	3,944	5,481	7,971	6,264	7,424	14,971	21,446	31,997	25,758	31,145
Butter	*Cwts.*	28,134	25,466	22,411	25,487	26,697	96,861	109,302	102,418	120,396	136,448
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	55,346	62,318	114,476	76,105	88,583	24,248	31,712	63,601	40,403	48,592
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	9,054	6,366	9,405	11,434	12,386	46,307	38,920	64,582	71,465	79,470
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	124,177,785	116,795,765	103,397,758	124,984,680	154,560,760	1,831,163	1,727,537	1,391,065	1,664,605	2,087,788
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	60,211	60,009	56,647	51,070	57,650
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	90,359	70,068	59,476	87,881	71,150
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	10,866	11,850	17,275	15,953	18,292
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	26,908	29,357	33,779	34,680	30,811	104,129	119,822	144,561	137,669	125,348
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	11,564	10,402	9,503	12,550	23,716	109,876	126,287	135,572	116,011	283,098
Lead and Shot	„	603	563	1,072	1,017	911	11,703	14,157	26,958	25,952	24,887
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	248,967	119,037	123,046	158,991	215,875	18,332	10,950	13,426	15,874	23,253
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	11,302,479	5,062,312	5,863,206	8,315,503	9,045,355	248,468	147,303	171,629	211,511	216,312
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,553	1,111	1,431	677	2,020
Machinery: Steam Engines	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,609	10,549	13,404	9,360	25,261
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	16,207	26,667	15,035	33,055	21,171
Musical Instruments	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,018	15,216	10,261	10,852	11,651
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	104,859	83,755	107,058	77,529	92,297	12,091	10,238	14,824	11,843	13,951
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,604	10,110	10,395	11,018	10,545
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	22,016	10,457	7,419	11,259	14,315
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	24,709	27,073	23,246	33,137	41,565
Soda	*Cwts.*	24,959	12,281	20,153	23,805	26,149	11,752	6,389	9,768	11,892	12,734
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,800	16,598	10,104	28,287	13,917
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	159,452	118,181	93,873	98,661	125,223	129,954	304,031	231,358	242,596	312,767
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	1,460,799	1,522,107	1,098,621	1,427,803	2,187,293	75,277	75,104	54,468	58,023	110,964
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,459	7,915	5,818	18,753	25,186
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	93,824	106,127	123,615	161,312	173,386
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,464,394	3,186,407	2,891,840	3,312,728	4,084,537

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cheese	*Cwts.*	1,983	4,734	3,331	4,402	5,071	7,661	11,774	13,649
Cordage	„	—	660	682	2,094	4,295	2,046	5,655	10,451
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	4,201	4,780	7,040	6,149	—	1,893	1,375	—
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	511	10	710	1,046	182	2,129	2,249	925
Pepper	„	98,283	237,031	144,289	158,013	210,154	3,006	3,292	4,378
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	—	601	—	—	8,980	—	—	4,827
Silk Manufactures of India:									
Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	29,720	30,404	33,418	29,592	50,163	20,787	19,285	33,100
Crape Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, and Pieces	*No.*	982	505	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	*Lbs.*	—	449	1,688	992	5,939	3,878	2,322	12,969
Spirits:- Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	5,579	4,756	2,747	8,536	10,119	1,133	1,930	5,164
„ Geneva	„	615	347	206	1,502	1,583	29	213	231
Tea	*Lbs.*	82,559	5,432	36,095	32,107	57,986	2,331	2,015	3,864
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	168,245	118,232	144,245	103,708	72,674	4,508	3,565	3,128
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	7,584	4,407	6,395	9,958	12,186	673	902	1,225
Wine	*Gallons*	20,312	9,265	5,764	13,960	12,628	1,885	4,874	5,078
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	—	—	553	490	206	2,458	1,872	978
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	65,565	65,997	89,886
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	119,982	128,550	179,979

URUGUAY.
(MONTE VIDEO.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	2,681	3,156	3,831	10,571	15,457	20,113	66,597	79,217
Guano	„	1,575	669	112	521	717	476	2,345	2,509
Hair, Horse	*Cwts.*	3,008	8,194	10,346	5,999	6,688	53,110	37,793	41,549
Hides, not Tanned	„	21,302	112,602	74,773	81,600	86,093	186,208	230,153	326,173
Horns, Horntips, and pieces of Horns	*Tons*	36	150	196	148	206	6,337	4,692	8,420
Skins, Seal, Undressed	*No.*	11,758	21,274	11,438	4,059	17,032	5,719	1,827	9,935
Tallow	*Cwts.*	26,241	40,143	24,039	21,787	27,550	75,723	56,646	68,187
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	406,627	1,399,234	448,997	401,275	376,621	17,773	13,376	19,616
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	21,537	16,863	20,641
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	386,996	430,292	576,247

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	16,106	14,529	32,153	12,046	10,175
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	639	1,182	1,180	956	684	2,072	4,579	4,792	4,125	3,150
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	4,536	8,764	8,046	11,033	12,809	1,876	4,391	4,410	5,259	5,982
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	18,579,057	15,754,568	14,144,599	8,303,476	12,377,817	279,624	253,072	199,967	114,685	178,598
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,811	10,988	11,527	7,165	7,384
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,935	7,322	3,486	2,830	5,360
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	9,194	8,142	7,737	7,461	5,477	31,698	27,918	31,594	27,602	20,384
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,334	870	1,175	1,309	2,195	13,887	10,581	13,732	13,853	22,407
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,195,425	256,744	510,083	391,940	617,480	33,678	8,175	21,427	10,031	14,744
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,060	295	1,367	1,425	2,197
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	12,412	6,631	5,826	2,732	7,150
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	33,458	34,521	17,939	13,560	19,467	118,527	110,762	60,508	49,569	59,188
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	783,506	667,773	553,319	293,454	277,965	39,324	48,379	37,661	17,666	17,156
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,766	6,658	3,175	4,390	11,066
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	28,677	15,603	30,585	21,560	26,082
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	615,453	529,883	462,210	294,938	391,323

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Rice not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	—	2,039	1,703	—	819	1,199	—	440
Silk Manufactures of India:—Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	14,816	9,482	8,662	5,669	13,550	5,359	3,685	8,921
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	—	—	4	821	—	12	1,394	—
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	350	973	1,332	145	2,178	549	69	1,098
Tea	*Lbs.*	5,013	2,344	514	671	1,984	33	42	120
Wine	*Gallons*	1,300	1,000	2,348	2,129	3,136	798	744	1,270
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,080	1,656	1,442
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	9,030	7,590	13,291

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

BUENOS AYRES, or ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Computed Real Value. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	5,743	3,877	8,395	8,091	9,936	44,074	50,973	50,922
Grease	*Cwts.*	4,718	3,057	55,086	20,567	26,502	134,272	41,134	49,691
Guano	*Tons*	932	383	536	819	137	2,278	3,685	479
Hair, Horse	*Cwts.*	9,069	6,666	14,381	7,776	6,867	73,822	48,989	42,661
Hides, not Tanned	„	207,771	172,258	175,963	142,445	115,614	433,566	399,196	434,546
Skins, Undressed: viz., Lamb	*No.*	110,855	40,733	72,012	113,261	104,917	3,601	5,018	3,934
„ „ Sheep	„	63,822	94,663	330,822	140,115	243,893	15,852	7,298	28,454
Tallow	*Cwts.*	221,861	122,300	131,929	93,352	81,665	415,577	242,715	202,120
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	146,741	72,373	335,569	3,097,193	984,709	10,487	90,343	25,643
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	„	2,350,760	3,951,311	2,710,270	3,266,894	2,192,086	107,281	137,822	114,171
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	44,376	24,860	28,572
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,285,186	1,052,033	981,193

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Declared Real Value. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	582	453	851	977	—	2,630	2,372	4,440	4,001	4,755
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	26,889	18,378	55,711	26,090	32,663
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	1,053	1,029	4,101	1,945	1,705	3,643	3,625	15,854	8,439	7,074
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	5,621	1,884	8,059	5,259	6,492	2,562	1,151	5,362	3,385	4,445
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	98	514	461	132	595	626	4,514	3,070	822	3,621
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	26,072,963	15,136,602	35,707,368	16,700,598	27,547,401	409,517	238,431	509,938	227,115	384,984
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	28,403	17,164	36,866	30,510	28,033
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,552	6,412	23,418	9,322	11,109
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,623	3,377	4,298	4,891	1,638
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,401	3,242	10,262	4,495	6,465
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	127,229	138,633	59,600	58,425	171,111	3,863	5,115	2,559	1,583	5,130
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	6,758	7,730	24,003	22,502	22,591	22,705	25,166	86,342	72,013	70,408
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	2,110	1,888	3,865	4,852	7,895	20,110	22,654	50,362	53,666	82,902
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	11,461	18,368	29,092	25,452	17,272	2,292	2,288	5,892	4,435	3,186
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,404	800	11,173	6,833	6,138
Linen, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,389,041	465,111	845,723	651,944	1,833,241	38,406	13,307	31,901	18,821	49,656
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	19,233	17,784	29,761	10,624	10,578	2,040	2,332	4,149	1,980	1,666
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,586	3,975	8,837	5,230	8,687
Plate, Plated Wares, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,613	826	4,754	1,694	2,772
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	22,606	13,920	20,171	10,682	21,545
Spelter, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	2,223	1,166	3,028	1,658	2,019	2,364	1,737	4,188	2,517	3,076
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,919	961	1,754	2,886	3,373
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,885	3,466	6,273	3,808	5,260
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	42,771	29,737	65,526	36,172	35,399	156,932	102,580	218,880	128,284	116,518
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	775,757	713,023	1,426,247	616,409	799,282	37,478	39,126	92,094	36,937	46,702
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,974	4,726	10,283	13,318	17,198
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	18,490	7,390	37,994	58,685	68,725
Total		—	—	—	—	—	837,513	551,035	1,267,125	742,442	998,329

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Computed Real Value. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Pepper	*Lbs.*	—	4,999	—	6,660	—	—	139	—
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	60	6,282	—	44	3,377
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	23,030	13,327	19,755	17,699	33,778	12,322	11,487	22,236
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	4,025	2,863	7,102	1,371	7,049	2,929	657	3,554
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	549	131	—	936	253
Tea	*Lbs.*	9,225	2,209	4,592	22,752	40,390	297	1,428	2,440
Tortoise Shell and Turtle Shell	„	—	—	211	810	—	249	854	—
Wine	*Gallons*	5,257	1,639	3,964	5,750	11,628	1,316	2,008	4,711
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,452	8,828	7,341
Total		—	—	—	—	—	32,565	26,383	43,892

PATAGONIA.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Guano	*Tons*	7,282	2,209	430	—	699	1,827	—	2,446
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,827	30	2,446

EXPORTS THERETO.

Nil.

CHILI.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	3	686	—	2,199	112	—	29,252	1,265
Cochineal	„	—	38	72	825	74	1,495	17,730	1,569
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	—	293,907	—	—	396,194	—	—	7,429
Coffee	„	548,584	759	51,899	—	118,394	1,158	—	3,171
Copper Ore	*Tons*	5,569	13,342	14,775	11,845	23,735	354,600	252,302	545,895
„ Regulus	„	3,685	4,193	5,162	7,040	9,492	232,290	359,034	488,864
„ Unwrought	„	1,098	631	542	1,919	491	52,845	214,888	49,852
„ Part Wrought	„	945	926	1,171	2,205	1,027	149,319	281,833	125,814
Corn, Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	1	19	2,849	1,034	71	11,930	3,619
„ Wheat Meal and Flour	*Cwts.*	—	—	4	59,768	36,525	5	71,722	36,525
Guano	*Tons*	11,191	5,828	4,249	5,437	991	46,739	61,030	11,496
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Rough	*Cwts.*	5	4,418	3,118	2,949	7,018	7,270	6,129	8,024
Nicaragua Wood	*Tons*	152	241	752	477	369	9,305	6,116	5,536
Nitre, Cubic	*Cwts.*	8,325	47,560	20,466	13,050	16	17,652	10,766	14
Orchal	„	1,449	916	851	1,867	—	893	2,357	—
Silver Ore	*Tons*	—	*1,904	6,305	7,546	5,997	483,783	541,888	340,132
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	9,946	265,151	97,968	27,387	206,628	3,878	1,155	10,762
„ of the Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	„	—	139,648	15,573	157,876	62,476	1,557	19,734	8,160
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,703	37,405	52,049
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,380,563	1,925,271	1,700,776

* Not distinguished previously to 6th June 1853.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

CHILI.—(Cont^d.)

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	DECLARED REAL VALUE. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not Otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	1,462	1,589	1,475	2,214	—	5,875	7,814	8,112	8,137	11,379
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,744	16,827	19,957	14,881	20,241
Bags, Empty	*Dozens*	17,768	31,669	15,408	17,619	31,231	5,481	10,138	6,090	5,859	11,505
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	1,960	1,692	4,583	2,787	2,448	6,178	5,935	16,551	10,984	10,182
Bricks	*No.*	563,776	1,005,093	1,800,311	1,113,612	2,247,311	2,033	3,360	6,686	4,147	8,320
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	36,243	39,934	39,329	31,884	58,952	17,126	20,850	21,012	18,505	29,553
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	63	760	1,684	2,213	1,984	302	4,336	11,935	12,913	12,605
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	38,092,531	33,466,138	44,169,683	40,003,955	37,236,414	532,734	543,413	598,627	544,405	541,742
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	36,504	45,599	36,057	34,850	38,404
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	50,090	72,498	71,842	46,526	114,376	2,072	4,073	2,392	2,831	9,516
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,057	13,040	28,337	26,002	24,084
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	761	3,857	4,695	2,129	1,620
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,800	5,175	9,985	10,815	8,808
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	479,845	314,107	1,016,316	428,920	521,065	10,235	7,404	24,107	10,991	13,468
Hardware and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	13,267	16,203	18,768	19,270	21,200	48,212	61,551	68,418	64,637	83,753
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	3,357	5,592	6,514	12,072	6,983	30,857	59,818	84,547	115,709	71,980
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	36,128	59,283	76,553	46,658	36,845	6,599	9,029	13,227	7,823	4,958
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,844	2,882	6,894	6,602	5,652
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	4,037,270	3,136,790	2,254,940	1,621,994	1,408,672	111,893	100,687	90,041	54,246	45,583
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	133	5,208	1,614	22,100	4,967
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	8,034	11,825	10,531	31,494	16,828
Musical Instruments	„	—	—	—	—	—	7,091	6,651	9,355	6,653	1,945
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,671	2,935	10,188	5,636	12,195
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,947	4,377	4,410	5,130	6,199
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	13,782	21,724	22,272	24,579	36,514
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	138,019	152,458	729,041	357,169	163,611	2,743	4,251	12,777	9,688	5,281
Soda	*Cwts.*	11	621	10,392	5,185	3,579	19	269	4,980	2,422	1,819
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,132	5,447	3,297	3,391	3,074
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,305	3,214	1,533	1,022	3,266
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	61,814	55,664	59,532	48,198	50,894	182,872	161,633	147,100	133,701	159,898
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	707,435	1,026,668	1,426,466	1,413,811	1,113,941	46,236	67,261	76,875	65,852	69,037
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	489	3,504	5,087	10,397	17,741
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	39,733	40,855	54,166	51,854	101,329
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,167,494	1,264,942	1,421,855	1,330,385	1,396,446

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	5,564	7,246	7,691	17,854	13,568	513	1,150	989
Paper, not for Hangings	„	76,461	36,653	62,971	54,170	18,297	1,050	903	305
Quicksilver	„	—	—	—	177,365	94,892	—	16,258	8,304
Rice, not in the Husk	—	—	11	385	—	6,852	271	—	3,683
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	10,011	11,475	10,303	10,595	12,771	6,414	6,875	8,557
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Galls.*	12,679	22,489	12,677	13,003	10,293	5,229	6,230	5,190
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	—	826	2,641	299	4,429	3,742	511	6,986
Unrefined	„	—	9	2	4,025	1,714	2	6,473	3,042
Tea	*Lbs.*	18,311	29,261	27,984	30,524	34,325	1,807	1,916	2,054
Wine	*Gallons*	32,319	28,739	26,390	30,340	29,895	8,844	10,576	12,123
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	60	325	1,258	484	518	5,616	1,825	1,700
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,101	3,931	11,639
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	43,589	56,688	64,492

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	10,362	3,753	2,876	2,178	5,230	40,262	28,964	59,099
Borax, Unrefined	„	15	61	4,079	5,703	1,163	14,481	16,538	2,877
Cochineal	„	295	336	1,905	1,034	187	39,560	22,242	3,968
Copper Ore	*Tons*	581	3,373	398	1,117	3,469	9,552	18,436	55,499
„ Regulus	„	54	15	—	114	501	—	5,818	25,786
„ Unwrought	„	12	29	—	17	5	—	1,862	482
„ part Wrought	„	30	32	19	24	36	2,437	3,053	4,398
Cotton Raw	*Cwts.*	74	4,008	2,582	2,285	8,765	6,908	6,532	24,542
Guano	*Tons*	86,293	106,312	221,747	255,535	177,016	2,439,217	2,868,380	2,053,386
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	1,609	292	437	295	282	1,473	1,136	1,495
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Rough	„	4,443	—	47	—	—	67	—	—
Nitre, Cubic	„	257,402	282,651	367,616	299,374	259,720	317,069	246,984	220,762
Skins or Furs, Undressed, viz. Chinchilla	*No.*	28,149	33,092	13,344	9,327	32,678	2,724	1,551	5,174
Tin	*Cwts.*	246	1,467	472	271	4,791	2,802	1,599	32,499
„ Ore	*Tons*	1	127	7	31	370	560	2,067	25,900
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	1,383,762	1,789,919	1,571,785	1,921,884	2,137,042	62,216	81,079	111,304
„ of the Alpaca and Llama Tribe	„	2,054,927	2,008,572	1,249,462	1,288,831	2,856,356	124,946	161,104	386,798
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	74,253	16,940	34,725
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,138,527	3,484,288	3,048,694

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares, (not Otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	638	835	818	932	—	3,852	4,445	4,583	6,136	6,516
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	24,246	23,749	21,720	23,995	25,449
Arms: Guns	*No.*	3,507	5,819	3,807	110	254	2,824	6,672	4,487	139	222
Bags, Empty	*Dozens*	14,777	17,555	22,245	20,969	21,882	4,730	6,215	7,818	6,358	7,905
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	975	1,237	2,224	1,886	1,836	3,188	4,729	7,924	8,044	7,567
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	24,746	11,650	18,651	16,944	19,779	13,975	6,459	10,525	10,065	11,776
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	172	1,374	263	830	434	1,101	8,083	1,788	5,526	3,007
Cordage and Cables	„	730	2,219	738	1,611	1,544	1,210	5,379	1,950	4,183	3,162
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	29,953,154	39,246,904	25,062,318	38,629,349	26,969,617	443,861	623,054	369,220	558,030	420,528
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	29,568	33,780	23,561	52,677	29,818
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	20,001	13,739	13,114	21,087	20,042
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,471	5,115	5,948	6,892	7,396
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	9,249	10,722	10,896	12,568	11,865	39,498	43,546	41,688	53,223	56,110
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,886	2,036	4,682	4,321	3,398	18,522	24,750	74,032	52,772	37,273
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	10,738	14,147	37,584	57,831	21,329	2,638	2,727	6,154	8,111	2,623
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	3,189,138	2,630,157	1,907,569	2,417,978	1,088,504	101,302	88,135	69,776	89,565	41,323
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,001	600	11,771	3,248	1,724
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	7,131	7,318	6,105	6,432	5,734
Musical Instruments	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,077	7,871	9,961	8,319	5,156
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,363	4,393	2,470	1,607	2,005
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	19,193	14,131	11,272	22,821	16,111
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	35,306	120,590	264,363	462,013	273,693	1,565	1,775	7,004	10,799	5,819
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,652	2,461	2,175	4,023	2,298
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,309	1,396	358	1,765	1,708
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	47,189	50,992	37,199	53,873	45,793	200,223	229,495	165,394	216,020	213,624
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	388,840	532,161	326,891	925,167	751,921	27,518	36,442	21,314	50,468	39,040
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,469	2,104	1,103	5,909	6,334
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	28,519	38,167	42,784	46,946	65,380
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,024,007	1,246,730	949,289	1,285,160	1,046,010

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	6,837	8,467	8,107	12,250	14,166	540	817	1,033
Glass: Flint Cut, Flint Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	„	5,714	1,152	—	2,008	21	—	60	1
Indigo	*Cwts.*	—	—	109	107	46	2,594	2,917	1,388
Opium	*Lbs.*	175	744	2,079	2,793	1,125	1,603	1,920	844
Paper, not for Hangings	„	3,998	16,770	4,805	66,774	15,522	80	1,113	259
Quicksilver	„	—	—	—	222,714	898	—	20,416	78
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	10,950	9,661	8,105	17,494	6,959	5,253	11,392	1,581
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Galls.*	3,680	2,820	3,415	5,113	3,163	1,409	2,450	1,595
Tea	*Lbs.*	3,199	2,410	3,786	5,266	15,385	244	331	930
Wine	*Gallons*	11,562	12,430	8,792	17,701	16,977	2,942	6,191	6,879
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,571	12,671	8,566
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	22,236	60,278	26,154

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Copper Ore	*Tons*	306	21	814	2,280	1,129	19,536	37,621	18,086
Guano	„	6,213	1,058	—	—	1,162	—	—	11,039
Nitre, Cubic	*Cwts.*	—	11,614	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	5,557	469
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	20,558	43,178	29,574

EXPORTS THERETO.

Nil.

ECUADOR.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark, Peruvian	*Cwts.*	500	612	667	1,517	30	9,337	20,178	334
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	—	506,233	984,320	1,802,247	1,762,742	14,355	35,669	39,478
Orchal	*Cwts.*	2,270	270	1,278	—	1,858	1,342	—	2,601
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,873	1,610	6,712
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	28,907	57,457	49,125

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	67,880	1,098,268	180,710	106,577	467,338	1,200	18,922	6,658	1,967	8,556
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	156	622	—	66	148
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	100	950	150	479	2,518
Hardware and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	282	469	35	763	530	793	2,214	379	2,093	1,562
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	—	66	28	36	132	—	916	527	614	1,887
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	300	64,869	1,500	11,844	45,408	20	2,454	100	575	1,763
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,442	2,873	931	275
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	894	3,227	984	2,126	6,169
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,163	31,747	11,971	8,854	23,878

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Pepper	*Lbs.*	—	5,720	—	—	7,760	—	—	162
Silk Manufactures of Europe: Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	„	—	184	304	—	—	596	—	—
Spirits: Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	—	—	—	27	107	—	13	54
Wine	*Gallons*	—	174	—	1,309	222	—	458	90
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	291	286
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,640	762	592

CHINA.
(Including Hong Kong.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Camphor, Unrefined — *Cwts.*	—	780	—	998	868	—	4,577	3 196
Cassia Lignea — *Lbs.*	249,808	70,436	6,328	148,433	413,393	325	8,184	19,747
China or Porcelain Ware and Earthenware — *Value £*	9,739	4,110	—	—	—	—	—	—
China or Porcelain Ware and Earthenware — *Cwts.*	—	583	696	482	326	7,043	4,838	3,318
Cotton Piece Goods — *Pieces*	2,662	25,705	14,930	35,578	13,622	2,468	3,977	1,766
Ginger, Preserved — *Lbs.*	154,911	110,682	65,374	138,151	105,434	2,179	4,605	4,393
Guano — *Tons*	790	654	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanned and Lacquered Ware — *Value £*	3,327	2,801	£ 1,952	—	—	2,452	2,396	923
Japanned and Lacquered Ware — *Cwts.*	—	—	42*	200	77			
Mats and Matting — *Value £*	6,206	9,597	(*Under Real Value.*)			5,675	7,358	6,063
Oil:—Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed: Cassia — *Lbs.*	3,709	2,564	2,622	1,025	1,630	1,147	589	1,182
„ „ not particularly Enumerated — „	28,640	6,786	10	7,858	14,445	2	5,501	8,667
Rhubarb — „	41,286	66,848	26,497	25,423	159,882	3,974	8,262	30,644
Silk, Raw — „	2,418,343	2,838,047	4,576,706	4,436,862	3,723,693	3,318,112	3,013,369	3,646,116
„ Thrown — „	48,214	135,501	339,820	555,376	428,553	263,361	416,532	453,552
Silk Manufactures:—								
Corahs, Choppas, Bandannas, Tussore Cloths, and Handkerchiefs — *Pieces*	8,193	3,653	20	12	34	9	8	20
Crape in Pieces — „	1,099	610	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piece Goods, otherwise than Handkerchiefs and Crape — „	2,995	2,894	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crape Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs — *No.*	13,552	8,816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crape Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, and Crape in Pieces — *Lbs.*	—	1,909	13,061	5,195	13,963	25 597	10,609	27,681
China Damask — *Running Yards*	—	2,237	26,147	14,634	7,006	5,884	2,683	1,518
Pongees — *Pieces*	—	720	1,828	4,568	1,263	4,461	7,082	2,092
Pongee Handkerchiefs — „	—	2,405	11,145	7,144	9,928	8,661	5,986	10,291
Silk Manufactures, not particularly Enumerated *Value £*	—	4,885	(*Under Real Value.*)			5,965	5,546	8,964
Sugar, Unrefined — *Cwts.*	41,717	1	6	3	18,345	6	3	27,698
Tea — *Lbs.*	65,295,202	68,639,727	83,301,550	81,560,207	84,795,802	5,379,892	5,118,752	5,123,080
Tin — *Cwts.*	303	1,962	4,570	4,762	—	27,134	28,096	—
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' — *Lbs.*	195,959	384,998	206,380	517,137	171,329	5,589	17,777	6,425
All Other Articles — *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	55,104	69,860	34,312
Total —	—	—	—	—	—	9,125,046	8,746,590	9,421,648

* Entered subsequently to the Alteration of the Tariff in August 1854.

Exports Thereto.*

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,120	6,712	8,178	7,765	15,676
Beer and Ale - - - *Barrels*	2,444	2,110	2,912	2,814	3,118	8,973	8,475	11,917	12,924	12,620
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	15,065	35,220	16,854	30,908	33,698	6,937	16,494	10,783	18,214	20,758
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought *Cwts.*	1,505	2,301	3,771	7,701	6,132	7,396	13,046	23,230	46,768	36,940
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	140,922,065	98,611,643	41,672,293	74,033,436	112,665,202	1,649,183	1,205,995	498,833	785,922	1,330,839
„ „ at Value - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,631	3,953	2,694	2,552	3,102
Cotton Yarn - - - *Lbs.*	6,638,552	5,234,617	3,614,709	2,864,500	5,775,620	253,507	198,485	139,293	95,511	210,294
Earthenware and Porcelain - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,816	2,282	1,158	2,484	2,375
Glass Manufactures - - „	—	—	—	—	—	7,570	5,106	6,732	7,231	7,447
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel - *Tons*	2,841	1,115	1,130	1,745	6,145	19,690	15,687	16,475	22,187	66,638
Lead and Shot - - - „	2,205	670	1,933	2,102	3,222	38,529	18,562	44,040	47,389	80,109
Linens, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	171,330	155,766	452,479	331,683	3,198,738	7,488	6,743	12,259	11,424	51,703
Tin Plates - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,324	4,755	965	1,407	6,879
Woollens, Entered by the Piece - *Pieces*	175,715	81,297	58,772	44,636	92,109	428,870	198,604	147,710	130,396	263,181
„ „ by the Yard - *Yards*	64,764	53,114	73,184	17,793	46,466	4,537	4,201	7,576	2,711	4,238
„ „ at Value - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,070	194	1,673	963	1,223
All Other Articles - - - „	—	—	—	—	—	50,958	40,303	67,200	82,096	102,101
Total - -	—	—	—	—	—	2,503,599	1,749,597	1,000,716	1,277,944	2,216,123

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Cochineal - - - - - *Cwts.*	24	97	93	27	307	2,038	975	6,635
Coral, in Fragments - - - - *Lbs.*	21,279	5,090	6,341	—	—	3,170	—	—
Glass:—Window, and Shades and Cylinders - - - *Cwts.*	42	4	372	13	582	260	9	421
Lead, Pig and Sheet - - - - - *Tons*	153	393	—	50	336	—	1,116	7,784
Opium - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	—	1,165	2,341	1,927	—	1,804	1,325	—
Quicksilver - - - - - - - - „	26,256	43,083	—	—	176,902	—	—	15,295
Spirits:—Brandy - - - - *Proof Galls.*	7,765	5,371	6,727	11,430	9,226	2,775	5,477	4,651
Wine - - - - - - - *Gallons*	29,446	23,236	32,458	35,870	47,660	10,723	12,476	19,142
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,630	5,052	16,683
Total - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	26,400	26,052	70,611

* A separate Account of the Exports to Hong Kong is given at page 334.

JAPANESE ISLANDS.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

Nil.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - *Tons*	—	586	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Nil.

BIRMAH.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Cutch - - - - - *Tons*	—	—	176	—	—	7,392	—	—
Hides, not Tanned - - - - *Cwts.*	—	—	628	—	—	1,758	—	—
Horns, Horntips, and pieces of Horns - - *Tons*	—	—	37	—	—	768	—	—
Rice, not in the Husk - - - - *Cwts.*	—	—	3,775	—	—	2,643	—	—
Teeth, Elephants' - - - - „	—	—	6	—	—	153	—	—
Wood, Teak - - - - - *Loads*	—	—	27	—	—	364	—	—
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	792	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	13,870	—	—

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	—	1,871	—	—	—	—	831	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	831	—	—	—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Silk Manufactures of India:								
Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties - - - - - *Pieces*	—	—	1,900	—	—	1,187	—	—
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars - - - *Lbs.*	—	177	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine - - - - - - *Gallons*	—	—	736	3,491	—	236	1,210	—
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	43	315	—
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,466	1,525	—

SIAM.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

Nil.

EXPORTS THERETO.

Nil.

INDIAN ISLANDS (other than SUMATRA, JAVA, and the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

Nil.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - - *Tons*	705	784	—	—	—	317	392	—	—	—
Cotton Manufactures - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder - - - - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	317	392	—	—	—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Hides, Tanned or Tawed - - - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood or Timber, Sawn or Split - - - *Loads*	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PERSIA.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Galls	*Cwts.*	—	—	52	—	—	234	—	—
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	—	—	19,660	—	—	533	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	769	—	—

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Arms:—Guns	*No.*	—	6,708	—	—	—	—	5,062	—	—	—
Cotton Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	—	25	—	—	—	—	275	—	—	—
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,840	—	—	—
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	7,180	—	—	—

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Nil.

ARABIA (exclusive of Aden).

Imports Therefrom.

Nil.

Exports Thereto.

Nil.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

Nil.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - *Tons*	2,464	766	1,431	3,924	4,918	915	366	640	2,009	2,331
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	50
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,138	366	640	2,009	2,381

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Spirits:—Brandy - - - *Proof Gallons*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars - - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	203	—	—	18	—
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—

EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

(From the British Possessions in SOUTH AFRICA to the Straits of BAB-EL-MANDEB.)

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Cloves - - - - - *Lbs.*	145,089	—	—	60,130	—	—	1,378	—
Guano - - - - - *Tons*	1,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum, Animi - - - - - *Cwts.*	—	—	—	473	—	—	4,020	—
„ Copal - - - - „	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides, not Tanned - - - - „	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil: Cocoa-nut - - - - „	—	—	—	265	—	—	583	—
„ Spermaceti, or Head Matter - - *Tuns*	—	—	—	8	—	—	1,003	—
Teeth, Elephants' - - - - - *Cwt.*	36	—	—	78	—	—	2,067	—
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,386	—
TOTAL - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,637	—

EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

(From the British Possessions in South Africa to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.)—(Continued.)

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Arms and Ammunition: Guns - *No.*	77	800	1,000	1,600	—	189	370	530	825	—
„ „ Gunpowder *Lbs.*	—	138,280	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—
Brass and Copper Manufactures *Cwts.*	485	24	—	503	—	2,132	130	—	2,600	—
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - *Tons*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	169,071	144,880	—	—	—	2,044	1,580	—	—	—
Earthenware and Porcelain - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	429	23	—	—	—
Woollen Manufactures - - „	—	—	—	—	—	198	240	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - „	—	—	—	—	—	550	115	—	—	—
Total - -	—	—	—	—	—	5,542	5,458	530	3,425	—

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Bugles and Beads of Glass - - *Lbs.*	5,077	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - „ *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MADAGASCAR.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Rice, not in the Husk - - *Cwts.*	—	—	—	—	9,160	—	—	4,809
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	9,160	—	—	4,828

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coals - - - - *Tons*	—	—	718	—	—	—	—	395	—	—
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	—	—	718	—	—	—	—	395	—	—

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Nil.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA
(not particularly designated).

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Barwood	*Tons*	1,589	132	1,177	2,593	2,007	10,593	14,198	12,845
Camwood	„	130	221	149	2	210	2,859	32	4,657
Ebony	„	609	228	77	38	18	578	251	113
Guano	„	4,192	—	—	—	976	—	—	3,416
Gum, Animi	*Cwts.*	239	557	1,134	1,184	582	4,111	10,064	2,444
„ Copal	„	1,081	1,868	3,805	4,242	958	7,610	12,726	3,209
Hides, not Tanned	„	3,497	2,715	7	13	8	18	44	29
Oil, Palm	„	436,773	481,191	633,508	649,800	726,569	1,457,068	1,413,315	1,562,123
Orchal	„	1,353	972	683	451	697	1,093	755	1,603
Teeth, Elephants'	„	1,245	1,908	1,261	1,451	1,015	32,155	38,451	36,202
Wax, Bees', Unbleached	„	171	121	164	180	344	1,107	1,283	2,147
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,704	25,610	28,287
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,528,896	1,516,729	1,657,375

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,708	9,530	8,920	12,696	16,586
Arms and Ammunition:											
Guns	*No.*	65,145	104,215	101,308	91,686	83,271	27,182	51,766	47,631	52,766	46,167
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	1,955,636	4,102,675	3,560,103	3,284,046	3,259,086	36,925	81,154	87,606	86,177	86,489
Beads, Ornamental	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	755	4,722	5,951	13,016	8,395
Brass Manufactures	*Cwts.*	3,730	4,747	6,239	4,168	1,651	15,635	24,675	32,060	24,735	10,279
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	2,501	1,450	3,620	2,213	6,626	1,474	787	1,871	1,100	3,463
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,080	549	2,667	2,913	608	5,163	2,801	18,819	18,222	3,529
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	8,861,909	17,107,076	14,447,854	21,194,182	18,611,727	127,158	257,259	216,844	348,582	288,731
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	25	478	541	1,197	2,992
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	—	3,400	150,200	1,150	11,004	—	383	7,530	140	689
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,496	10,608	10,190	11,170	9,711
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,827	1,763	1,263	2,254	4,059
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	5,730	8,979	9,275	13,181	9,857	23,479	46,048	52,425	82,913	50,127
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,199	1,819	1,427	1,924	2,267	8,827	21,725	18,809	19,460	22,727
Salt	*Bushels*	253,186	622,575	573,482	479,167	Tons*11,665	3,272	9,403	10,089	8,088	8,121
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	688	1,501	2,046	2,161	5,548
Soap	*Cwts.*	1,599	2,178	2,121	1,874	1,749	2,595	3,364	2,824	2,477	2,270
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	792	9,214	851	148,274	10,547	198	2,699	235	37,520	2,550
Wood Staves and Empty Casks	*Packs*	40,452	79,148	68,289	75,639	66,554	34,484	70,007	63,101	71,419	52,852
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	1,541	2,709	3,961	3,272	2,914	2,923	3,477	5,651	4,962	4,714
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	6,402	7,705	10,384	22,494	2,670	180	592	565	531	180
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,541	1,554	1,934	3,958	2,945
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	9,213	11,468	19,963	33,987	33,387
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	313,748	617,764	646,868	839,831	666,374

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bugles and Beads of Glass	*Lbs.*	38,827	38,283	20,012	41,664	22,752	2,293	4,253	1,645
Cowries	*Cwts.*	2,238	7,114	7,313	15,364	6,622	23,617	40,877	22,090
Silk Manufactures of India:									
Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	9,757	8,681	12,161	16,675	18,377	7,584	10,706	12,110
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	301,079	375,003	301,004	344,893	443,015	39,169	42,590	50,947
„ Unenumerated, not Sweetened nor Mixed	„	102	2,944	—	—	133	—	—	11
„ Mixed, in Bond	„	34,928	82,922	154,248	81,870	67,407	33,420	17,056	15,197
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	2,208,400	2,462,807	1,816,327	2,503,516	2,362,618	56,760	86,058	98,112
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,230	18,287	24,387
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	174,073	219,827	223,812

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Rough	*Cwts.*	—	536	1,457	—	4,400	3,000	—	11,000
Oil, Cocoa-nut	„	—	874	—	1,000	1,500	—	2,200	3,150
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	21	431	649
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,021	2,631	14,799

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	360	237	3,561	2,061	4,689
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	15	50	777	296	513	38	186	3,333	1,569	2,388
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	152	450	1,682	696	71	70	248	1,008	421	68
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	485,485	628,360	1,208,174	1,308,680	1,304,488	16,670	18,704	23,725	20,277	19,999
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,697	610	215	233	270
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	183	32	338	67	659	1,018	149	1,108	403	1,783
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	15	1	66	137	77	195	33	988	1,724	1,211
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	237,776	69,740	104,584	135,321	190,139	10,467	3,116	5,298	6,018	8,102
Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1,346	2,022	762
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,402	732	496
Soap	*Cwts.*	323	—	1,513	755	922	482	—	1,805	930	948
Tobacco, Manufactured	*Lbs.*	—	—	11,291	—	988	—	—	2,300	—	200
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	450	390	2,092	1,529	1,034	1,383	885	4,279	2,733	2,367
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	4,122	—	35,673	18,734	11,222	250	—	2,509	1,133	788
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	1,265	6,784	5,604	8,838
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	33,784	25,433	59,661	45,860	52,909

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	3,333	—	—	2,352	1,157	—	157	84
Silk Manufactures of India:—Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	150	75	250	1,256	288	157	817	190
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	28	741	6,284	889	975	2,592	426	491
„ Mixed, in Bond	„	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	49
Wine	*Gallons*	72	1,083	1,294	1,085	2,380	433	377	964
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	433	306	763
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,615	2,083	2,541

PORTS OF THE CRIMEA,

(In the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces.)
(Cont^d.)

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.		Computed Real Value.	
		1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.
				£	£
Biscuit and Bread	*Cwts.*	3	16,144	4	12,108
Meat, Preserved	,,	—	8,283	—	20,708
Spirits, Unenumerated	*Gallons*	42,190	5,244	4,402	3,743
Wine	,,	1,367	23,693	205	4,739
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	2,342	7,122
Total		—	—	6,953	48,420

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.			Declared Real Value.		
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
					£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	3	1,901	—	34	9,495	—
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	1,812	18,862	2,490
Bacon and Hams	*Cwts.*	44	534	72	190	2,269	335
Beef and Pork	*Barrels*	1,458	8,973	99	9,250	37,297	502
Beer and Ale	,,	195	16,836	3,274	718	56,721	12,737
Bread and Biscuit	*Cwts.*	22	1,768	134	178	2,113	200
Butter	,,	205	707	167	1,088	3,286	815
Cheese	,,	59	451	50	214	1,904	232
Coals	*Tons*	400	14,503	2,597	222	9,626	1,502
,, Prepared Fuel	,,	—	2,912	—	—	1,905	—
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	*Value*	—	—	—	741	18,293	13,340
Glass, Common, Bottles	*Cwts.*	189	21,819	4,966	91	12,936	3,143
Hardwares and Cutlery	,,	95	515	7	387	4,195	87
Hay	*Tons*	75	10,899	2,986	450	58,320	34,000
Horses	*No.*	—	82	2	—	2,850	50
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	941	700	217	5,426	5,643	9,190
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	18	7,500	—
,, All other Sorts	,,	—	—	—	80	11,019	—
Pickles and Sauces	,,	—	—	—	14	5,814	598
Provisions (not otherwise described)	,,	—	—	—	474	99,486	51,120
Saddlery and Harness	,,	—	—	—	—	3,820	1,047
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	531	14,099	3	89	3,719	3
Wood, British, Boards and Planks	*Loads*	165	1,461	5	590	4,452	40
Wooden House Frames and Joiners' Work	*Value*	—	—	—	71	85,244	—
Wooden Wares	,,	—	—	—	1,119	192	—
All Other Articles	,,	—	—	—	3,315	26,437	8,294
Total		—	—	—	26,571	493,398	139,725

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.			Computed Real Value.		
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
					£	£	£
Beef, Salted	*Cwts.*	—	1,500	—	—	3,137	—
Pork, Salted	,,	—	2,679	—	—	6,430	—
Rice, not in the Husk	,,	—	13,470	—	—	9,822	—
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	—	91,668	1,153	—	12,380	144
,, Brandy	,,	783	18,898	1,437	323	9,055	725
Sugar, unrefined	*Cwts.*	—	1,142	596	—	1,613	933
Tea	*Lbs.*	4,598	11,671	819	297	733	49
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	,,	—	3,170	54,411	—	109	2,267
,, Manufactured, and Cigars	,,	16,811	26,186	6,632	1,768	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wine	*Gallons*	1,710	68,931	17,598	575	24,124	7,186
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	—	975	5	—	4,309	16
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	267	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		—	—	—	3,260	78,197	12,425

RUSSIAN AMERICA.
GREENLAND AND DAVIS' STRAITS.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

Nil.

EXPORTS THERETO.

Nil.

GREENLAND AND DAVIS' STRAITS.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Oil, Train or Blubber - - - *Tuns*	2,989	3,446	1,716	3,151	3,860	69,670	160,071	181,420
Skins, Seal, Undressed - - - *Number*	129,318	136,966	62,376	173,302	87,053	12,475	77,986	50,781
Whalefins - - - - *Tons*	68	76	51	25	143	10,345	6,697	46,278
All Other Articles - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	426	461	375
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	92,916	245,215	278,854

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm *Tons*	—	50	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Salt - - - - *Bushels*	4,000	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—
Soap - - - *Cwts.*	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Staves and Empty Casks - *Packs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	125	25	—	—	—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Spirits—Rum - - - *Proof Gallons*	—	89	—	228	—	—	32	—
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars - - *Lbs.*	—	—	—	566	—	—	51	—
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	20
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	20

GUERNSEY, JERSEY, &c.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures :—						£	£	£
Barilla - - - - - *Tons*	675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter - - - - - *Cwts.*	52	2,416	7,347	3,588	12,214	30,857	14,129	51,908
Fish (Entered by Weight) - - - „	4,552	4,835	4,856	5,032	4,153	3,404	3,522	3,184
Oil:—Train or Blubber - - - - *Tuns*	308	381	300	151	179	12,180	7,671	8,413
Spirits :—Brandy - - - - *Gallons*	4,658	7,506	12,022	2,269	4,726	3,456	621	985
Sugar, Unrefined - - - - *Cwts.*	77,037	31,356	16,623	1,594	—	19,076	3,024	—
„ Refined - - - - - „	2,081	63	572	168	—	830	312	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured - - - - *Lbs.*	16,536	3	24	49,916	122,344	1	2,496	6,301
Wine - - - - - *Gallons*	87,665	115,200	114,377	97,054	95,172	70,528	14,558	19,034
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	23,453	24,803	16,030
Produce and Manufactures of the Islands :—								
Animals :—Cows and Calves - - - *No.*	2,427	2,457	2,039	2,009	2,534	24,228	30,679	37,151
Apples, Raw - - - - - *Bushels*	46,692	124,673	115,129	163,717	85,626	23,026	38,882	29,969
Chicory, Raw or Kiln-dried - - - *Cwts.*	13,959	11,810	9,533	5,374	1,634	4,647	2,551	858
Cider - - - - - - *Gallons*	253,041	138,018	160,553	177,641	134,086	2,675	4,441	3,352
Cordage - - - - - *Cwts.*	288	141	1,105	1,303	3,012	3,315	3,518	7,329
Corn :—Wheat - - - - - *Qrs.*	1,754	1,508	349	1	—	1,258	3	—
Hides, not Tanned - - - *Cwts.*	258	2,290	2,596	2,015	2,708	4,862	4,319	7,266
Pears, Raw - - - - - *Bushels*	3,453	1,257	5,418	1,676	1,821	2,031	377	706
Pork, Salted - - - - - *Cwts.*	3,570	5,100	2,212	1,433	309	5,530	3,797	827
Potatoes - - - - - „	51,252	76,341	92,977	85,004	100,096	13,877	14,876	17,517
Rags and other Materials for making Paper - *Tons*	386	377	348	363	389	7,493	8,194	8,558
Stones :—Granite, Broken - - - - „	105,262	116,562	115,325	92,804	119,521	28,831	23,201	29,880
„ Dressed or Hewn - - „	2,974	1,777	4,243	4,516	5,075	4,243	4,516	5,075
Stone, in Blocks or Rough scalped - „	1,153	58	933	1,866	791	933	1,866	1,582
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	39,388	37,405	38,534
Total - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	330,121	244,501	294,678

GUERNSEY, JERSEY, &c.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not Otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	920	643	456	528	—	3,741	2,669	2,054	2,343	1,720
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	86,147	88,161	66,613	71,767	74,547
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	2,255	2,434	2,418	2,268	3,533	5,539	5,861	6,310	6,630	10,088
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	321	88	60	30	60	3,289	992	655	388	883
Cement	,,	23,555	24,695	56,283	56,414	56,654	3,450	4,657	7,234	7,585	7,650
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	62,163	60,570	62,281	61,188	59,181	23,328	23,980	29,830	29,418	27,622
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,439	1,235	2,289	3,017	3,642	7,133	6,168	12,483	17,925	20,195
Corn: Barley	*Qrs.*	1,885	1,675	4,453	7,270	6,719	2,569	2,924	7,907	13,035	12,607
Oats	,,	185	118	4,977	6,410	6,191	276	154	6,290	7,654	6,757
Wheat	,,	441	101	9,535	8,587	17,323	766	314	32,125	31,261	58,430
Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	1,045	743	8,916	9,036	11,260	1,355	777	9,101	10,888	12,166
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	998,260	2,047,692	1,302,350	973,900	715,202	27,813	46,565	29,823	29,784	22,042
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,423	1,253	1,684	1,710	2,745
Earthenware and Porcelain	,,	—	—	—	—	—	7,795	8,695	4,483	5,245	6,823
Fishing Tackle	,,	—	—	—	—	—	5,843	7,271	7,424	4,833	7,098
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	,,	—	—	—	—	—	11,773	12,546	17,552	19,019	19,344
Glass Manufactures	,,	—	—	—	—	—	9,266	5,091	6,612	5,263	4,594
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	5,373	6,161	6,453	4,057	4,428	23,475	22,084	19,794	14,635	16,881
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,198	1,475	1,475	1,405	1,707	16,638	20,389	19,615	19,366	20,765
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	70,442	49,063	44,829	50,943	56,048	4,245	3,446	2,623	3,271	4,474
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	623,824	938,254	621,428	535,002	619,873	31,544	40,669	32,169	27,413	32,835
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,637	3,630	4,849	3,049	4,379
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	,,	—	—	—	—	—	13,709	12,254	14,309	16,447	11,348
Silk Manufactures	,,	—	—	—	—	—	14,055	4,038	5,173	5,813	11,093
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	592,704	605,311	480,113	509,651	587,746	11,061	10,652	8,592	8,667	9,803
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,732	9,514	6,521	6,216	5,823
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	69,796	32,994	14,735	618	3,531	84,499	41,787	19,728	826	6,937
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	9,493	3,810	12,686	8,941	5,687	35,131	12,708	24,352	16,855	10,033
,, ,, by the Yard	*Yards*	272,492	103,006	101,740	110,892	76,470	20,463	5,731	6,050	6,796	5,584
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,772	495	164	5,540	5,581
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	28,896	2,464	—	—	—	2,559	237	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	88,427	64,395	68,220	68,436	92,472
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	564,453	470,107	480,339	468,078	533,319

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	198,698	212,973	178,738	201,996	234,950	4,182	5,048	5,830
Corn:—Wheat	*Qrs.*	992	856	5,674	1,907	2,933	19,763	7,064	9,301
Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	1,885	378	5,915	4,577	6,371	6,432	5,550	6,556
Hemp, Undressed	,,	760	1,390	2,868	2,580	4,577	7,193	5,225	7,797
Pepper	*Lbs.*	19,569	18,720	15,709	14,518	17,124	327	302	357
Spirits—Rum	*Proof Galls.*	22,041	19,688	24,068	34,236	46,135	3,949	4,742	5,712
,, Brandy	,,	5,224	5,151	5,975	8,196	4,786	2,465	3,927	2,413
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	3,387	6,166	7,924	7,914	9,733	9,054	11,597	14,746
Tea	*Lbs.*	389,591	349,252	296,527	351,147	399,051	19,151	22,038	24,109
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	,,	298,155	331,535	475,019	395,324	485,937	14,846	13,591	20,330
,, Manufactured, and Cigars	,,	65,055	73,722	79,963	56,366	110,203	8,413	5,108	14,694
Wine	*Gallons*	87,820	81,824	57,584	73,976	82,207	19,888	25,983	33,372
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	22,316	22,869	35,439
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	137,979	133,044	180,656

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Spirits, Unenumerated, not Sweetened or Mixed	*Gallons*	3,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	—	—	—	366	—	—	—	—	163	—
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	—	—	946	942	—	—	—	146	232	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	60	182	48	105	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	60	182	194	500	—

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Nil.

GIBRALTAR.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Almonds, Bitter	*Cwts.*	217	—	—	—	240	—	—	720
„ not Bitter	„	395	423	1,293	292	230	7,698	2,803	2,564
Corn :—Wheat	*Qrs.*	—	—	1,363	727	—	4,908	2,558	—
„ Other kinds	„	1	4,873	768	2,985	53	1,767	6,657	109
Dates	*Cwts.*	2,060	3,630	917	2,348	2,573	1,434	4,989	6,090
Lead, Pig and Sheet	*Tons*	1	409	—	22	—	—	491	—
Leeches	*Value £*	670	110		(*Under Real Value.*)		450	460	220
Madder Root	*Cwts.*	—	—	—	4,976	—	—	7,837	—
Raisins	„	1,537	4,590	1,578	1,513	1,570	2,564	1,513	2,669
Saffron	*Lbs.*	9,701	11,578	970	3,556	2,191	1,141	4,267	2,228
Silk, Raw	„	2,735	—	10	84	—	11	95	—
„ Thrown	„	—	300	2,072	108	162	2,642	142	287
„ Manufactures : Stuffs and Ribbons	„	600	547	117	195	121	233	370	241
Silk Worm Gut	*Value £*	830	3,525		(*Under Real Value.*)		1,350	415	981
Spirits :—Brandy	*Gallons*	10	3,818	4	184	278	1	50	58
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	*Lbs.*	531	3,972	476	262	1,051	24	10	41
Wine	*Gallons*	5,582	8,621	7,245	7,290	22,649	1,269	1,094	4,529
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	364,890	579,469	484,477	322,266	260,975	23,214	14,435	11,146
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,255	22,435	20,812
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	65,961	70,621	52,695

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	14,316	12,654	11,654	23,132	23,522
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	1,108	1,105	547	1,098	1,445	2,781	3,153	1,634	3,618	4,556
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	123	147	137	107	68	1,679	2,299	1,893	1,506	1,168
Butter	„	3,112	2,063	1,360	2,152	2,005	9,779	9,245	6,900	10,099	9,799
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	24,122	36,829	49,269	87,570	97,257	10,157	17,741	25,752	45,984	48,952
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,364	1,368	405	1,375	549	6,481	7,107	2,418	8,538	3,134
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	23,913,836	26,094,952	30,601,017	33,846,412	33,079,099	326,360	374,289	449,756	434,801	430,934
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	16,215	21,926	24,321	25,734	19,871
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	268,198	202,915	182,350	225,546	366,762	13,320	7,455	7,095	7,425	12,516
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,838	3,084	1,480	3,810	3,984
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	957	2,414	2,019	3,447	3,914	6,701	20,803	14,740	23,181	25,265
Iron Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	596	812	1,255	2,963	2,034	5,285	9,438	15,191	27,643	23,770
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	307,962	707,271	628,708	968,792	995,995	10,285	29,601	29,889	35,655	35,978
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	614	577	585	638	1,056
Linen Yarn	*Lbs.*	90,920	868,267	1,119,088	598,958	881,487	3,353	27,656	46,740	26,066	40,430
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,502	8,870	10,466	9,775	11,305
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	3,479	2,104	826	768	2,272	6,097	3,118	1,178	1,761	5,798
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	15,182	28,700	21,121	33,296	31,263	31,334	53,967	49,452	62,438	59,939
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	215,580	455,890	494,604	351,103	411,123	8,906	23,541	18,190	16,055	20,788
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,461	3,736	3,729	11,067	14,141
Woollen Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,456	5,264	7,056	51,632	13,328	127	636	768	3,381	1,096
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	27,298	29,944	30,526	47,047	68,477
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	510,889	670,840	754,357	829,354	866,479

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	3,771	28,173	44,656	96,965	50,389	2,977	6,464	3,674
Cloves	„	8,526	2,785	71,223	43,958	69,829	2,968	1,786	1,527
Indigo	*Cwts.*	287	37	139	368	100	3,308	10,031	3,018
Pepper	*Lbs.*	1,638	—	49,371	125,439	160,488	1,029	2,613	3,343
Saltpetre	*Cwts.*	—	200	50	20	3,123	69	29	5,465
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	170	—	—	3,049	15,523	—	2,109	15,329
Silk Manufactures of India : Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	6,129	20,299	22,349	15,586	14,209	14,089	10,127	9,355
Spirits :—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	5,743	6,096	11,308	12,910	32,892	2,007	1,807	4,141
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	—	—	1,166	3,197	2,833	1,374	4,758	4,374
Tea	*Lbs.*	149,469	160,700	185,294	277,178	174,527	11,967	17,396	10,544
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	87,152	3,419	661,414	181,571	70,319	20,674	6,241	2,930
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,760	13,470	30,216
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	76,222	76,831	93,916

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

MALTA AND GOZO.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Brimstone	*Cwts.*	17,108	14,681	42,612	2,940	1,881	£ 11,052	£ 715	£ 501
Corn—Wheat	*Qrs.*	17,106	28,470	8,995	1,380	4,612	32,384	4,853	14,758
„ Barley	„	41,389	19,969	9,149	6,187	3,578	12,123	7,528	5,099
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	1,342	996	345	858	360	18,436	44,166	17,160
Oranges and Lemons	*Bushels*	—	214*	752	875	1,153	329	423	591
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	69,949	99,242	139,186	66,950	62,353	149,625	76,156	101,324
Teeth, Elephants'	*Cwts.*	733	701	821	669	838	20,935	17,729	29,889
Terra Umbra	„	2,787	2,626	1,141	845	—	228	676	—
Wine	*Gallons*	51,323	32,073	22,994	52,677	34,839	1,024	7,901	6,967
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	503,051	1,138,136	472,726	446,770	260,731	15,758	20,012	11,135
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	38,384	20,584	27,568
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	303,278	201,075	215,202

* Entered subsequently to the alteration of the Tariff in June 1853.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	£ 11,027	£ 13,757	£ 18,879	£ 21,763	£ 29,735
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	942	938	3,183	5,308	1,979	2,764	2,963	8,003	18,268	8,020
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	138	167	156	160	267	2,184	1,945	1,785	1,867	3,494
Butter	„	1,019	1,126	1,364	2,260	982	3,708	5,130	6,676	10,533	5,031
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	51,123	88,597	161,475	253,959	188,820	22,162	44,125	84,784	134,173	99,676
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,402	2,570	645	1,146	1,773	7,263	16,001	4,028	7,122	10,489
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	9,000,118	9,131,645	14,459,839	15,706,484	12,011,241	103,731	108,445	156,693	169,593	141,150
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,070	2,099	2,580	6,088	5,649
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	653,528	874,698	704,271	1,038,210	715,965	22,078	30,447	24,562	31,501	22,510
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,798	3,416	2,235	5,477	5,719
Fish: Herrings	*Barrels*	1,574	307	4,013	2,512	1,436	1,201	313	3,859	2,522	1,465
Glass Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,935	1,714	2,710	5,906	3,428
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	227,535	256,039	87,850	132,650	368,500	4,872	5,868	2,110	3,441	10,121
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	749	812	835	1,555	1,489	5,043	6,139	6,094	11,708	11,145
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	840	218	1,474	2,458	1,617	5,908	2,630	13,799	23,037	17,123
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	11,774	1,706	15,612	4,846	11,364	1,015	175	2,005	909	1,568
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	191,681	247,191	224,326	456,107	402,928	6,933	7,867	7,942	14,109	12,972
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	898	212	185	699	648
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	8,481	22,538	2,762	33,401	20,926	1,090	2,758	292	5,239	3,629
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,053	732	6,068	1,684	3,538
Provisions (not Otherwise described)	„	—	—	—	—	—	509	523	2,203	5,232	1,481
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,195	886	1,237	2,615	7,070
Soap	*Cwts.*	1,454	3,031	7,396	5,658	1,318	2,411	4,483	8,684	6,571	2,675
Sugar, Refined	„	1,393	835	1,816	1,271	9,316	1,886	1,158	3,180	2,877	24,272
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,703	347	615	2,757	1,810
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	5,734	4,716	4,614	8,629	11,191	13,097	9,318	14,564	18,867	28,345
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	91,678	125,898	154,468	313,872	203,864	4,261	4,933	5,159	11,060	9,939
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	615	640	1,386	3,544	4,331
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	16,457	18,882	21,058	96,670	60 864
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	256,867	297,906	413,285	625,823	541,097

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Indigo	*Cwts.*	426	100	124	275	141	£ 2,951	£ 7,496	£ 4 255
Pepper	*Lbs.*	44,783	31,043	59,818	176,625	107,888	1,216	3,680	2,248
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	8,231	95	5,297	8,222	12,689	3,730	5,995	6,820
Spirits, Rum	*Proof Galls.*	7,950	6,506	8,331	68,532	27,111	1,430	9,281	3,186
„ Brandy	„	3,441	4,094	5,992	6,021	4,252	2,472	2,885	2,144
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	7,783	9,101	11,706	2,885	8,199	13,862	4,505	12,563
„ Refined	„	860	29	902	673	214	1,278	1,150	310
Tea	*Lbs.*	44,475	26,552	76,226	130,771	66,818	4,923	8,207	4,0 7
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	563,352	199,721	165,353	389,784	402,680	5,167	13,895	17,084
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	5,988	328	76,428	23,908	1,757	8,530	4,167	624
Wine	*Gallons*	3,729	4,395	6,712	10,256	12,370	2,263	3,591	5,024
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,681	13,928	16,881
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	59,033	76,490	75,176

IONIAN ISLANDS.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn: Maise	*Qrs.*	9,512	17,043	939	1,731	12,322	1,878	3,829	19,715
Currants	*Cwts.*	54,596	59,321	43,260	37,605	50,332	75,705	147,600	141,559
Fustic	*Tons*	35	100	45	59	26	290	315	155
Oil, Olive	*Tuns*	—	537	1,466	619	2,900	78,339	32,080	140,650
Valonia	*Tons*	90	224	482	—	127	6,266	—	1,397
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,435	808	4,499
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	164,913	184,632	307,975

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,510	2,917	4,185	6,691	9,060
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	294	185	187	300	365	1,016	701	697	1,581	1,455
Butter	*Cwts.*	302	326	245	204	256	1,173	1,442	1,087	1,092	1,315
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	12,576	16,728	19,881	14,815	22,758	4,623	6,912	10,310	6,824	10,593
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	6,401,371	4,729,757	5,702,111	8,898,625	12,391,448	79,754	67,026	74,163	114,427	157,476
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	849	623	586	551	2,340
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	690,166	628,718	494,949	1,622,378	2,142,503	27,755	18,411	15,489	48,058	66,307
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	573	714	505	1,130	2,616
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	267	262	434	429	1,351	1,210	1,295	2,430	2,416	5,856
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	239	147	233	518	783	777	1,421	2,222	4,523	7,625
Linen, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	21,777	28,494	40,086	22,687	63,093	881	883	749	825	2,343
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	140	193	95	60	518
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,546	407	291	1,343	3,319
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	991	1,015	1,408	2,698	2,965
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	1,073	1,008	613	2,821	5,002	2,323	1,807	1,260	3,401	8,515
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	60,060	46,896	48,180	96,365	144,287	2,432	1,664	1,628	3,198	5,527
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	371	45	57	606	1,853
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	8,723	9,091	11,813	12,462	61,661
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	138,642	116,567	128,975	211,886	351,344

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts*	11	4	58	70	47	1,271	1,548	1,016
Coffee	*Lbs.*	5,722	103,053	68,337	6,070	319,798	1,472	133	7,225
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	179	59	183	229	886	531	790	3,924
Indigo	„	33	35	63	65	63	1,499	1,772	1,901
Iron in Bars	*Tons.*	—	43	—	297	327	—	4,312	4,857
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Galls.*	11,496	11,982	7,155	24,027	138,988	1,032	3,157	16,093
„ Brandy	„	2,695	969	1,971	3,149	1,572	813	1,509	793
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	265	39	385	335	1,648	551	573	2,925
Tea	*Lbs.*	24,839	35,425	17,192	22,371	24,534	1,110	1,404	1,482
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	9,267	123	104,733	—	—	3,334	—	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,262	4,162	9,485
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	17,875	19,360	49,701

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	*Cwts.*	133,123	98,774	86,080	71,344	87,246	133,424	131,986	193,032
Balsam, Canada	*Lbs.*	8,176	100	24	—	9,420	2	—	785
Beef, Salted	*Cwts.*	4,228	2,756	3,428	765	3,010	6,513	1,587	5,644
Butter	„	368	4,716	315	756	1,094	1,075	2,645	3,967
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	*Lbs.*	—	3,578*	32,342	255	180,274	5,660	45	27,041
Copper, Ore	*Tons*	641	949	444	1,078	227	7,548	17,788	3,634
Corn: Wheat	*Qrs.*	34,534	84,571	18,150	14,570	111,818	60,500	57,917	369,001
—— Peas	„	14,656	18,875	11,031	7,320	33,921	27,302	18,482	72,083
—— Maise	„	—	500	22,593	5,825	23,317	46,316	12,451	37,308
—— Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	262,688	288,906	114,031	10,873	304,039	122,583	13,320	304,039
Oil Seed Cake	*Tons*	462	614	318	362	800	2,910	3,656	6,880
Pork, Salted	*Cwts.*	934	4,596	416	33	35	936	73	80
Skins and Furs, Undressed:									
Beaver	*No.*	4,577	293	13,255	9,100	1,870	6,296	3,337	888
Fox	„	3,604	617	1,775	1,749	4,265	488	547	2,523
Marten	„	8,910	1,543	10,348	11,245	7,531	5,174	6,044	4,519
Otter	„	848	7	2,126	998	1,097	6,236	2,121	2,221
Wood and Timber:									
Not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	441,924	473,481	561,682	344,844	448,124	2,429,272	1,448,305	1,904,520
Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split	„	185,218	181,534	252,604	116,577	175,611	909,375	320,657	575,125
Staves	„	44,462	40,840	50,326	30,179	31,995	201,302	224,080	191,969
Lathwood	*Fathoms*	3,189	2,682	3,186	1,636	2,562	14,336	10,962	20,195
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	19,804	20,274	53,981
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,007,052	2,296,277	3,779,741

* Not distinguished in the Entries previously to 4th June 1853.

CANADA—(Continued).

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not Otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	1,410	2,052	2,862	2,472	—	6,257	9,633	14,268	10,040	9,901
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	145,217	351,260	408,711	131,913	300,698
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	1,072	1,817	2,568	2,324	5,125	3,928	7,094	10,530	11,026	23,263
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	693	746	753	1,306	846	8,670	9,275	10,068	10,533	11,844
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	53,229	55,247	101,183	34,199	55,612	18,207	19,044	48,775	15,447	24,126
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	1,826	2,174	2,872	551	1,530	8,809	11,499	17,734	3,351	8,469
Cordage and Cables	,,	8,033	12,631	17,011	1,595	11,072	13,895	25,537	50,966	3,921	22,444
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	17,027,893	28,472,975	28,514,802	11,144,308	23,592,730	268,189	480,510	498,257	185,214	381,161
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	29,542	43,734	43,882	21,468	20,950
Earthenware and Porcelain	,,	—	—	—	—	—	37,131	60,201	69,329	50,665	55,285
Glass Manufactures	,,	—	—	—	—	—	14,902	14,917	24,608	16,942	26,190
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	20,520	32,172	42,312	21,118	26,406	93,316	135,105	220,941	92,391	123,642
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	71,040	121,768	135,601	31,592	46,981	394,629	994,543	1,214,675	301,572	417,765
Lead and Shot	,,	704	288	502	506	527	13,371	7,452	11,989	12,859	15,106
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	99,020	80,733	133,133	54,099	117,124	12,696	12,298	18,619	7,942	15,257
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,747,150	3,332,602	2,613,093	1,372,406	1,728,761	42,198	79,795	77,675	37,175	48,455
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,977	12,225	10,694	3,850	8,017
Machinery and Mill Work, including Steam Engines	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6,118	17,241	95,743	119,541	62,663
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	122,392	136,550	115,376	138,008	201,581	14,281	17,528	17,041	21,971	28,517
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	18,030	23,236	39,946	18,344	27,841
Pickles and Sauces	,,	—	—	—	—	—	5,607	9,205	11,342	10,369	10,338
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	,,	—	—	—	—	—	3,768	7,669	13,069	4,541	8,345
Salt	*Bushels*	793,256	756,800	655,663	760,153	Tons 20,468*	7,089	8,204	9,559	9,513	8,454
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	51,320	52,000	49,607	15,261	44,966
Soap	*Cwts.*	12,170	22,719	21,230	21,386	24,948	18,263	34,852	24,754	24,925	27,342
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	18,845	36,963	51,323	26,582	37,884
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	27,124	31,094	32,617	934	12,140	39,823	50,828	50,294	1,706	32,099
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	32,240	24,747	46,535	14,941	36,783
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	116,845	188,768	202,796	64,610	103,906	219,897	371,081	405,538	101,025	230,398
,, ,, by the Yard	*Yards*	2,948,831	2,854,479	2,877,990	1,518,391	2,371,604	129,292	137,560	161,848	78,807	126,231
,, ,, at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	24,649	33,355	37,786	39,876	53,410
All Other Articles	,,	—	—	—	—	—	110,766	145,699	190,979	112,112	170,406
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,820,222	3,244,290	3,957,085	1,515,823	2,418,250

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cloves	*Lbs.*	9,874	20,111	37,255	13,813	19,682	1,552	561	431
Currants	*Cwts.*	4,097	179	2,945	1,528	3,403	3,203	4,939	9,401
Glass :—Window Glass and Shades and Cylinders	,,	1	12	93	136	4	65	97	3
Hemp, undressed	,,	3,939	2,228	1,068	180	1,696	2,679	364	2,875
Indigo	,,	407	651	732	251	411	17,422	6,842	12,102
Nutmegs	*Lbs.*	11,484	21,983	24,354	16,347	28,941	3,349	1,975	3,197
Oil, Olive	*Tuns.*	49	41	16	55	74	926	3,071	3,898
Pepper	*Lbs.*	93,178	299,255	46,143	33,471	23,632	961	697	492
Raisins	*Cwts.*	4,972	2,712	7,623	942	502	12,006	1,381	1,140
Rice, not in the Husk	,,	7,483	25,597	11,093	22,380	10,851	7,811	16,318	5,833
Silk manufactures of Europe :— Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	363	1,064	2,000	316	2,644	6,078	983	6,335
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallons*	6,619	13,662	8,003	8,114	21,094	1,467	1,150	2,633
,, Brandy	,,	3,366	21,977	58,053	17,004	11,745	23,947	8,148	5,921
,, Geneva	,,	13,582	26,382	2,322	31,332	21,986	329	4,439	3,206
Tea	*Lbs.*	274,960	166,452	386,482	240,240	180,697	24,960	15,078	10,917
Wine	*Gallons*	40,295	40,698	87,255	35,654	61,592	29,234	12,225	25,065
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	44,580	12,030	29,542
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	180,569	90,298	123,591

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn:—Wheatmeal and Flour	*Cwts.*	1,302	1,160	815	48	42	875	59	42
Fish:—Cod	„	2,664	3,791	4,230	1,533	1,518	2,855	1,073	1,164
„ Salmon	„	708	1,265	2,726	645	286	4,578	1,182	572
„ Other Sorts	„	1,424	1,786	1,310	3,099	1,727	753	2,312	1,325
Oil:—Train or Blubber	*Tuns*	20	22	21	8	—	853	371	—
Skins and Furs, Undressed:									
Fox	*No.*	1,251	318	481	699	23	133	218	17
Marten	„	1,401	823	288	1,148	289	144	617	173
Wood and Timber:									
Not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	124,804	105,918	112,124	99,865	107,603	484,936	419,395	457,310
Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split	„	340,309	387,304	435,865	341,406	430,513	1,569,114	938,878	1,430,928
Staves	„	565	103	34	21	62	137	157	372
Lathwood	*Fathoms*	1,519	1,296	1,347	909	1,292	6,063	6,093	10,339
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,211	8,664	10,465
Total		—	—	—	—	—	2,079,674	1,379,041	1,891,707

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	54,603	107,496	195,231	79,039	118,110
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	19,091	11,273	18,326	18,354	28,520	6,996	4,761	10,076	8,683	12,375
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	2,483	5,026	4,075	1,173	3,888	10,501	24,967	24,238	6,702	20,565
Cordage and Cables	„	16,010	29,666	26,080	13,626	22,986	27,583	68,223	76,861	36,478	48,337
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	3,064,645	5,026,662	3,762,799	1,378,471	2,958,058	48,049	95,148	73,366	23,157	49,876
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,501	8,710	6,917	5,627	3,660
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	149,206	221,935	160,748	63,729	152,630	5,286	8,064	5,676	2,176	5,177
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	12,028	14,460	14,770	7,206	9,030
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	4,577	6,638	6,977	3,649	4,214	24,674	35,678	45,156	18,574	25,813
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	8,806	14,741	14,227	7,432	12,789	58,702	141,834	163,085	73,921	121,351
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	38,774	37,604	70,297	34,658	48,506	6,760	7,553	12,421	5,761	9,381
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	589,046	870,378	516,642	340,919	511,221	20,591	32,190	23,940	14,483	22,285
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,933	3,940	6,206	2,151	3,660
Machinery and Mill Work, including Steam Engines	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,552	5,932	7,331	2,691	828
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	29,034	40,116	24,442	13,691	23,009	3,415	5,598	3,458	2,260	3,569
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,099	6,829	8,769	6,573	8,288
Salt	*Bushels*	361,845	497,431	574,664	129,891	Tons 14,348*	3,134	4,883	7,123	3,677	6,824
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,079	11,666	7,673	2,806	2,931
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,569	5,182	8,009	4,545	5,876
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,366	3,683	7,393	2,570	3,693
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	17,115	31,108	32,055	6,742	13,401	35,036	65,643	62,555	12,082	27,947
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	1,021,207	692,339	343,302	176,668	197,197	34,725	37,209	20,087	9,157	13,120
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,589	3,166	2,208	882	1,930
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	43,862	67,461	71,155	39,359	54,940
Total		—	—	—	—	—	435,633	770,276	863,704	370,360	572,542

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Indigo	*Cwts.*	99	93	91	22	48	2,166	600	1,148
Pepper	*Lbs.*	6,794	13,123	11,344	5,192	4,274	237	108	90
Spirits.—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	19,720	12,065	21,909	10,321	9,133	8,911	1,945	1,674
„ Geneva	„	30,635	24,290	29,681	40,913	22,427	4,205	5,796	3,599
Tea	*Lbs.*	335,061	223,533	234,435	208,963	328,528	13,141	13,113	19,838
Wine	*Gallons*	10,298	5,045	8,057	2,095	2,984	2,690	729	1,295
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,920	2,425	5,807
Total		—	—	—	—	—	40,273	27,718	37,351

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn:—Oats	*Qrs.*	1,324	1,740	90	38	3,906	136	54	4,687
Wood and Timber, viz.:									
Not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	5,241	4,633	8,010	6,583	6,171	34,643	27,647	26,226
Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split	„	8,412	6,335	12,102	10,404	11,099	43,567	28,611	36,349
Lathwood	*Fathoms*	138	142	224	160	157	1,006	1,074	1,254
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	702	517	387
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	80,054	57,903	68,903

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,064	13,603	14,819	14,786	13,884
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	174	348	432	166	171	717	1,909	2,527	1,003	939
Cordage and Cables	„	2,844	3,451	5,376	2,509	3,522	4,697	7,213	15,040	6,738	7,371
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	411,970	443,303	572,598	293,206	428,127	7,153	8,435	10,909	5,484	8,655
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	935	1,100	1,575	729	1,483
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	656	720	705	718	875	2,210	3,482	3,954	3,634	3,601
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	660	1,171	1,401	2,009	1,230	6,426	14,646	18,249	19,391	15,373
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	8,943	8,700	8,561	15,014	8,222	1,025	1,266	1,376	1,805	1,244
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	43,276	82,271	80,967	122,484	80,784	1,676	3,503	3,920	3,737	3,454
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	444	1,061	1,096	742	673
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	1,496	2,390	2,554	1,860	2,069	2,551	4,372	7,807	2,991	3,332
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	58,087	41,239	63,641	65,890	34,153	1,998	1,481	3,190	2,880	1,598
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,442	13,175	16,216	14,768	14,677
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,338	75,246	100,678	78,688	76,284

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	1,710	1,621	3,575	873	1,047	1,475	418	528
„ Geneva	„	778	1,633	3,483	2,343	3,794	493	332	553
Tea	*Lbs.*	83,467	72,790	125,811	99,050	136,886	8,125	6,216	8,270
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,097	505	736
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	11,190	7,471	10,087

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

NOVA SCOTIA, AND CAPE BRETON.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Skins and Furs, Undressed:									
Fox	*No.*	5,806	2,223	1,444	3,018	2,860	397	943	1,692
Marten	„	2,442	686	375	1,410	1,079	188	758	647
Minx	„	8,670	6,505	4,988	5,386	2,962	1,995	1,616	1,148
Otter	„	749	428	322	352	401	945	748	842
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	3,752	10,744	10,937	8,791	6,523	12,087	11,197	9,882
„ Molasses	„	6,770	30,463	39,002	32,790	25,148	22,913	22,406	19,490
Wood and Timber:									
Not Sawn or Split	*Loads*	10,553	6,852	10,204	6,403	8,733	44,132	26,892	37,116
Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split	„	33,403	31,866	40,250	31,398	28,354	114,898	86,315	92,858
Lathwood	*Fathoms*	321	144	255	168	272	1,148	1,127	2,175
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	23,327	10,950	18,461
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	252,030	162,982	184,281

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	DECLARED REAL VALUE. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not Otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	527	534	1,051	521	—	2,096	2,465	3,074	2,981	3,348
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	60,076	77,300	119,359	94,247	105,094
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	433	636	1,685	612	1,122	1,900	3,387	9,929	3,598	6,821
Cordage and Cables	„	9,264	13,743	16,436	8,903	14,068	16,125	25,835	47,839	24,672	39,127
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,962,994	3,063,283	4,310,054	3,141,791	3,054,231	46,449	49,062	69,606	47,911	47,467
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,405	4,653	5,621	4,489	4,091
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs*	110,459	143,607	212,612	148,215	154,529	6,833	5,401	9,437	6,289	6,522
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,851	9,816	14,161	8,546	9,207
Fishing Tackle	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,806	8,136	12,786	7,095	11,655
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,748	2,616	2,513	3,212	4,314
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,747	3,656	4,212	4,007	4,150	15,654	18,640	22,284	18,806	20,895
Hats of all Sorts	*Doz.*	3,016	3,504	3,030	1,850	2,119	4,146	4,130	4,825	3,164	3,228
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	3,287	4,163	7,722	7,298	9,599	25,944	44,366	86,138	65,830	91,037
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	69,363	38,684	46,394	72,389	53,756	11,168	7,813	9,621	13,865	11,799
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	519,250	482,305	493,926	306,990	403,272	17,280	18,096	20,994	9,842	14,915
Oil, Linseed	*Gallons*	30,744	36,462	40,767	26,992	41,096	3,577	4,587	5,260	3,991	5,729
Painters' Colours	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,730	6,381	7,439	7,918	7,913
Salt	*Bushels*	410,402	511,380	624,178	607,577	Tons 19,669*	3,462	5,965	9,163	7,014	9,633
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,625	6,990	8,291	6,010	8,729
Soap	*Cwts.*	1,779	2,551	3,222	2,881	4,521	3,058	4,155	4,221	3,405	5,264
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	15,835	15,538	24,925	14,221	10,500	28,842	28,263	45,162	24,821	20,063
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	1,086,877	439,664	766,222	617,204	422,822	31,874	18,709	26,964	22,499	19,168
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,180	2,664	3,472	8,295	7,332
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	38,304	38,816	49,619	57,825	67,502
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	370,130	398,346	597,778	456,145	522,313

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	COMPUTED REAL VALUE. 1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Indigo	*Cwts.*	127	158	98	143	76	2,332	3,898	2,293
Pepper	*Lbs.*	16,564	19,295	9,033	7,043	4,050	188	147	84
Spelter	*Tons.*	10	12	6	24	67	170	678	1,817
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	15,088	6,999	4,438	4,119	9,984	1,831	1,974	5,034
„ Geneva	„	13,974	19,750	15,569	15,858	18,799	2,206	2,247	2,742
Tea	*Lbs.*	350,886	192,754	228,849	235,089	255,602	14,780	14,754	15,442
Wine	*Gallons*	5,317	6,911	5,512	6,692	9,204	1,826	2,319	3,706
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,706	3,968	4,166
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	28,039	29,985	35,284

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

NEWFOUNDLAND, AND COAST OF LABRADOR.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Fish, Cod	*Cwts.*	77,534	140,052	113,695	155,354	170,701	76,744	108,748	130,871
„ Salmon	„	2,000	2,249	1,659	2,088	1,697	2,785	3,828	3,394
„ Other Sorts	„	844	6,267	4,211	6,447	10,001	2,431	3,271	5,111
Oil, Train or Blubber	*Tuns*	9,561	10,597	9,299	8,081	7,637	377,538	374,554	358,939
Skins and Furs, Undressed :—									
Beaver	*No.*	222	90	130	143	132	62	52	63
Fox	„	3,041	942	1,478	4,946	5,134	406	1,545	3,038
Marten	„	3,590	2,110	945	3,076	4,173	472	1,653	2,504
Otter	„	692	776	598	617	641	1,754	1,311	1,298
Seal	„	529,202	498,674	418,306	305,361	364,728	83,661	68,706	95,741
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	18	10,542	2,297	3,490	—	2,504	4,477	—
„ Mo'asses	„	5,201	15,757	4,946	28,903	4,060	2,905	19,750	3,146
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	12,148	10,341	7,033
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	563,410	598,236	611,138

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	51,130	52,009	55,549	56,913	72,072
Bread and Biscuit	*Cwts.*	4,186	8,115	8,191	10,943	7,388	2,693	5,858	8,791	11,597	7,277
Candles	*Lbs.*	58,248	77,317	68,028	80,766	56,164	1,337	2,000	2,363	2,604	1,885
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	5,544	4,552	6,052	4,974	8,520	2,560	2,580	3,873	2,899	4,914
Cordage and Cables	*Cwts.*	8,613	9,007	7,575	8,460	9,318	14,935	16,502	20,457	23,208	18,579
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,384,126	1,299,931	1,469,616	1,270,841	2,328,146	29,711	26,387	26,290	27,271	42,667
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,981	2,228	2,010	2,732	1,526
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,100	3,955	4,990	3,982	4,908
Fishing Tackle	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,817	21,841	24,382	27,300	26,025
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	2,212	2,217	2,462	2,318	2,884	10,677	12,376	12,212	10,404	11,624
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,827	1,472	1,402	1,524	1,472	18,344	20,741	22,671	20,748	21,387
Lead and Shot	„	162	105	87	138	107	2,787	2,657	2,485	3,510	3,062
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	333,796	324,250	329,907	325,819	350,344	32,615	34,913	39,191	37,889	40,085
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	455,135	372,423	393,632	360,602	373,866	14,322	14,103	16,547	15,391	14,792
Salt	*Bushels*	327,798	564,107	581,752	571,916	Tons 17,208*	2,766	6,474	7,842	6,542	7,426
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,452	2,239	736	649	1,840
Soap	*Cwts.*	3,156	5,099	6,487	6,371	6,770	4,489	6,919	7,789	7,348	7,452
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,464	2,966	3,719	3,373	4,723
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	999	1,119	1,463	810	1,416	1,362	1,533	1,956	1,508	3,344
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	15,406	23,487	21,550	25,981	31,697	29,169	41,734	34,976	43,245	49,696
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	151,589	161,128	152,860	139,020	217,106	9,370	8,519	10,030	8,186	11,049
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,252	3,260	3,460	4,580	4,574
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	43,386	32,735	46,528	59,273	60,032
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	299,719	324,529	358,847	381,152	420,939

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bread and Biscuit	*Cwts.*	5,732	3,162	2,220	5,712	1,087	944	5,712	815
Butter	„	339	123	442	399	156	1,967	1,826	800
Coffee	*Lbs.*	41,673	52,226	54,002	38,958	125,837	1,197	902	2,802
Corn :—Wheat Flour	*Cwts.*	1,165	—	1,400	—	509	1,522	—	524
Pork, Salted	„	448	62	41	959	673	97	2,302	1,655
Spirits :—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	6,092	6,129	2,223	1,897	9,424	359	252	1,162
„ Brandy	„	12,281	8,622	7,366	6,359	6,587	3,038	3,047	3,321
„ Geneva	„	4,729	4,996	10,333	10,377	12,586	1,464	1,470	1,835
Tea	*Lbs.*	234,418	262,628	217,923	219,379	291,853	14,074	13,768	17,633
Wine	*Gallons*	1,641	791	664	2,632	4,145	222	925	1,561
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,550	7,518	6,517
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,434	37,722	38,625

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	6,709	1,797	10,490	9,626	8,106	234,976	221,402	175,910
Indigo	„	1,905	2,641	1,667	318	560	39,675	7,871	13,589
Logwood	*Tons*	6,067	4,289	4,227	4,148	4,056	29,589	26,132	27,277
Mahogany	„	21,881	13,870	24,273	21,611	19,766	250,315	224,233	207,543
Nuts, Cocoa	*No.*	547,028	409,342	626,841	732,472	516,498	4,466	5,252	3,272
Rosewood	*Tons*	78	145	297	100	30	4,306	1,602	317
Sarsaparilla	*Lbs.*	95,908	45,915	45,860	5,764	14,661	1,529	312	733
Tortoiseshell, or Turtleshell, Unmanufactured	„	2,573	1,371	365	12	70	388	11	65
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,990	6,566	6,403
Total		—	—	—	—	—	567,234	492,781	435,119

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,086	9,817	8,656	8,766	7,159
Arms and Ammunition: viz.—											
Guns	*No.*	3,681	1,832	972	1,394	1,510	3,733	1,607	1,027	1,198	1,973
Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	52,175	29,275	28,900	6,537	75,365	1,610	1,400	1,095	325	2,642
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	341	450	325	303	439	1,054	1,445	854	984	1,877
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	461	27	112	75	212	2,360	152	890	511	1,520
Cordage and Cables	„	770	710	445	119	387	1,710	1,427	1,835	383	1,026
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	4,570,030	3,627,917	5,883,683	9,064,362	11,212,152	60,508	52,100	77,631	112,185	137,596
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,142	3,114	3,947	4,412	3,057
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	15,840	16,600	24,450	7,796	22,201	1,321	1,351	1,375	605	1,494
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	532	1,350	1,905	1,988
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,022	774	869	858	1,058	5,744	4,161	6,111	4,406	6,994
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	66	71	96	177	281	1,462	1,880	1,855	3,284	4,815
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	10,370	10,213	16,307	6,616	11,151	2,568	2,740	3,332	1,496	2,040
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	216,556	145,065	255,107	178,624	186,169	5,585	4,069	5,753	1,521	5,730
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,734	1,458	1,397	1,002	670
Soap	*Cwts.*	3,554	3,079	5,351	6,308	3,056	5,475	4,419	6,388	7,196	3,425
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	1,658	890	1,129	2,216	1,428	2,936	1,527	2,599	3,523	2,346
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	10,930	19,070	16,308	12,997	28,561	595	1,084	905	893	939
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	382	311	207	368	579
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	11,451	10,599	10,499	10,880	17,060
Total		—	—	—	—	—	122,806	105,493	137,706	168,566	205,000

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cinnamon	*Lbs.*	7,780	293	3,344	3,971	2,702	236	265	197
Silk Manufactures of India:									
Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	*Pieces*	2,641	900	400	1,150	1,090	250	743	718
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	3,990	4,527	8,317	3,391	3,281	3,430	1,625	1,653
„ Geneva	„ „	3,227	1,692	752	842	2,199	107	119	320
Wine	*Gallons*	2,129	2,400	2,286	2,071	3,531	748	719	1,418
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,499	1,484	2,806
Total		—	—	—	—	—	6,270	4,955	7,114

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Aloes	*Lbs.*	30,535	32,101	35,467	26,949	18,538	1,583	1,444	828
Arrowroot	*Cwts.*	17,651	14,399	13,540	10,780	12,830	33,092	30,144	34,845
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	3,936,594	4,991,116	2,749,606	4,794,464	4,352,807	40,098	93,258	101,280
Coffee	„	3,794,841	3,300,359	3,532,845	3,081,458	2,130,784	95,418	86,666	61,195
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	4,231	2,075	2,559	2,797	2,252	6,844	7,994	6,042
Fustic	*Tons*	833	487	738	1,153	856	4,981	6,820	5,005
Ginger	*Cwts.*	7,099	4,712	4,987	3,407	2,670	13,090	9,367	10,046
Hides, not Tanned	„	3,806	2,744	3,382	2,237	1,871	6,540	5,139	5,218
Logwood	*Tons*	4,109	3,217	6,149	8,525	11,142	40,417	45,608	61,839
Mahogany	„	410	161	607	384	398	6,260	3,494	3,880
Nuts, Cocoa	*No.*	737,906	510,518	658,018	892,008	747,572	4,688	6,392	4,735
Pimento	*Cwts.*	21,091	13,667	19,687	35,564	14,679	50,530	89,206	31,681
Sarsaparilla	*Lbs.*	66,318	93,059	12,312	8,090	5,833	1,590	1,045	802
Spirits :—Rum	*Gallons*	2,338,180	1,613,387	3,774,047	3,737,734	2,883,074	691,555	561,754	393,511
Sponge	*Lbs.*	80,822	91,736	115,213	120,013	79,893	3,120	4,000	2,164
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	2,561,130	2,258,615	2,544,842	2,154,275	2,138,020	2,696,250	2,800,387	3,174,545
„ Molasses	„	389,915	411,714	389,034	217,148	240,172	228,559	158,340	192,136
Tamarinds	*Lbs.*	113,894	137,160	383,304	304,944	338,490	3,936	3,088	3,477
Tortoiseshell, or Turtleshell, Unmanufactured	„	4,195	4,574	5,603	5,973	7,133	5,953	5,575	6,776
Wine	*Gallons*	7,013	10,438	6,130	7,369	5,215	1,073	1,106	1,043
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	41,694	57,451	56,050
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,977,271	3,978,278	4,157,098

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares, (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	3,307	2,657	2,492	2,254	—	15,208	14,628	11,312	12,523	13,917
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	151,806	150,461	136,208	139,971	144,963
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	13,404	10,821	12,220	9,637	12,581	37,711	30,985	38,394	33,122	44,743
Butter	*Cwts.*	17,959	11,193	9,837	7,312	7,931	63,767	45,772	43,857	36,121	39,440
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	61,715	61,054	58,946	60,323	59,085	32,312	35,036	37,036	35,379	34,572
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	2,837	1,763	2,256	2,068	2,318	16,087	12,093	16,494	15,643	15,533
Cordage and Cables	„	4,260	4,572	3,067	4,420	5,142	8,277	10,585	9,972	12,364	12,210
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	25,733	23,505	25,061	28,588	28,506
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	23,074,914	22,564,340	25,559,450	26,166,399	24,656,024	311,999	310,247	314,419	322,362	319,498
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	21,577	20,741	15,919	21,048	18,509
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	18,770	14,220	19,421	16,461	21,192
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,567	13,970	14,399	11,464	16,057
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	11,473	9,454	8,757	8,758	10,644	39,753	38,512	36,769	34,506	45,613
Hats of all Sorts	*Dozen*	11,737	13,375	12,384	12,313	11,103	17,844	18,983	15,522	15,163	15,551
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	5,931	2,929	2,890	3,682	3,512	69,941	63,284	59,829	59,739	68,065
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	517,007	493,528	445,701	492,934	436,823	72,940	68,459	67,983	72,190	58,777
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	15,056	16,606	15,056	15,963	16,921
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	5,818,737	4,146,090	3,404,668	3,786,155	3,666,439	113,154	88,848	76,850	84,556	82,906
Machinery:—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,777	10,470	3,616	3,470	5,514
„ All other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	18,083	25,923	17,399	13,716	23,081
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	8,053	9,866	8,458	6,321	9,746
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,392	12,323	14,551	15,159	17,008
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	6,175,842	5,988,122	6,808,276	6,784,987	6,302,228	98,382	92,735	103,288	104,543	98,307
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,892	15,304	15,989	15,259	18,057
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	6,145	8,294	6,264	5,902	6,915	10,907	15,511	12,735	13,586	17,303
Wood, Casks, Staves, and Hoops	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	34,197	38,023	50,914	47,004	40,941
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	16,013	16,137	17,241	17,823	17,083	34,750	29,325	34,606	31,550	32,604
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	251,146	274,204	276,794	257,097	225,912	10,502	11,712	12,183	11,060	10,209
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,110	2,082	2,626	2,883	2,385
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	190,478	184,737	175,941	158,278	190,928
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,495,025	1,424,946	1,409,807	1,389,992	1,462,156

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	75,897	68,202	58,875	50,761	101,876	1,412	1,427	2,663
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	19,047	22,160	27,589	23,745	20,188	10,891	8,332	7,757
Cotton Manufactures unenumerated:—Not made up	*Value £*	2,633	3,304	(*Under Real Value.*)			6,058	4,431	7,843
Glass:—Flint Cut, Flint Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	*Lbs.*	12,448	2,057	4,634	1,458	9,243	138	44	274
Guano	*Tons*	2,444	2,739	1,861	2,482	1,461	19,977	25,264	16,217
Nitre, Cubic	*Cwts.*	3,155	4,709	435	1,290	1,146	375	1,064	975
Pepper	*Lbs.*	78,054	68,802	59,213	83,270	48,160	1,234	1,734	1,003
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	73,474	44,723	53,043	12,252	79,666	37,351	8,934	42,819
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	89,967	74,958	61,273	45,711	54,313	25,275	21,908	27,382
„ Geneva	„	12,280	14,871	14,325	14,864	13,025	2,029	2,106	1,900
Tea	*Lbs.*	80,708	63,688	53,285	47,869	56,000	3,441	3,004	3,384
Wine	*Gallons*	126,781	96,630	87,557	87,352	96,102	28,790	30,281	38,357
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	29,719	27,493	30,225
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	166,690	136,022	180,799

BRITISH GUIANA.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	2,052	1,053	1,093	1,385	1,880	2,925	3,960	6,580
Nuts, Cocoa	*No.*	244,140	178,927	201,931	297,152	282,114	1,139	2,129	1,787
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	12,004	—	728	908	4	510	658	2
Spirits :—Rum	*Gallons*	2,723,423	2,094,257	3,360,920	3,422,371	2,955,723	614,863	442,012	344,748
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	846,823	584,345	898,240	761,093	672,544	913,189	981,689	987,533
„ Molasses	„	83,381	88,025	39,035	13,252	24,824	22,934	9,661	19,859
Wood, viz. : Green Hart, Mora, and other Woods for Ship Building	*Loads*	2,965	2,607	3,690	4,590	4,537	37,825	44,010	48,547
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	12,282	7,815	9,208
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,636,267	1,491,934	1,418,264

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares, (not Otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	1,007	692	1,010	1,005	—	5,815	5,125	6,053	5,330	5,952
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	46,585	38,901	40,673	40,442	40,606
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	6,774	4,944	6,074	5,429	6,603	19,134	15,612	17,396	16,426	18,211
Butter	*Cwts.*	4,680	3,326	3,548	4,892	3,073	17,643	13,716	16,572	22,585	14,910
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	37,483	24,509	41,691	30,225	35,112	18,298	14,494	29,010	19,142	19,907
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	939	687	1,473	787	1,121	5,789	5,194	11,551	6,100	6,820
Cordage and Cables	„	1,675	1,649	2,167	1,911	2,463	3,192	3,193	6,293	5,519	5,415
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,527	2,162	3,561	3,106	4,238
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	4,692,696	4,049,795	4,918,180	5,308,143	4,511,252	67,875	59,769	69,115	71,695	62,372
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,913	4,087	4,180	3,518	3,641
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,949	4,851	5,465	6,538	5,350
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,853	5,424	5,133	5,003	5,001
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	2,992	2,445	2,788	2,705	3,204	11,038	9,563	10,396	11,967	12,827
Hats of all Sorts	*Dozen*	3,831	3,243	3,918	3,858	2,356	4,847	4,658	4,411	4,107	3,251
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,354	1,439	1,729	1,405	1,490	23,199	27,587	35,091	25,170	26,532
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	129,657	93,883	123,565	122,386	98,159	17,426	14,533	18,454	17,416	15,059
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,217	1,621	2,485	1,964	2,844
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	664,694	570,557	527,755	435,997	495,972	16,387	14,887	14,617	11,331	13,378
Machinery :—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	11,646	11,379	9,729	6,219	12,024
„ all other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	21,300	25,063	26,771	25,199	21,978
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,118	2,371	3,380	2,785	3,647
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,945	3,042	1,840	2,304	2,505
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	607,111	660,830	851,273	606,615	446,411	9,106	9,739	12,068	11,212	8,880
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,973	4,548	4,283	3,867	5,393
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	566	521	585	318	429	1,049	1,010	1,173	749	1,076
Wood :—Casks, Staves, and Hoops	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	25,924	22,331	30,315	29,330	25,768
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	3,056	2,660	2,885	3,190	2,901	6,274	5,300	5,848	6,178	5,201
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	111,516	82,302	58,784	52,414	34,370	2,695	2,681	2,169	1,926	1,639
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	574	397	487	593	452
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	49,236	42,662	62,348	53,647	56,364
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	413,527	376,200	460,867	421,398	411,241

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	3,080	—	—	1,593	8,018	—	46	220
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	2,260	2,250	5,650	6,842	1,714	2,453	2,363	641
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	8,273	5,459	11,883	—	24,217	8,368	—	13,016
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Galls.*	51,943	40,239	22,273	41,339	25,221	9,188	19,808	12,716
„ Geneva	„	1,152	1,281	2,595	2,614	654	368	370	93
Tea	*Lbs.*	14,164	11,646	9,722	12,819	17,937	628	804	1,084
Wine	*Gallons*	22,308	22,122	9,668	10,754	12,636	3,243	3,771	5,114
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,531	8,027	8,362
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	31,779	35,189	41,248

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Guano	*Tons*	—	178	601	—	612	2,554	—	2,142
Hides, Untanned	*Cwts.*	—	52	946	—	127	2,020	—	407
Oil, Train Oil or Blubber	*Tuns*	—	3	6	4	20	244	203	940
Skins :—Seal, Undressed	*No.*	216	332	1,021	450	1,994	511	203	1,163
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	—	—	1,094	—	34,204	43	—	1,782
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	312	315	262
Total		—	—	—	—	—	5,684	721	6,696

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,043	1,229	1,261	146	906
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	127	103	147	12	76	402	220	267	40	251
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	—	973	719	365	—	—	554	728	180	—
Cordage and Cables	*Cwts.*	117	40	126	—	72	209	85	403	—	163
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	271	372	400	240	520
Cotton Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	205	208	115	—	—
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	498	174	1,013	36	73
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	132	85	10	30	60
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	62	68	51	5	4	246	224	188	22	40
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	34	67	12	3	8	518	2,369	216	69	182
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	3,304	1,360	3,644	—	6,602	278	517	746	—	664
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	11	—	—
Linen Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	158	299	305	—	—
Naval Stores, not Otherwise described	„	—	—	—	—	—	19	290	24	—	—
Pickles and Sauces	„	—	—	—	—	—	45	208	93	6	11
Provisions, not Otherwise described	„	—	—	—	—	—	28	386	80	55	43
Woollen Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	225	51	82	—	48
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,488	1,887	2,093	784	3,266
Total		—	—	—	—	—	7,792	9,158	8,065	1,608	6,227

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	743	1,324	1,508	1,335	1,443	276	189	182
Tea	*Lbs.*	1,131	2,008	952	—	1,717	61	—	104
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	4,800	961	1,313	—	1,584	138	—	211
Wine	*Galls.*	836	947	703	165	214	242	57	85
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,115	144	300
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,832	390	882

NEW SOUTH WALES.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Ambergris	*Ounces*	4,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bark, for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	*Cwts.*	667	—	—	49	187	—	32	98
Bones of Animals and Fish, (except Whalefins)	*Tons*	455	336	375	524	682	1,969	3,301	3,495
Copper Ore	„	115	87	18	212	412	432	4,755	11,951
„ Regulus	„	242	5	—	16	140	—	794	7,187
Gum, unenumerated	*Cwts.*	249	632	22,140	4,856	11,122	35,424	6,475	14,737
Hides, not Tanned	„	27,138	40,328	27,583	29,432	39,569	52,115	66,695	111,222
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed	*Lbs.*	202,855	3	230,256	196,117	70,923	13,601	7,159	3,400
Oil, Cocoa-Nut	*Cwts.*	10,694	8,331	4,386	13,122	9,114	10,746	28,868	19,139
„ Spermaceti, or Head-matter	*Tuns*	716	425	358	275	1,015	38,574	34,471	108,098
„ Train Oil, or Blubber	„	294	4	91	—	19	3,695	—	893
Skins, Sheep, Undressed	*No.*	24,332	8,496	1,963	12,834	5,123	172	1,229	816
„ „ Tanned or Tawed	„	13,048	—	180	1,500	856	11	175	50
Tallow	*Cwts.*	118,649	115,933	64,378	42,029	73,281	193,136	111,379	192,362
Tortoiseshell, or Turtleshell, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	3,437	1,835	2,595	3,446	4,937	3,114	3,618	5,184
Whalefins	*Tons*	32	11	12	6	13	2,183	1,438	3,746
Wine (the produce of British Settlements in Australia)	*Galls.*	3,356	601	841	1,054	790	148	158	158
Wood: Stringy Bark, Red and Blue, Gum, and Other Woods, for Ship-building	*Loads*	1,707	1,170	1,254	368	525	12,130	3,301	3,965
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	15,671,185	16,674,933	17,384,205	16,143,548	20,439,888	1,303,815	1,252,807	1,788,490
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	40,707	63,219	42,600
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,711,972	1,589,874	2,317,591

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	3,205	9,560	8,719	4,219	—	16,032	47,150	45,233	20,206	28,172
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	344,752	1,202,673	719,519	275,756	452,368
Bags, Empty	*Dozen*	33,661	26,544	50,879	10,923	27,090	24,162	20,044	41,861	13,585	23,093
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	25,105	57,896	43,324	31,488	45,785	79,039	179,907	148,251	119,493	166,265
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	1,317	3,563	3,568	2,114	1,719	17,904	50,225	53,157	33,616	22,211
Butter and Cheese	„	2,882	7,881	4,521	6,879	7,967	11,389	30,454	19,001	31,760	37,838
Carriages	*No.*	41	264	296	276	249	2,768	20,000	30,074	13,221	27,374
Confectionery	*Cwts.*	675	2,148	3,883	3,307	1,785	3,337	10,400	19,242	16,742	9,095
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	14,997	31,586	31,912	24,112	18,788
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	7,546,196	17,175,186	12,471,813	6,506,424	10,088,716	149,795	358,747	268,459	119,553	196,196
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	34,288	88,447	51,845	19,195	27,334
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,683	51,868	43,560	13,367	20,926
Furniture :—Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	17,969	69,943	51,726	24,083	27,278
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	23,915	60,120	64,865	41,871	42,311
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	12,180	33,583	33,348	18,721	21,649	65,473	189,871	165,269	96,086	112,192
Hats of all Sorts	*Dozen*	9,693	25,908	27,360	7,645	17,494	17,617	58,687	58,038	20,190	30,248
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	4,607	7,047	14,605	10,591	16,939	54,781	141,088	239,133	111,672	233,902
Lead and Shot	„	197	515	895	431	586	3,904	12,688	22,723	10,557	15,373
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	445,826	1,264,045	990,651	772,693	1,104,265	96,141	268,058	210,245	150,844	231,523
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	32,813	66,303	68,054	48,895	34,456
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,177,337	3,413,913	2,133,278	704,918	1,204,416	71,512	124,825	82,797	26,113	40,220
Machinery :—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,223	7,798	46,558	21,768	15,610
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	8,814	20,517	56,439	23,307	37,138
Musical Instruments	„	—	—	—	—	—	8,982	29,804	29,546	16,084	10,001
Pickles and Sauces	„	—	—	—	—	—	30,262	69,926	86,253	60,813	48,913
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	33,792	90,334	43,943	26,372	20,857
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	55,777	176,209	78,866	42,330	66,895
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	958,226	1,525,533	1,362,759	1,743,116	2,233,229	16,638	33,943	34,592	46,076	71,210
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	23,486	111,850	47,075	26,603	88,701	5,844	31,782	13,309	6,350	22,175
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	33,632	75,364	111,696	55,734	45,963
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	44,715	120,979	70,801	22,766	25,615	95,524	270,178	162,881	47,603	62,563
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	1,240,732	2,738,902	1,797,528	740,988	743,517	71,892	170,913	108,368	55,526	52,473
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	32,339	65,087	38,239	15,675	18,100
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	137,147	399,836	402,418	245,780	315,913
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,632,137	4,527,775	3,648,072	1,928,735	2,584,879

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	—	15,730	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	*Cwts.*	3,240	4,881	3,949	3,353	7,131	4,295	10,842	19,699
Glass :—Flint Cut, Flint Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	*Lbs.*	9,248	29,000	12,219	2,752	2,310	364	82	69
Gloves of Leather	*Pairs*	61,908	131,741	109,296	52,698	67,803	7,025	3,301	5,127
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	2,750	16,394	19,554	7,165	8,393	58,663	15,405	19,618
Raisins	*Cwts.*	4,607	6,088	4,135	2,751	4,476	6,513	4,035	10,165
Silk Manufactures of Europe :— Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	1,282	10,017	5,870	1,800	3,383	15,526	4,559	7,941
Spirits :—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	521,906	376,877	180,737	304,542	392,626	87,994	14,094	18,696
„ Brandy	„	272,839	657,174	175,703	142,398	270,425	72,478	68,233	136,339
„ Geneva	„	4,669	17,829	4,396	3,032	725	623	150	106
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	—	5,022	1,170	—	4	1,666	—	6
Tea	*Lbs.*	23,666	10,214	104	2,162	83	7	136	5
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	350,875	459,565	515,051	578,439	162,050	57,344	52,121	21,606
Wine	*Gallons*	187,492	407,766	260,171	176,873	254,768	87,495	61,883	104,102
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	572	7,961	2,290	1,128	1,707	10,205	4,369	5,880
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	86,997	6,257	39,485
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	497,195	307,025	418,547

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Copper, Ore - - - - - *Tons*	573	49	64	277	6,069	1,536	6,207	176,014
„ Unwrought - - - „	—	—	10	89	363	1,200	10,208	36,895
Corn, Wheatflour - - - - *Cwts.*	13	3,538	67,777	637	207	72,860	781	207
Gum, unenumerated - - „	—	—	1,515	1,908	288	2,424	2,544	382
Hides, not Tanned - - - - „	1,632	1,492	9,966	14,126	22,983	18,623	31,494	64,477
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed - *Lbs.*	145,696	240	22,271	78,130	47,802	1,313	3,163	2,443
Skins, Sheep, Undressed - - - *No.*	35	27,516	13,518	29,217	50,877	1,183	2,799	8,109
Tallow - - - - - *Cwts.*	39,482	8,324	8,204	9,602	8,558	25,512	25,413	22,464
Tin, Ore - - - - *Tons*	—	—	53	49	356	4,240	3,266	21,920
Tin - - - - *Cwts.*	—	1	170	—	—	1,009	—	—
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' - - - *Lbs.*	17,646,324	20,822,692	19,769,141	21,225,788	18,836,594	1,482,686	1,647,210	1,648,202
All Other Articles - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	39,063	65,675	49,541
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,651,649	1,798,790	2,033,654

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	4,517	17,899	10,612	3,966	—	18,926	90,794	57,828	19,670	36,386
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	366,193	1,697,726	1,100,971	304,500	793,085
Bacon and Hams	*Cwts.*	3,555	20,390	10,963	19,210	34,040	11,917	70,386	43,980	75,930	142,779
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	32,087	91,836	75,367	51,034	95,203	102,941	289,448	261,697	194,841	355,173
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	1,307	4,413	4,613	2,326	3,314	18,164	68,713	68,137	48,565	49,229
Butter and Cheese	„	9,455	37,179	32,924	48,774	91,155	31,432	148,808	145,038	223,801	422,487
Confectionery	„	1,014	7,251	9,661	5,277	8,388	5,210	35,366	47,018	25,013	42,218
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	22,483	141,759	160,393	179,884	103,885
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	2,554,711	12,569,122	11,755,888	3,191,511	12,501,345	56,107	275,604	241,059	70,680	276,563
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	23,236	86,447	58,036	14,995	53,262
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	17,456	59,614	52,409	6,858	52,608
Furniture:—Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	23,534	135,207	100,028	30,226	39,894
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	37,827	110,160	112,669	50,443	114,974
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	16,774	58,405	60,520	23,747	46,800	76,293	314,951	285,643	114,584	209,843
Hats of all Sorts	*Dozen*	9,565	28,404	30,075	7,346	27,458	16,652	61,967	63,940	17,666	53,194
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	4,898	21,742	20,677	19,839	26,913	73,113	469,725	424,936	225,915	349,340
Lead and Shot	„	267	522	1,973	783	1,026	5,093	12,957	51,247	19,271	26,988
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	514,137	2,148,334	1,997,716	1,236,690	3,155,396	103,335	411,045	347,583	204,792	580,338
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	37,881	96,926	86,631	31,976	50,557
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,248,212	3,222,103	2,426,015	923,551	1,427,952	42,378	122,989	96,658	35,391	53,020
Machinery :—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,783	12,229	25,459	22,797	28,072
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	13,106	35,838	57,206	47,853	36,788
Musical Instruments	„	—	—	—	—	—	12,141	29,141	26,984	11,639	19,352
Pickles and Sauces	„	—	—	—	—	—	25,407	123,231	140,980	81,124	141,185
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	29,895	177,641	100,009	39,980	50,843
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	40,921	191,760	77,640	12,349	76,809
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	1,153,484	2,848,810	2,403,174	3,689,987	5,455,863	19,406	57,331	55,777	106,419	184,950
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	85,999	300,620	243,525	128,887	724,457	20,621	83,125	63,687	31,895	180,469
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	30,733	121,890	159,254	66,384	93,060
Wooden House Frames and Joiners' Work	„	—	—	—	—	—	625	101,791	67,537	3,267	1,774
Wooden Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,930	106,620	59,687	7,728	4,836
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	29,062	111,072	64,134	12,730	49,247	52,440	272,713	149,963	26,128	105,571
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	890,867	3,212,817	1,842,104	455,105	1,253,372	54,708	227,851	133,094	41,976	88,313
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	20,979	106,902	67,621	19,716	51,806
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	193,969	803,732	750,516	375,520	626,110
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,615,135	7,062,387	5,741,315	2,789,776	5,495,764

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	83,544	217,458	239,758	14,956	192,351	5,539	418	4,843
Corn, Wheatflour	*Cwts.*	21,404	20,601	8	—	785	8	—	807
Currants	„	3,842	9,384	5,885	4,233	16,119	6,401	13,687	44,530
Gloves of Leather	*Pairs*	7,956	59,579	113,598	19,186	100,158	7,294	1,199	7,683
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	722	1,810	6,010	950	6,496	18,029	2,042	15,184
Raisins	*Cwts.*	3,854	13,100	8,577	2,896	6,706	13,509	4,247	15,229
Rice, not in the Husk	„	1,214	2,184	4,543	13,102	11,705	3,199	9,553	6,492
Silk Manufactures of Europe :— Broad Stuffs and Ribbons	*Lbs.*	303	8,010	7,647	510	3,501	23,027	1,290	8,645
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Galls.*	365,546	277,882	328,261	188,803	412,735	59,277	26,677	51,341
„ Brandy	„	304,257	870,586	338,507	307,240	788,475	139,634	147,229	397,523
„ Geneva	„	11,121	55,877	12,247	2,701	10,923	1,735	383	1,593
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	83	8,953	3,401	461	123	4,826	788	218
Tea	*Lbs.*	42,016	22,494	4,121	143	27,315	266	9	1,650
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	585,778	709,955	512,139	626,447	389,177	53,881	56,771	51,891
Wine	*Gallons*	270,345	559,622	387,373	256,673	650,359	129,695	89,723	265,567
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	3,502	27,537	18,199	9,281	13,523	81,184	35,316	49,257
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	134,464	64,659	104,695
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	681,968	456,012	1,022,638

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	*Cwts.*	2,267	14	—	1,249	1,565	—	812	821
Copper, Ore	*Tons*	8,582	2,677	3,144	2,966	1,652	75,456	66,402	47,915
" Regulus	"	401	36	32	28	57	1,440	1,447	2,938
" Unwrought	"	629	463	114	196	675	13,680	22,529	68,467
" Part Wrought	"	372	581	27	15	46	3,443	1,919	5,641
" in Plates and Copper Coin	"	—	42	25	—	41	2,750	—	4,681
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	869	3	266	45	565	496	100	1,686
" Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed	*Lbs.*	1,093	—	—	5,780	17,731	—	211	822
Lead, Ore	*Tons*	45	23	20	135	—	220	1,642	—
Tallow	*Cwts.*	930	151	377	549	140	1,130	1,456	367
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	3,922,318	3,339,743	4,395,957	5,589,657	5,976,796	329,697	433,781	522,969
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,451	7,640	5,579
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	433,763	537,939	661,886

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,106	6,078	20,294	15,211	14,023
Apothecary Wares, (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	958	2,137	2,969	1,166	—	4,679	15,956	15,388	5,841	7,007
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	61,240	291,704	220,623	86,495	118,804
Bags, Empty	*Dozen*	12,667	24,119	43,903	16,635	37,437	4,433	13,889	31,005	10,305	27,174
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	9,138	30,280	19,301	9,700	13,976	26,941	88,319	63,627	37,232	50,723
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	342	626	773	794	390	4,423	7,949	11,864	10,949	6,175
Butter and Cheese	"	286	3,282	1,842	3,153	3,878	968	12,693	7,878	14,694	18,005
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	5,158	6,575	9,437	12,631	6,905	2,445	5,216	7,665	7,521	5,246
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	642,900	3,197,208	3,530,347	903,396	2,294,367	13,608	68,637	77,329	19,084	45,661
" " at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,883	13,254	10,980	4,809	7,291
Earthenware and Porcelain	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,612	11,702	12,307	9,053	8,875
Furniture: Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,587	14,167	13,456	7,845	6,915
Glass Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	5,158	21,088	20,735	10,845	16,947
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	3,383	8,361	11,318	6,244	6,152	14,367	47,456	58,553	31,057	31,132
Hats of all Sorts	*Dozen*	1,842	6,980	7,883	3,115	4,329	2,111	11,385	11,645	7,063	7,349
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,385	2,332	4,212	4,632	8,146	17,635	51,322	93,483	69,264	104,954
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	87,015	390,998	202,800	142,793	236,057	16,689	77,045	41,656	30,264	47,720
" Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,616	12,942	20,334	11,460	9,367
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	269,807	838,561	656,893	224,402	328,099	9,233	26,072	21,392	7,732	11,452
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,577	13,305	30,883	5,051	8,277
" All Other Sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,969	11,734	17,040	26,171	10,817
Pickles and Sauces	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,002	15,385	23,832	11,909	19,989
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,466	18,675	7,909	4,175	3,234
Silk Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,539	31,263	19,672	9,054	9,626
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	205,350	854,500	567,352	800,856	1,180,166	3,623	15,982	15,437	21,168	25,270
Spirits, British	*Gallons*	11,137	84,415	41,174	14,083	58,197	2,716	24,642	11,732	3,531	14,549
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,356	13,669	24,190	13,014	19,682
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	5,121	18,786	19,222	6,492	8,406	8,696	37,307	36,414	12,714	14,581
" " by the Yard	*Yards*	156,651	619,221	359,106	148,348	283,900	9,009	37,316	21,859	8,848	15,998
" " at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,991	12,775	9,738	5,113	3,518
All Other Articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	29,867	153,958	167,193	104,316	118,876
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	276,545	1,182,885	1,146,113	621,788	809,237

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	65,556	170,882	53,449	2,992	78,445	1,199	65	1,956
Currants	*Cwts.*	853	1,791	1,777	934	2,975	1,933	3,019	8,218
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	232	1,513	2,240	957	2,313	6,721	2,057	5,107
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	17,002	23,700	24,135	5,897	35,203	4,344	835	4,372
" Brandy	"	41,274	161,167	53,904	30,709	54,136	22,236	14,714	27,293
" Geneva	"	337	9,773	472	40	99	67	6	14
Tea	*Lbs.*	38,262	44,753	61,167	10,654	34,708	3,950	669	2,097
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	"	159,637	96,093	140,017	147,558	121,571	14,730	13,373	16,209
Wine	*Gallons*	36,674	173,025	74,600	32,328	59,292	24,927	11,310	24,226
Wood or Timber, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	412	3,409	3,223	1,404	4,884	14,133	5,719	16,223
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	21,743	12,918	16,316
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	115,983	64,685	122,331

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Guano	*Tons*	727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Train, or Blubber	*Tuns*	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	2,256
Whalefins	*Tons*	1	2	1	1	3	175	224	944
Wool, Sheep, and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	327,696	24,059	462,171	406,210	465,239	34,663	31,524	40,709
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	390	644	2,063
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	35,228	32,392	45,972

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	135	361	202	191	—	675	1,773	1,009	897	512
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,436	26,013	16,681	18,832	12,641
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	1,057	2,886	836	1,494	1,039	3,606	9,629	3,016	6,720	4,070
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	4,006	12,875	197	231	2,310	2,277	5,691	198	231	1,225
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	107,210	114,604	113,342	208,263	161,135	2,271	2,797	2,552	4,930	3,710
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	532	919	449	874	637
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	2,253	1,177	1,349	995
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	689	615	211	801	483	2,800	3,758	1,542	3,987	1,957
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,127	123	54	263	174	9,233	3,215	1,670	3,423	3,727
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought (exclusive of Saddlery)	*Lbs.*	11,800	32,328	23,459	16,065	16,940	2,066	5,205	3,467	2,575	3,302
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	17,507	30,305	14,947	10,373	14,306	629	1,765	650	444	608
Silk Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	571	2,560	598	507	383
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	27,884	151,224	122,550	46,662	76,644	607	3,440	2,454	1,424	1,937
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,641	2,303	2,321	2,437	1,109
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	14,299	29,596	20,647	24,611	23,329
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	55,647	100,917	58,431	73,241	60,242

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	3,185	8,361	2,880	4,400	7,781	528	623	981
„ Brandy	„ „	18,529	16,290	9,180	14,775	11,289	3,787	7,080	5,691
„ Geneva	„ „	714	1,069	—	12	194	—	2	28
Tea	*Lbs.*	3,129	9,179	4,335	33,256	27,340	280	2,687	1,652
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	32,529	21,024	17,374	36,649	27,447	1,828	3,321	3,660
Wine	*Gallons*	9,690	17,541	8,241	8,244	3,376	2,665	2,897	1,374
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	210	78	172	221	30	763	980	99
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,840	1,853	1,627
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	11,691	18,843	15,112

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' Use	*Cwts.*	32,211	4,762	1,528	11,251	11,143	1,070	7,313	5,850
Hides, not Tanned	„	505	—	215	—	96	602	—	269
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed	*Lbs.*	292,554	9,599	60,589	211,042	217,303	3,283	7,845	12,567
Oil: Spermaceti, or Head-matter	*Tuns*	715	405	293	475	833	31,571	59,541	88,715
„ Train Oil or Blubber	„	215	—	—	28	1	—	1,422	47
Tallow	*Cwts.*	272	778	27	301	20	81	797	52
Whalefins	*Tons*	32	9	1	—	—	219	—	—
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	5,147,755	5,514,756	5,178,793	5,418,610	5,267,828	388,409	420,507	460,935
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,759	10,590	7,861
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	429,994	508,015	576,296

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	1,076	2,717	2,404	1,423	—	5,415	13,660	12,022	7,131	5,134
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	134,597	441,307	265,711	136,733	146,468
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	8,083	19,759	14,581	7,666	8,800	23,959	56,867	48,115	29,475	33,006
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	409	745	908	824	616	6,620	11,455	14,022	12,092	10,015
Butter and Cheese	„	1,794	3,471	3,229	3,161	3,578	6,280	12,234	14,560	14,786	16,940
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,837	29,871	32,376	15,451	19,344
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,369,041	3,748,079	2,094,820	1,161,003	1,178,553	30,797	87,548	42,813	25,961	25,189
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	7,678	33,536	13,055	6,797	9,079
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	9,062	17,705	17,051	4,355	5,871
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,934	25,390	19,376	9,325	6,388
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	9,109	19,151	20,459	8,939	10,302
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	4,262	12,091	10,812	7,106	5,529	22,723	67,781	61,924	41,870	33,262
Hats of all Sorts	*Dozen*	4,352	8,080	5,251	2,825	3,308	6,868	19,556	16,275	6,972	9,162
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,465	1,667	2,171	2,660	2,558	19,002	30,561	41,441	41,291	35,121
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	80,616	306,098	173,050	63,982	108,186	22,577	75,815	41,014	16,482	34,169
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,470	13,752	10,398	4,394	5,104
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	513,260	746,101	630,800	281,243	231,313	15,579	30,714	22,035	10,589	7,937
Machinery:—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	766	936	4,461	2,614	626
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,901	11,228	22,473	16,746	10,469
Musical Instruments	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,479	15,366	11,619	7,148	3,831
Pickles and Sauces	„	—	—	—	—	—	7,374	17,625	17,563	14,002	11,164
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	„	—	—	—	—	—	16,745	24,667	14,471	7,300	4,734
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	14,705	33,438	13,598	8,885	6,292
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	310,510	397,959	572,604	732,767	499,403	4,745	8,730	12,002	15,723	16,778
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,370	16,839	18,330	21,613	16,491
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	2,608	6,693	2,782	968	2,368	4,263	13,114	5,672	2,390	6,064
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	8,094	19,624	10,858	4,949	3,997	21,718	55,240	26,830	10,545	8,902
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	297,321	740,634	351,089	102,048	125,607	17,786	54,925	24,523	7,140	8,263
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,311	18,384	12,561	5,968	4,633
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	53,102	151,532	174,656	104,240	114,081
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	493,772	1,408,927	1,051,406	616,957	624,819

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	24,336	73,343	36,198	36,936	63,056	870	1,011	1,699
Currants	*Cwts.*	821	2,196	926	493	1,964	1,007	1,593	5,426
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	191	377	1,580	482	631	4,741	1,037	1,474
Raisins	*Cwts.*	874	2,233	1,050	723	1,046	1,654	1,061	2,375
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Galls.*	77,570	134,492	130,438	76,302	127,353	23,907	10,777	15,940
„ Brandy	„	56,075	137,130	46,069	26,096	51,960	19,003	12,504	26,197
„ Geneva	„	1,268	2,664	983	776	45	139	110	7
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	179	3,162	641	60	—	911	102	—
Tea	*Lbs.*	783	12,582	6,878	15,422	45,911	444	968	2,774
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	181,727	169,205	175,988	139,795	159,483	18,515	12,669	21,264
Wine	*Gallons*	74,513	157,783	97,875	45,643	71,930	32,916	15,934	29,258
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	78	1,187	947	307	88	4,209	1,385	291
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	24,067	9,036	10,443
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	132,383	68,187	117,148

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Copper, Ore	*Tons*	53	1,323	—	—	2	—	—	33
Flax, Undressed	*Cwts.*	543	527	—	366	49	—	439	76
Gum, Copal	„	832	—	364	—	—	910	—	—
„ not particularly described	„	661	3,217	2,245	1,933	2,432	3,592	2,577	3,222
Hides, not Tanned	„	100	163	—	25	666	—	55	1,865
Oil, Spermaceti, or Head-matter	*Tuns*	90	110	85	—	—	9,159	—	—
Wood, Hewn	*Loads*	736	978	9	137	3	41	575	13
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	482,023	699,780	299,383	358,493	1,065,794	22,454	27,821	93,257
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,106	1,723	2,178
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	39,262	33,190	100,644

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	39,169	64,485	87,159	54,893	78,859
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	2,964	3,691	4,742	3,605	5,008	9,171	11,700	16,554	15,711	20,728
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	328,114	651,795	555,757	408,245	560,268	7,013	13,382	13,978	12,090	12,691
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,276	2,985	4,153	1,328	4,171
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,954	3,909	3,900	2,968	3,539
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,982	5,142	7,488	5,596	9,323
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,998	3,346	4,008	5,491	6,014
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	2,498	2,483	2,700	3,384	4,024	10,787	10,850	11,618	15,962	20,563
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	546	459	443	581	927	8,831	8,380	11,405	14,904	17,963
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	34,982	74,960	94,093	66,502	79,801	5,586	14,392	19,234	17,234	15,380
„ Saddlery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,198	4,176	9,553	6,393	7,494
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	64,759	196,968	81,438	72,016	116,433	2,327	5,860	2,743	2,476	4,658
Machinery:—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	872	6,791	2,195	87	251
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,293	1,758	5,242	2,529	5,221
Silk Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	600	3,200	1,915	926	2,300
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,301	2,839	5,084	5,784	6,987
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	650	1,645	1,030	887	823	1,173	3,075	2,115	2,073	2,097
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	1,183	4,271	2,686	1,797	1,710	3,209	8,625	5,724	3,172	2,642
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	91,470	146,141	143,860	75,658	120,153	8,450	12,506	13,779	8,644	10,338
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,290	2,730	2,511	2,446	1,377
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	30,489	40,678	57,657	67,762	105,038
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	148,969	230,809	286,015	248,469	337,634

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	19,244	21,507	19,868	12,535	8,088	473	343	220
Currants	*Cwts.*	239	270	380	254	782	413	824	2,160
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	11,430	24,795	18,106	24,166	35,668	3,317	3,147	4,344
„ Brandy	„	19,177	34,091	19,374	7,167	26,340	7,992	3,434	13,280
„ Geneva	„	1,342	1,641	1,314	405	1,686	186	57	246
Tea	*Lbs.*	16,814	30,366	28,960	34,011	71,006	1,870	2,145	4,290
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	58,647	38,097	48,918	56,320	106,501	5,147	5,164	14,280
Wine	*Gallons*	10,615	19,322	23,142	24,239	41,120	7,748	8,474	16,650
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,268	4,119	7,525
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	35,414	27,907	62,955

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

No Account of the Imports from Hong Kong, separate from the General Import Trade with China (at Page 298), can be rendered.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,583	2,244	3,125	3,570	6,233
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	1,403	1,305	1,944	1,858	2,131	5,213	5,010	7,819	8,534	8,596
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	8,565	25,693	12,213	21,577	27,534	3,275	10,508	7,331	11,609	16,359
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	634	889	3,175	5,153	4,657	3,093	4,970	19,699	31,991	27,649
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	21,753,214	14,518,750	14,828,830	15,504,576	34,538,899	260,727	177,921	177,507	154,069	400,663
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,892	3,624	1,752	522	2,476
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	3,467,560	2,443,278	2,774,609	2,187,300	4,064,420	134,859	97,089	106,625	70,751	148,153
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	569	928	603	1,556	1,339
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,183	1,791	3,491	3,595	3,947
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,487	813	1,003	988	3,196	10,016	10,985	14,509	12,586	35,976
Lead and Shot	„	921	333	964	525	1,246	14,883	8,175	22,079	12,068	30,933
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	102,278	95,328	368,330	164,048	676,182	4,365	4,301	9,763	7,635	12,982
Tin Plates	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,668	2,610	965	662	5,227
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	57,806	10,891	20,880	6,608	19,168	120,088	28,930	50,152	20,523	47,190
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	38,778	13,026	32,237	8,078	15,361	2,067	976	3,159	1,005	1,560
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	533	156	547	546	398
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	15,341	15,690	38,951	48,043	50,964
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	585,355	375,908	468,077	389,265	800,645

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	—	—	24	—	73	526	—	1,578
Coral, in Fragments	*Lbs.*	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass: Window, and Shades and Cylinders	*Cwts.*	1	—	2	13	—	1	9	—
Lead, Pig and Sheet	*Tons*	82	167	—	50	222	—	1,116	5,138
Opium	*Lbs.*	—	1,165	2,341	1,927	—	1,804	1,325	—
Quicksilver	„	—	16,992	—	—	96,902	—	—	8,378
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Galls.*	5,662	2,974	2,351	7,132	6,006	970	3,417	3,028
Wine	*Gallons*	14,510	11,577	14,495	17,143	25,737	4,841	5,967	10,339
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,074	1,746	8,815
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	10,216	13,580	37,276

Note.—The Trade with CHINA (including HONG KONG) is shown at Page 298.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.
(Exclusive of SINGAPORE and CEYLON.)

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Borax — Cwts.	7,457	12,986	8,942	9,368	16,236	32,231	27,576	42,826
Cardamoms — Lbs.	155,203	83,895	91,515	27,641	78,763	9,914	3,685	12,471
Cassia Lignea — „	40,637	50,601	312,449	502,382	723,898	16,040	11,886	13,896
Cinnamon — „	21,421	11,079	1	13,117	12,018	—	656	601
Cloves — „	116,379	416,818	1,152,174	770,639	1,247,840	48,007	32,110	26,647
Coffee — „	3,157,713	4,151,928	3,245,901	3,031,471	4,470,928	85,133	85,260	143,043
Coir Rope, Twine, and Strands — Cwts.	18,283	26,160	58,802	49,943	23,832	62,477	47,446	26,811
Corn: Wheat — Qrs.	—	20	2,187	9,512	90,963	7,288	30,676	252,422
Cotton, Raw — Cwts.	757,657	1,602,213	1,042,358	1,281,131	1,592,666	1,641,714	2,241,979	3,530,410
Cotton Piece Goods — Pieces	264,830	370,417	344,808	189,340	155,427	156,707	85,549	67,342
Cutch — Tons	1,841	450	1,245	1,906	733	52,290	47,650	32,252
Ginger — Cwts.	5,235	6,092	10,692	5,316	4,866	18,711	7,576	5,840
Gum, Arabic — „	16,089	11,988	14,007	13,980	11,373	23,462	19,222	13,837
„ Lacdye — „	17,139	17,674	16,359	9,343	10,704	91,610	44,146	36,394
„ Shellac — „	16,256	28,512	15,995	20,822	13,847	31,057	41,644	32,541
Hair or Wool, Goats', Manufactures of — Value £	49,110	23,157	(Under Real Value.)			17,136	27,482	3,888
Hemp, Rough or Undressed — Cwts.	463,846	41,128	125,951	69,464	44,365	157,439	67,727	38,820
„ Jute — „		274,997	443,558	520,741	713,680	510,092	431,781	597,707
„ Other Vegetable Substances of the Nature of Undressed Hemp — „		1,826	741	3,963	1,493	945	4,756	1,773
Hides, not Tanned — „	104,232	125,450	137,273	133,717	150,501	381,793	451,911	646,303
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed Lbs.	200,774	74,629	321,588	785,745	489,096	17,711	31,102	27,874
Horns, Horntips, and Pieces of Horns — Tons	1,244	1,206	1,707	1,439	1,186	35,420	29,859	27,871
Indigo — Cwts.	75,251	57,793	64,964	55,405	71,651	1,546,143	1,518,097	2,190,131
Mace — Lbs.	40,702	56,785	68,794	41,517	93,679	7,883	4,584	9,368
Madder — Cwts.	2,178	809	903	1,416	129	2,122	3,186	326
Madder Root — „	6,728	28,756	21,436	13,275	18,089	37,513	19,249	34,671
Nutmegs — Lbs.	98,610	199,278	209,020	199,087	359,759	[28,739	24,056	42,246
Oil, Castor — Cwts.	30,356	22,179	8,672	11,910	29,411	18,211	31,859	77,204
„ Cocoa Nut — „	29,037	47,708	73,356	125,335	43,468	179,722	275,737	91,283
„ Seed — Tons	619	326	658	785	1,598	30,006	41,918	71,232
Olibanum — Cwts.	8,650	9,017	13,379	10,817	10,427	24,752	18,118	23,591
Pepper — Lbs.	2,990,396	2,445,097	4,557,917	2,046,837	5,639,952	94,956	44,775	117,499
Rice, not in the Husk — Cwts.	801,964	1,336,033	1,251,325	2,151,175	3,473,047	875,927	1,559,601	1,823,350
Safflower — „	17,358	9,281	12,692	11,578	7,542	51,297	35,892	32,336
Saltpetre — „	246,485	296,662	433,960	184,068	375,587	596,695	263,831	657,277
Seeds:—Linseed and Flax — Qrs.	184,618	151,113	196,570	362,882	341,763	601,996	1,297,503	991,113
„ Mustard — Cwts.	100	4,991	10,065	4,835	38,870	7,045	4,353	54,418
„ Poppy — Qrs.	6,637	8,730	14,148	30,686	24,073	42,445	92,058	63,793
„ Rape — „	117,211	53,817	47,665	139,916	251,890	132,865	487,374	736,778
Senna — Lbs.	203,491	156,472	207,860	74,856	308,806	2,274	1,871	7,077
Silk, Raw — „	1,330,523	506,262	688,300	877,364	600,430	404,376	559,319	565,405
„ Manufactures:—Corahs, Choppas, Bandannas, and Tussore Cloths — Pieces	480,316	454,128	460,924	407,497	586,421	282,792	265,857	391,161
Skins, Goat, Undressed — No.	357,883	96,258	130,313	57,452	171,861	2,715	1,197	5,622
„ „ Tanned — „	66,266	92,708	163,616	163,877	490,117	5,113	11,609	37,311
„ Sheep, Tanned — „	260,544	258,622	434,148	397,618	615,919	13,567	14,911	34,122
Spirits:—Rum — Gallons	308,944	200,800	483,224	613,003	643,907	64,424	74,065	69,156
Sugar, Unrefined — Cwts.	1,302,159	1,225,273	773,352	730,882	1,210,969	883,754	1,027,888	1,885,522
„ Refined — „	2,562	15,164	5,837	11,138	5,049	7,954	15,592	8,457
Tea — Lbs.	310,198	270,776	386,221	408,858	690,390	24,943	25,661	52,103
Teeth, Elephants' — Cwts.	4,425	3,123	3,166	2,599	4,781	80,733	68,874	170,482
Tin — „	4,506	10,973	8,778	7,019	16,010	52,120	41,412	168,691
Turmeric — Tons	1,247	435	61	3	207	656	42	6,376
Wax, Bees' — Cwts.	4,184	3,124	1,872	1,728	2,115	13,003	12,826	16,321
Wine — Gallons	32,553	22,074	26,877	27,146	13,839	8,014	4,072	4,788
Wood: Teak — Loads	15,402	6,842	21,562	15,712	16,529	291,087	196,576	319,380
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' — Lbs.	7,879,801	12,398,658	14,934,702	14,283,535	15,385,171	404,481	490,977	576,944
All Other Articles — Value	—	—	—	—	—	455,362	372,313	501,947
TOTAL —	—	—	—	—	—	10,672,862	12,668,152	17,284,881

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

(Exclusive of SINGAPORE and CEYLON.)
(Cont^d.)

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	8,061	7,492	7,522	8,446	—	39,670	39,167	38,854	37,383	55,015
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	127,257	153,188	146,754	119,847	141,413
Arms: viz.—Guns	*No.*	16,929	12,110	6,042	11,374	46,214	35,757	28,564	9,761	21,014	113,160
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	62,336	94,897	104,235	132,036	95,444	171,531	265,200	299,528	438,319	267,393
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	1,737	2,142	2,132	2,168	2,215	33,108	41,225	32,736	37,677	39,251
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	61,487	64,216	54,032	101,897	87,568	26,259	32,664	36,446	57,397	49,419
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	40,246	32,804	27,898	60,055	79,732	198,787	182,473	165,789	364,833	467,576
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	312,473,351	321,413,627	478,750,717	424,631,817	423,304,389	3,666,055	3,941,479	5,319,109	4,564,022	4,737,923
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	38,972	56,389	79,985	66,923	52,570
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	23,049,210	23,392,329	25,094,439	27,447,590	23,085,680	1,002,093	1,080,800	1,161,142	1,212,029	1,066,952
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	29,653	34,012	29,700	32,465	39,889
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	66,600	56,313	62,470	102,250	80,188
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	14,533	20,782	21,616	24,770	30,585	87,660	120,004	130,826	137,848	149,938
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	25,659	35,865	45,155	130,760	168,563	186,202	349,050	453,413	1,242,853	1,585,733
Lead and Shot	„	1,372	837	825	684	1,244	25,505	16,627	19,784	16,170	32,870
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	81,993	116,451	105,153	91,588	111,904	11,801	15,006	14,996	14,254	15,026
„ Saddlery and Harness	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,873	17,733	21,935	24,721	21,119
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	764,441	1,127,709	1,570,326	1,518,855	1,790,781	29,453	42,707	57,369	56,954	69,441
Machinery: Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	18,145	10,199	43,107	210,767	61,597
„ all Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	33,990	83,583	58,086	194,139	385,752
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	10,693	14,505	28,356	18,118	24,170
Pickles and Sauces	„	—	—	—	—	—	21,404	31,931	34,740	42,810	44,897
Provisions, not otherwise described	„	—	—	—	—	—	12,144	22,479	20,656	18,024	18,620
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	82,997	83,322	97,812	112,188	159,061
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	17,721	11,125	8,188	9,449	10,835
Umbrellas and Parasols	„	—	—	—	—	—	18,887	23,992	30,081	36,195	57,349
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	50,577	69,900	75,095	51,162	61,089	178,125	231,588	293,688	228,881	216,798
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	522,909	694,031	1,062,550	792,766	944,802	23,537	32,505	52,124	38,258	47,275
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	9,926	9,813	17,144	10,411	11,525
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	265,822	296,504	362,977	482,955	523,435
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,483,627	7,324,147	9,127,556	9,949,154	10,546,190

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bugles and Beads of Glass	*Lbs.*	272,843	469,322	508,668	336,227	522,596	58,285	34,323	37,562
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	1,211	286	1,122	1,403	2,573	24,581	31,018	55,609
Copper Manufactures: Entered by Value	*Value £*	13,052	2,000	—	—	2	—	—	14
„ „ Entered by Weight	*Cwts.*	—	98	83	19	—	621	144	—
Cotton Manufactures, unenumerated, not Made Up	*Value £*	56,614	51,664	(*Under Real Value.*)			34,424	18,305	17,242
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	509,562	607,650	444,196	401,683	468,969	52,748	44,519	50,075
Glass, Flint Cut, Flint Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	„	26,971	21,498	17,441	23,860	11,350	519	710	339
Iron, in Bars	*Tons*	2,657	1,644	1,347	1,354	4,456	17,040	19,634	66,245
Paper, not for Hangings	*Lbs.*	161,169	290,719	294,307	186,404	188,225	4,990	3,164	3,175
Quicksilver	„	107,909	444,121	247,167	426,802	235,852	24,717	39,123	20,391
Spelter	*Tons*	218	430	1,653	1,181	910	39,137	29,944	25,201
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	52,234	27,036	48,856	27,596	23,654	20,153	13,222	11,926
Steel, Unwrought	*Tons*	408	843	1,041	901	1,117	21,095	19,310	21,651
Wine	*Gallons*	210,531	184,465	259,212	209,800	205,336	85,986	73,033	82,876
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	1,456	5,876	4,221	2,464	3,721	18,899	9,691	12,434
Woollen Manufactures not Made Up	*Value £*	8,389	11,057	(*Under Real Value.*)			12,709	3,908	2,171
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	77,250	64,273	71,417
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	493,154	404,321	478,328

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Antimony, Ore	*Tons*	1,350	425	909	311	1,480	9,546	3,162	23,303
Camphor, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	103	880	351	3,387	2,917	1,928	15,535	10,745
Canes, Ratans, not Ground	*No.*	1,774,205	1,609,220	2,544,601	1,131,739	2,004,650	3,075	1,368	4,009
„ or Sticks, Unenumerated	„	445,210	1,329,937	558,858	270,613	775,449	4,657	3,383	8,078
Caoutchouc	*Cwts.*	2,678	3,030	3,785	5,345	6,055	17,663	18,708	19,780
Coffee	*Lbs.*	55,361	372,367	305,667	1,321,839	550,386	8,015	34,521	5,528
Cutch	*Tons*	392	21	103	366	555	4,326	9,150	24,420
Gamboge	*Cwts.*	550	341	152	222	241	739	1,005	1,186
Gum, Copal	„	218	521	163	127	450	1,630	222	1,744
„ Stick Lac	„	2,520	1,506	939	1,243	737	1,643	1,616	1,382
„ Not particularly Enumerated	„	2,211	2,422	3,604	942	929	28,832	6,829	6,503
Gutta Percha	„	13,493	20,240	24,259	22,404	12,630	113,208	72,253	50,520
Hides, not Tanned	„	9,503	14,045	12,903	4,368	7,337	35,923	14,576	31,462
Mace	*Lbs.*	17,184	17,925	29,272	14,356	16,077	3,354	1,585	1,608
Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Rough	*Cwts.*	1,367	1,571	1,851	2,060	1,258	11,326	11,445	5,160
Nutmegs	*Lbs.*	54,539	67,425	107,768	88,949	69,898	14,522	10,145	8,445
Oil, Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed:—									
Cassia	„	1,298	12,033	1,555	—	1,154	681	—	836
Not particularly Enumerated	„	8,988	17,273	1,924	1,750	12,459	385	1,925	5,139
Pepper	„	1,453,272	2,273,263	3,644,008	3,688,202	4,440,968	75,916	76,838	92,520
Rice, not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	46,854	14,729	11,561	5,869	52,075	8,093	1,255	27,389
Sago	„	85,072	93,092	125,797	90,600	134,815	125,797	112,118	170,766
Silk, Raw	*Lbs.*	4,963	32,240	8,428	6,640	9,992	4,951	4,233	9,409
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	59	105	7,054	446	15,876	7,711	615	25,487
Tallow, Vegetable	„	1,799	1,290	715	77	14	2,413	224	34
Terra Japonica	*Tons*	3,022	3,779	4,043	5,122	6,713	109,666	94,330	121,925
Tin	*Cwts.*	15,012	23,116	23,170	12,042	15,699	137,572	71,047	106,492
Tortoiseshell, or Turtleshell, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	5,934	15,812	10,447	6,213	8,511	12,537	7,145	9,175
Wax, Vegetable	*Cwts.*	706	176	36	4	—	90	22	—
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	47,906	37,913	35,204
Total		—	—	—	—	—	794,105	615,738	806,499

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,665	2,917	3,142	3,341	4,333
Arms and Ammunition:—Guns	*No.*	3,120	6,346	4,438	2,444	8,439	2,199	4,070	4,075	2,132	6,447
„ Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	385,407	338,670	222,161	641,406	383,260	8,573	7,905	6,302	15,887	9,511
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	921	1,794	1,734	1,894	1,187	3,136	6,073	6,859	7,410	3,861
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	10,552	26,308	19,265	16,881	19,843	4,310	10,700	10,242	8,612	10,138
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	2,663	2,956	2,024	5,595	7,525	12,996	15,160	11,620	33,247	42,592
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	31,235,891	27,542,085	25,220,524	32,203,529	41,332,748	453,927	382,235	332,502	393,886	531,788
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,985	5,654	2,894	6,414	3,420
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	1,566,043	1,490,956	887,947	1,178,320	1,671,174	59,827	64,678	41,938	56,961	86,805
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,216	3,857	3,580	7,473	7,734
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,358	1,738	1,083	1,264	1,670	6,168	8,414	6,768	7,260	9,856
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,473	1,166	1,014	2,639	4,817	11,863	13,409	12,288	25,677	46,350
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	190,617	490,098	526,100	438,751	233,972	7,025	18,185	18,101	16,379	9,689
Machinery:—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,616	2,700	—	2,150	50
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,882	2,169	675	685	1,989
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	11,107	6,597	4,143	11,065	18,101	24,976	14,770	10,318	23,174	37,796
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	27,617	32,370	44,733	62,216	58,905
Total		—	—	—	—	—	637,981	595,566	516,137	672,961	872,811

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures, Unenumerated, not Made Up	*Value*	9,885	12,101	(*Under Real Value.*)			4,990	4,450	2,580
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	59,535	15,855	57,968	22,800	7,470	7,650	2,925	1,155
Opium	„	772	—	—	3,308	1,581	—	2,974	1,186
Paper, not for Hangings	„	6,177	5,599	609	10,874	9,762	10	181	183
Spelter	*Tons*	—	—	35	57	79	825	1,636	2,150
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	1,780	3,305	3,578	2,584	3,256	1,476	1,239	1,642
Wine	*Gallons*	10,887	11,782	12,669	11,963	11,854	4,149	4,156	4,777
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,183	2,376	5,736
Total		—	—	—	—	—	24,281	18,335	18,768

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cardamoms	*Lbs.*	14,466	16,184	13,622	9,366	6,369	738	469	372
Cinnamon	„	504,290	691,158	768,786	681,903	724,632	51,253	46,881	54,347
Coffee	„	35,316,936	30,361,522	41,755,554	39,443,407	34,969,017	1,006,607	1,109,346	952,281
Coir Rope, Twine, and Strands	*Cwts.*	18,184	22,387	31,860	31,478	18,284	33,851	29,904	20,569
Cotton, Raw	„	579	16,229	27,180	15,112	17,557	42,808	26,446	38,918
Cowries	„	1,166	6,649	4,143	2,551	9,762	10,040	6,438	35,869
Ebony	*Tons*	200	238	183	214	61	1,370	1,411	392
Hemp, Undressed	*Cwts.*	1,411	1,335	10,295	2,882	1,840	13,116	3,376	2,185
Indigo	„	110	—	114	—	—	2,713	—	—
Lead, Black	*Tons*	699	726	1,649	274	480	12,780	2,000	4,560
Oil, Chemical, Essential, and Perfumed, not particularly Enumerated	*Lbs.*	6,937	1,277	9,562	8,754	10,393	1,912	6,128	10,393
„ Cocoa-Nut	*Cwts.*	61,314	106,159	124,799	104,054	73,365	305,758	228,919	154,067
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	23,700	12,933	30,221
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,506,646	1,474,251	1,304,174

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,272	13,291	15,053	8,221	9,635
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	4,011	3,349	3,883	3,147	3,066	11,246	9,835	12,643	11,763	10,350
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	22,265	22,914	28,716	15,482	27,532	8,280	10,986	14,761	7,874	13,278
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	573	550	559	528	1,584	4,479	3,306	4,712	3,329	11,669
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	8,927,998	8,342,993	12,601,808	10,556,812	13,314,264	122,290	123,699	181,669	140,045	181,760
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,145	2,349	5,290	2,865	1,589
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	186,838	588,785	549,553	318,550	487,232	8,148	22,786	27,686	14,941	22,028
Earthenware and Porcelain	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,504	2,863	5,356	12,562	9,970
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,351	2,513	3,365	5,362	3,112
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,342	1,697	2,423	3,050	2,742	4,660	7,518	9,957	12,780	10,901
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,545	1,246	2,765	2,805	2,817	13,313	18,847	38,609	32,887	36,717
Linen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,751	2,287	5,372	2,263	2,429
Machinery :—Steam Engines	„	—	—	—	—	—	465	845	350	260	90
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,523	2,896	3,200	2,698	4,850
Stationery	„	—	—	—	—	—	8,413	3,650	6,174	3,362	10,770
Woollen Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,195	3,984	5,822	5,252	3,930
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	27,264	34,327	42,257	39,112	55,357
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	231,299	265,982	382,276	305,576	388,435

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cochineal	*Cwts.*	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Manufactures, Unenumerated, not Made Up	*Value*	228	1,900	(*Under Real Value.*)			1,375	3,270	240
Cotton Yarn	*Lbs.*	—	6,100	38,650	6,480	38,107	5,312	605	3,800
Paper, not for Hangings	„	48,729	55,634	12,793	18,911	29,309	213	315	488
Spirits :—Brandy	*Proof Galls.*	4,817	8,554	10,729	3,697	6,546	4,426	1,771	3,300
„ Cordials and Sweetened Spirits	*Gallons*	612	230	207	1,754	302	207	1,754	302
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	*Lbs.*	10,557	22,529	50,659	8,982	1,085	5,330	814	145
Wine	*Gallons*	34,432	22,402	35,158	24,054	26,368	11,575	8,351	10,602
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,790	3,141	3,783
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	31,228	20,321	22,660

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

ADEN.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Coffee - - - - - *Lbs.*	96	24,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum, Arabic - - - - - *Cwts.*	—	3,983	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Beer and Ale - - *Barrels*	822	980	2,134	797	2,176	2,060	5,898	6,423	2,239	3,927
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - *Tons*	34,764	28,302	32,013	36,690	54,656	14,300	12,238	16,833	18,406	30,759
Cottons, Entered by the Yard - *Yards*	131,677	46,433	90,000	30,000	44,625	1,883	535	950	600	657
Cotton Yarn - - *Lbs.*	46,500	—	—	7,500	8,000	1,643	—	—	270	310
All Other Articles - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	800	308	897	798	3,170
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—	20,686	18,979	25,103	22,313	38,823

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Spirits:—Brandy - - - - *Proof Gallons*	300	57	154	—	223	63	—	112
Wine - - - - - - - *Gallons*	24	533	156	36	258	51	13	104
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	142	34	153
Total - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	256	47	369

MAURITIUS.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	13,857	76,566	51,614	549	378	1,354	15	10
Spirits:—Rum	*Gallons*	8,097	10,060	108,417	63,447	288,364	14,456	7,667	31,240
Sugar, Unrefined	*Cwts.*	1,122,064	1,252,269	1,662,190	1,363,132	1,647,257	1,651,417	1,695,318	2,371,302
„ Refined	„	1,113	69	47	8	18	64	10	27
„ Molasses	„	—	—	574	99	1,304	337	68	1,011
Tortoiseshell, or Turtleshell, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	5,610	337	69	—	—	83	—	—
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	„	3,464	320,696	59,639	72,045	77,159	1,615	2,477	2,893
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,191	18,252	20,524
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,677,533	1,723,807	2,427,007

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,626	26,000	20,453	13,914	24,476
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	2,423	4,773	6,196	2,750	3,368	7,654	12,874	18,505	9,389	9,768
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	1,109	6,217	2,220	5,476	7,643	547	3,127	1,512	3,216	3,590
„ Prepared Fuel	„	5,971	10,264	4,027	1,674	80	4,992	8,612	4,135	1,510	100
Copper, Wrought and Unwrought	*Cwts.*	2,932	5,052	1,706	4,571	8,528	14,367	28,095	10,956	25,570	46,894
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	5,584,370	8,733,736	6,913,225	5,683,325	10,658,952	82,313	124,257	96,243	71,771	146,479
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,923	5,732	6,101	4,135	7,190
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,123	3,122	4,562	2,137	2,045
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,783	3,784	4,991	3,584	3,483
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	1,512	3,522	3,418	2,694	5,043	7,172	16,671	14,721	9,449	16,587
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	1,456	1,676	2,193	2,456	2,047	17,786	25,940	34,486	32,819	32,102
Lead and Shot	„	83	167	193	162	127	1,725	4,036	4,250	3,954	3,234
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	114,220	145,084	246,458	206,213	192,935	3,789	5,646	10,053	8,472	7,040
Machinery:—Steam Engines	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	6,492	22,121	33,934	22,695	10,302
„ All Other Sorts	„	—	—	—	—	—	7,940	13,639	37,838	24,656	17,512
Painters' Colours	„	—	—	—	—	—	3,355	4,329	3,750	2,233	3,662
Tin Plates	„	—	—	—	—	—	5,744	6,916	9,017	6,304	2,747
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	2,653	4,144	5,682	2,273	3,819	4,752	7,039	11,477	4,984	7,950
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	67,015	98,312	59,822	76,134	119,463	1,781	3,428	2,811	2,740	4,270
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	78	665	510	231	992
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	37,751	59,846	52,905	49,410	69,757
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	229,693	385,879	383,210	303,173	420,180

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Cheese	*Cwts.*	625	480	391	274	570	901	736	1,533
Glass:—Flint Cut, Flint Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	*Lbs.*	1,255	2,771	127	1,863	1,692	4	55	50
Spirits:—Geneva	*Proof Gallons*	169	159	451	571	180	64	81	26
Tobacco:—Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	87,937	27,382	58,637	8,834	23,806	1,832	304	992
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	1,000	25,928	3,890	405	902	409	37	120
Wine	*Gallons*	12,692	12,973	19,918	16,642	17,820	6,472	5,773	7,169
Wood: Hewn	*Loads*	18	—	89	200	85	355	822	317
„ Sawn or split	„	252	861	445	905	356	2,005	4,037	1,188
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,894	2,927	5,582
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	17,936	14,772	16,977

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Aloes - - - - - *Lbs.*	150,173	93,319	261,431	427,834	464,070	5,836	10,696	9,806
Coffee - - - - „	147,025	6,377	19,511	542	15,082	512	18	529
Copper Ore - - - - *Tons*	26	79	638	1,543	2,557	20,735	49,236	63,929
Cotton, Raw - - - - *Cwts.*	374	38	1,125	2,237	10,176	3,009	6,396	30,867
Feathers, Ostrich, Undressed - - *Lbs.*	1,079	699	1,239	742	994	5,575	5,429	9,741
Guano - - - - - *Tons*	7,273	850	3,187	153	2,353	19,122	1,006	8,236
Hides, not Tanned - - - *Cwts.*	9,846	5,278	8,574	26,104	36,637	20,169	69,172	109,446
Horns, Horntips, and pieces of Horn - *Tons*	80	83	85	121	207	4,533	3,963	7,659
Oil, Train, or Blubber - - - *Tuns*	208	138	75	112	54	3,015	5,690	2,538
Silk, Raw - - - - *Lbs.*	2,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Goat, Undressed - - - *No.*	70,540	37,324	77,207	55,126	134,850	11,742	9,992	25,816
„ Seal, Undressed - - - „	5,514	895	2,579	2,232	2,997	1,290	1,004	1,718
„ Sheep, Undressed - - - „	167,753	131,384	174,212	209,656	430,065	11,251	12,885	35,839
Tallow - - - - - *Cwts.*	48	1,680	552	2,798	3,719	1,655	7,764	9,762
Teeth, Elephants' - - - „	886	1,079	743	787	573	18,946	20,855	20,437
Wine - - - - - *Gallons*	128,408	106,067	282,043	369,477	493,524	49,357	65,157	91,051
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' - - *Lbs.*	6,388,796	7,221,448	8,223,598	11,075,965	14,305,188	496,842	651,867	1,028,185
All Other Articles - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	17,733	28,210	47,209
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	691,352	942,640	1,502,828

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
(Cont^{d}.)

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apothecary Wares (not otherwise described)	*Cwts.*	1,658	1,656	974	1,376	—	7,934	10,157	5,489	6,806	10,063
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	177,222	249,974	188,572	138,655	213,035
Arms and Ammunition: viz.—Guns	*No.*	3,119	1,728	1,823	895	317	9,274	10,205	6,011	2,417	1,909
" " Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	75,672	158,653	75,550	74,089	227,925	3,138	6,062	3,238	2,660	7,963
Bags, Empty	*Dozens*	11,592	10,499	11,557	11,963	31,771	8,416	8,122	13,620	12,971	31,958
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	7,083	10,181	5,352	3,185	7,298	23,010	33,018	20,531	13,530	30,340
Books, Printed	*Cwts.*	420	532	792	712	826	6,732	8,396	11,784	10,937	11,722
Brass and Copper Manufactures	"	1,145	1,398	1,444	1,329	1,819	5,406	7,685	9,463	8,124	9,915
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	25,804	31,281	7,691	19,877	10,188	12,475	16,360	4,588	11,664	6,038
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	15,569,740	11,797,268	7,257,662	7,584,494	17,690,473	263,087	207,785	130,814	135,299	314,538
" " at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	10,541	12,714	11,071	10,417	18,906
Earthenware and Porcelain	"	—	—	—	—	—	10,071	14,386	11,606	12,983	19,454
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,867	14,801	13,536	8,167	9,227
Glass Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	14,218	14,611	9,554	8,268	13,538
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	9,541	12,339	11,186	7,476	16,233	47,960	60,606	58,848	33,508	67,908
Hats of all Sorts	*Dozen*	9,125	9,076	7,834	8,629	13,584	14,998	16,744	15,080	16,873	23,883
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	2,799	2,297	2,326	2,479	3,376	37,535	41,922	44,416	41,223	57,636
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	329,515	298,151	278,792	215,325	353,015	48,045	52,878	50,183	35,050	56,232
" Saddlery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	18,361	23,354	26,926	12,372	16,333
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	953,527	994,831	669,097	556,034	956,291	29,369	44,492	23,482	20,221	33,607
" " at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	702	1,136	367	833
Silk Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	13,721	13,153	11,998	14,104	13,484
Soap and Candles	*Lbs.*	2,693,679	1,859,479	1,846,516	2,088,698	2,694,608	41,804	29,475	27,201	26,561	39,309
Stationery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	16,519	22,091	13,504	18,228	25,267
Sugar, Refined	*Cwts.*	5,671	4,575	4,132	1,177	2,753	8,918	8,028	7,655	2,836	6,767
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	29,512	36,932	21,036	18,950	31,113	66,578	75,677	47,156	38,572	66,369
" " by the Yard	*Yards*	458,726	679,792	430,971	596,886	1,087,533	26,293	42,708	25,658	33,977	65,860
" " at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	5,407	8,482	5,140	6,399	9,614
All Other Articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	128,235	158,042	123,697	107,924	162,630
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,064,283	1,212,630	921,957	791,313	1,344,338

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bugles and Beads of Glass	*Lbs.*	74,952	60,820	47,334	14,719	29,768	5,424	1,503	2,140
Coffee	"	—	1,672	4,991	2,109	265,767	107	60	6,007
Corn:—Wheatflour	*Cwts.*	6,120	1,127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, Flint Cut, Flint Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	*Lbs.*	5,859	4,900	7,624	3,038	7,001	227	90	208
Gloves of Leather	*Pairs*	—	8,172	19,206	18,531	19,460	1,230	1,178	1,476
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	*Lbs.*	260	318	358	509	997	1,074	1,095	2,332
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	44,331	98,067	36,543	13,698	18,390	15,074	6,564	9,272
" Geneva	"	2,490	2,780	4,125	493	762	585	70	111
Tea	*Lbs.*	27,727	13,385	11,890	12,975	37,906	768	814	2,290
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	"	31,831	25,999	9,496	2,526	2,112	999	229	282
Wine	*Gallons*	55,091	43,691	27,413	19,978	40,619	9,100	6,946	16,358
Wood, Sawn or Split	*Loads*	1,976	3,279	787	513	1,608	3,400	2,157	5,365
" Staves	"	56	31	260	761	339	1,640	6,388	2,730
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	23,681	18,313	24,692
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	63,309	45,137	73,263

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

GOLD COAST (BRITISH POSSESSIONS).

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Gum, Animi	*Cwts.*	—	177	642	57	161	2,327	185	676
„ Copal	„	—	—	181	404	176	362	1,212	590
Nuts and Kernels, Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	*Tons*	11	—	217	—	170	2,605	—	2,228
Oil, Palm	*Cwts.*	23,622	24,558	28,204	48,926	31,331	64,869	106,414	67,362
Teeth, Elephants'	„	13	17	11	57	91	280	1,510	3,246
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	810	3,666	1,429
Total		—	—	—	—	—	71,253	113,287	75,531

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,887	1,651	1,908	2,350	1,209
Arms and Ammunition:—Guns	*No.*	3,502	3,637	4,854	4,475	5,366	1,846	1,777	2,609	2,699	2,976
„ „ Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	187,500	153,480	99,200	210,262	264,080	4,074	3,296	2,519	5,682	7,557
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	179	111	174	176	166	917	441	990	1,001	919
Brass Manufactures	*Cwts.*	348	263	349	759	386	1,881	1,643	2,300	4,343	2,651
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	1,339,405	1,773,302	4,191,308	3,837,674	3,170,225	24,411	31,792	83,118	67,730	52,497
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	204	211	248	402	583	1,056	1,291	1,844	3,698	3,662
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	58	119	168	169	158	833	1,625	3,270	2,739	2,093
Lead and Shot	„	53	39	77	46	42	1,017	961	1,944	1,133	993
Wood, Staves and Empty Casks	*Packs*	2,577	5,886	4,067	5,155	6,497	1,524	4,263	2,781	4,420	4,789
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	458	778	3,278	2,363	537
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	6,662	6,344	10,858	12,823	13,562
Total		—	—	—	—	—	47,566	55,862	117,419	111,182	93,445

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bugles and Beads of Glass	*Lbs.*	56,736	24,489	39,450	82,367	117,837	4,520	8,408	8,470
Cowries	*Cwts.*	856	6,332	4,279	354	160	4,768	1,375	180
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	*Pieces*	2,291	1,925	3,695	2,770	3,187	2,306	1,764	2,100
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Galls.*	11,868	6,274	3,220	607	45,636	364	75	5,352
„ Mixed, in Bond	„	—	—	—	2,555	1,067	—	532	240
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	66,823	24,872	32,496	30,325	78,520	1,015	1,042	3,272
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,193	3,928	5,692
Total		—	—	—	—	—	17,466	17,124	25,306

BRITISH POSSESSIONS ON THE GAMBIA.

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Mahogany	*Tons*	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuts and Kernels, Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	„	673	632	402	508	287	4,824	7,727	3,770
Oil, Palm	*Cwts.*	—	95	964	158	—	2,217	344	—
Teeth, Elephants'	„	10	14	21	18	6	536	477	214
Wax, Bees', Unbleached	„	2,765	3,099	2,779	2,823	2,052	18,758	20,114	14,595
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,667	664	943
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	28,002	29,326	19,522

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,953	3,771	2,546	3,502	3,428
Arms and Ammunition:—Guns	*No.*	14,749	15,436	17,281	12,226	10,665	8,329	7,767	9,934	6,816	5,613
„ „ Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	226,636	254,815	285,737	230,379	233,668	4,834	5,210	7,482	6,551	5,530
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	183	174	256	177	167	820	695	1,224	813	770
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	753,982	841,109	781,556	752,324	778,152	18,024	19,975	17,881	14,527	16,617
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	267	284	177	256	338	1,729	1,216	1,158	1,710	2,086
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	416	209	283	276	345	3,796	2,754	4,514	3,121	4,042
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	297	451	484	365	426
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	10,002	10,267	10,142	10,236	8,068
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	50,784	52,106	55,365	47,641	46,580

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bugles and Beads of Glass	*Lbs.*	13,910	21,911	36,061	29,028	21,947	4,132	2,963	1,577
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	14,432	18,711	27,244	34,028	14,172	9,825	12,128	5,517
„ Manufactures Unenumerated, not Made Up	*Value*	—	203	—	—	—	1,014	568	3,946
Rice not in the Husk	*Cwts.*	140	3,629	670	654	2,197	472	477	1,181
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Galls.*	8,710	3,623	3,420	4,015	7,499	434	523	914
„ Brandy	„	1,487	1,475	1,348	1,595	771	556	764	389
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	*Lbs.*	52,057	—	—	198,324	21,982	—	6,817	916
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,509	4,181	4,185
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,942	28,421	18,625

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Camwood	*Tons*	335	306	405	235	352	7,784	4,823	7,806
Ginger	*Cwts.*	4,964	7,938	7,470	7,282	6,476	7,937	6,554	7,447
Gum, Copal	„	363	277	663	1,355	590	3,713	4,065	1,534
Nuts and Kernels, Unenumerated, for expressing Oil therefrom	*Tons*	279	99	6	3	2	72	39	29
Oil, Palm	*Cwts.*	13,228	13,577	14,887	11,462	11,067	34,240	24,930	23,794
Pepper	*Lbs.*	92,865	139,009	146,276	95,648	28,341	1,828	697	148
Teeth, Elephants'	*Cwts.*	48	27	27	24	89	688	636	3,174
Wax, Bees', Unbleached	„	138	46	176	81	254	1,188	577	1,807
Wood, Teak	*Loads*	9,674	7,317	6,822	7,687	4,941	92,097	91,283	53,119
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,012	7,563	1,124
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	153,559	141,167	99,982

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	8,871	10,618	5,749	10,133	11,643
Arms and Ammunition: viz.—Guns	*No.*	10,045	11,062	12,212	6,953	6,299	4,278	5,112	6,079	3,712	3,648
„ Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	277,900	354,605	113,925	174,562	308,450	5,836	7,796	2,875	6,208	5,961
Beer and Ale	*Barrels*	476	343	385	405	439	1,839	1,478	1,572	1,769	1,873
Coals, Cinders, and Culm	*Tons*	4,007	3,164	3,883	1,149	4,383	1,833	1,626	2,085	610	2,410
„ Prepared Fuel	„	1,303	1,430	588	1,477	4,723	1,178	893	900	812	2,863
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	3,034,502	3,487,381	3,227,844	6,075,608	7,060,103	43,672	57,906	45,604	78,461	91,106
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	507	444	416	420	562
Earthenware and Porcelain	„	—	—	—	—	—	2,374	3,043	2,469	3,088	2,355
Glass Manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	718	855	793	1,275
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	591	1,949	699	620	913	2,796	7,819	2,957	3,193	5,590
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	272	258	219	278	308	3,795	4,323	3,574	5,165	4,120
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	6,753	6,225	4,316	10,031	8,895	1,247	1,333	841	1,917	2,206
Salt	*Bushels*	74,040	81,030	44,075	217,748	*Tons* 785	1,285	1,724	1,198	5,098	1,208
Wood: Staves and Empty Casks	*Packs*	695	2,504	270	873	996	490	1,785	221	734	671
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,672	2,122	1,685	2,920	4,666
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	20,932	17,452	13,962	22,238	23,287
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	103,609	126,192	93,042	147,271	165,444

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Bugles and Beads of Glass	*Lbs.*	55,886	21,226	15,255	11,068	24,561	1,748	1,130	1,765
Cotton Piece Goods of India	*Pieces*	44,561	28,091	77,707	31,944	24,839	24,266	11,125	9,559
„ Manufactured Unenumerated, not Made Up	*Value*	3,968	3,526	—	—	—	1,120	924	5,643
Spirits: Rum	*Proof Gallons*	53,699	55,031	26,676	41,617	44,925	4,496	6,260	5,663
„ Brandy	„	2,265	2,775	1,648	1,694	2,940	880	812	1,482
Tea	*Lbs.*	2,777	3,849	1,915	3,173	4,310	124	199	260
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	101,344	20,195	23,561	130,566	21,563	736	4,488	898
Wine	*Gallons*	5,118	3,086	3,463	1,988	2,602	1,137	688	1,077
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	3,465	4,103	6,665
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	37,772	29,729	33,012

* The Ton of Salt is reckoned to contain 40 Bushels.

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Copper, Old	*Tons*	11	3	8	5	1	868	587	96
Cotton, Raw	*Cwts.*	—	781	1,455	—	—	3,891	—	—
Guano	*Tons*	295	—	—	290	—	—	1,305	—
Hides, not Tanned	*Cwts.*	29	89	—	83	151	—	260	501
Orchal	„	1,139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar, Unrefined	„	—	2	3,002	—	—	3,682	—	—
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	24,685	9,982	22,751	5,877	14,499	646	202	544
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	369	243	40
Total		—	—	—	—	—	9,426	2,597	1,181

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	4,633	4,655	5,208	5,773	4,276
Beef and Pork	*Barrels*	291	444	173	239	125	1,254	2,082	785	1,224	566
Beer and Ale	„	328	298	328	209	326	1,263	1,205	1,208	799	1,201
Butter and Cheese	*Cwts.*	204	376	274	274	217	806	1,775	1,364	1,184	1,072
Coals, Culm, and Cinders	*Tons*	1,732	1,044	881	752	1,869	892	725	648	527	960
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	45,211	48,968	53,204	74,603	150,452	1,292	877	825	1,022	2,875
Glass Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	752	716	589	294	503
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought	*Lbs.*	7,816	4,302	7,084	11,445	12,996	1,628	1,028	1,467	1,966	1,949
Soap and Candles	„	90,142	76,302	65,204	106,794	71,738	1,860	1,513	1,074	2,405	1,555
Woollen Manufactures	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	419	646	390	608	1,178
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	10,586	11,562	11,176	15,913	12,868
Total		—	—	—	—	—	25,385	26,784	24,734	31,715	29,003

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.		Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Corn:—Wheatflour	*Cwts.*	3,221	2,172	2,967	1,705	2,192	3,227	2,067	2,256
Spirits:—Brandy	*Proof Gallons*	2,377	4,765	1,648	1,944	2,838	680	932	1,431
Tea	*Lbs.*	10,642	6,745	6,010	8,970	14,281	388	563	863
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars	„	12,417	14,187	6,045	2,624	11,449	636	238	1,527
Wine	*Gallons*	2,997	2,888	3,963	2,148	3,910	1,304	748	1,580
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,388	1,055	2,351
Total		—	—	—	—	—	7,623	5,603	10,008

Imports Therefrom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Guano - - - - - - *Tons*	705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Flax and Linseed - - *Qrs.*	—	—	—	—	166	—	—	481
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	30	5	25
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	30	5	506

Exports Thereto.

Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Declared Real Value.				
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	176	452	132	558	328
Beer and Ale - - - *Barrels*	455	383	283	352	112	1,515	1,207	964	1,366	433
Coals, Cinders, and Culm - *Tons*	2,380	3,913	1,245	—	2,518	1,293	1,976	623	—	1,604
„ Prepared Fuel - - „	—	870	—	—	—	—	566	—	—	—
Glass Manufactures - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	696	531	515	505	196
All Other Articles - - „	—	—	—	—	—	2,695	4,314	2,694	3,979	2,441
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—	6,375	9,046	4,928	6,408	5,002

Foreign and Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Principal and Other Articles.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Spirits:—Brandy - - - *Proof Gallons*	917	1,074	977	362	503	403	174	253
Sugar, Unrefined - - - *Cwts.*	108	32	61	113	75	69	163	115
Tea - - - - - - - - *Lbs.*	952	592	358	—	509	23	—	31
Tobacco, Manufactured, and Cigars - „	2,803	3,166	2,132	3,254	667	224	295	89
Wine - - - - - - - *Gallons*	1,706	694	1,927	862	754	647	300	302
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	420	448	132
Total - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1,786	1,380	992

SETTLEMENTS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Castor	*Cwts.*	19	16	24	33	24	3,309	4,972	2,055
Feathers for Beds	„	144	36	105	129	102	733	1,093	811
Isinglass	„	35	25	36	26	32	549	378	455
Oil Train or Blubber	*Tuns*	18	26	17	31	162	690	1,437	7,614
Skins and Furs, Undressed:									
Bear	*No.*	7,772	5,972	6,241	3,588	8,480	9,049	7,176	18,656
Beaver	„	47,719	40,742	55,880	46,898	67,894	26,545	17,196	32,250
Fisher	„	5,651	3,178	3,895	3,799	5,469	3,895	4,116	7,110
Fox	„	15,538	12,109	17,623	20,736	23,311	11,014	19,699	27,973
Lynx	„	5,783	2,107	4,401	8,243	12,947	2,421	4,740	7,337
Marten	„	78,874	62,799	122,909	137,190	167,175	98,327	89,174	129,561
Minx	„	22,460	28,691	47,856	43,434	53,702	10,768	10,858	18,796
Musquash	„	480,108	442,650	307,144	211,712	284,323	5,119	4,411	11,254
Otter	„	8,746	5,935	6,483	7,976	12,949	19,017	16,949	26,222
Wolf	„	8,549	7,139	13,828	6,855	9,482	4,494	1,714	3,793
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	13,984	14,713	24,667
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	209,914	198,626	318,554

EXPORTS THERETO.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					DECLARED REAL VALUE.				
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Slops, and Haberdashery	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	21,323	18,986	22,902	20,162	30,370
Arms and Ammunition, viz. Guns	*No.*	2,118	1,684	2,459	2,947	3,236	2,374	1,762	2,781	3,574	4,572
„ „ Gunpowder	*Lbs.*	53,012	51,707	61,426	65,471	71,979	1,819	1,682	2,042	3,044	2,858
Cottons, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	267,864	291,100	281,633	273,387	339,113	5,601	6,093	5,438	5,360	6,620
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	248	469	177	356	535
Hardwares and Cutlery	*Cwts.*	186	293	279	300	221	1,826	1,484	2,296	2,172	1,751
Iron, Wrought and Unwrought, including Unwrought Steel	*Tons*	144	116	113	82	89	3,702	2,523	3,182	2,092	2,656
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought (exclusive of Saddlery)	*Lbs.*	4,644	3,830	6,000	8,505	8,972	1,528	990	1,482	1,981	1,809
Linens, Entered by the Yard	*Yards*	26,463	18,155	27,821	23,717	17,997	1,144	648	1,228	1,038	852
Soap	*Cwts.*	285	796	697	511	603	589	1,337	1,330	933	918
Sugar, Refined	„	1,714	886	1,348	1,387	1,460	2,939	1,752	3,900	3,446	4,303
Tobacco, Manufactured	*Lbs.*	34,989	39,015	18,965	202	34,876	6,997	7,817	3,830	40	7,000
Woollens, Entered by the Piece	*Pieces*	2,971	2,285	3,087	2,359	2,744	12,345	7,330	10,177	8,659	12,243
„ „ by the Yard	*Yards*	139,890	166,580	209,104	173,808	149,622	10,456	17,222	20,694	16,393	13,420
„ „ at Value	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	1,036	1,021	594	1,624	1,650
All Other Articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	16,395	14,742	20,731	12,089	18,492
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,322	88,585	102,784	82,963	110,049

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
							£	£	£
Coffee	*Lbs.*	16,346	17,378	6,049	6,593	14,271	147	185	356
Spirits:—Rum	*Proof Gallons*	9,687	7,394	5,402	9,479	16,536	991	1,343	2,084
„ Brandy	„	1,628	1,259	1,726	2,439	3,125	712	1,169	1,576
Tea	*Lbs.*	52,033	38,834	58,605	61,241	89,346	3,785	3,843	5,398
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	„	11,137	11,141	31,214	27,435	20,568	976	943	857
„ Manufactured, and Cigars	„	2,735	133	1,714	—	874	180	—	117
Wine	*Gallons*	3,592	2,415	3,114	1,612	2,650	1,046	566	1,078
All Other Articles	*Value*	—	—	—	—	—	2,085	2,596	4,455
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	9,922	10,645	15,921

YEARS 1852 to 1856.

SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY.
PRIZE CARGOES.

IMPORTS THEREFROM.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.					COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
						£	£	£
Oil: Spermaceti, or Head Matter - - - *Tuns*	861	305	206	528	388	22,197	66,185	41,322
Train Oil, or Blubber - - - - „	—	—	—	10	—	—	508	—
All Other Articles - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	3
TOTAL - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	22,197	66,766	41,325

EXPORTS THERETO. Nil.

YEARS 1854 to 1856.

PRIZE CARGOES.
(MERCHANDISE ENTERED UNDER THAT DESIGNATION.)

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.			COMPUTED REAL VALUE.		
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
				£	£	£
Coffee - - - - - - *Lbs.*	1,891	—	—	42	—	—
Corn, Wheat - - - - *Qrs.*	—	848	—	—	2,530	—
„ Other Kinds - - - - - „	—	2,465	—	—	4,194	—
„ Oatmeal - - - - *Cwts.*	134	—	—	94	—	—
„ Ryemeal - - - - - „	2,397	120	—	974	59	—
Fish (entered by Weight) - - - „	3,638	—	—	3,820	—	—
Hemp, Dressed - - - - - „	—	1,000	—	—	2,300	—
„ Rough or Undressed - - - - - „	7	814	—	18	1,750	—
Oil, Train or Blubber - - - - *Tuns*	1	—	—	40	—	—
Salt - - - - - - *Tons*	1,513	64	—	2,408	64	—
Tar - - - - - - *Lasts*	—	51	—	—	1,232	—
Wood and Timber: Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split *Loads*	—	1,048	—	—	4,744	—
All Other Articles - - - - - *Value*	—	—	—	—	8,670	255
TOTAL - - - -	—	—	—	7,396	25,543	255

Nos. 31 to 54.

GENERAL SHIPPING.

IN THE YEAR

1856.

Note.—" Transports " with Troops and Government Stores are not included in the Shipping Returns of the United Kingdom.

No. 31.

Number and Tonnage of British, and Foreign Vessels (of the Country whence Arrived, and of Other Countri

Countries whence Arrived.	With Cargoes.									
	British.		Foreign.						Total.	
			Of the Country whence Arrived.		Of Other Countries.		Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Foreign.										
Russia, Northern Ports	1,416	311,771	102	23,609	1,459	234,359	1,561	257,968	2,977	569,739
„ Southern Ports	183	56,245	–	–	116	31,319	116	31,319	299	87,561
Sweden	335	63,289	381	66,526	615	141,202	996	207,728	1,331	271,017
Norway	65	9,865	1,340	230,821	28	3,562	1,368	234,383	1,433	244,248
Denmark	243	73,815	1,071	87,039	150	9,519	1,221	96,558	1,464	170,373
Prussia	767	131,605	855	205,789	618	69,374	1,473	275,163	2,240	406,768
Mecklenburg	8	1,181	23	3,583	63	5,690	86	9,273	94	10,454
Hanover	35	3,236	337	33,446	33	1,807	370	35,253	405	38,489
Oldenburg	1	62	18	1,176	29	1,660	47	2,836	48	2,898
Hanse Towns	778	244,562	201	55,035	189	30,826	390	85,861	1,168	330,423
Holland	1,283	290,386	685	101,759	42	4,729	727	106,488	2,010	396,874
Java	5	1,832	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,832
Belgium	636	116,245	188	47,783	34	3,280	222	51,063	858	167,308
France	2,407	370,258	766	39,705	33	8,927	799	48,632	3,206	418,890
Algeria	1	113	11	1,068	–	–	11	1,068	12	1,181
Pondicherry	1	380	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	380
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	596	81,335	81	13,237	25	3,545	106	16,782	702	98,117
Cape Verd Islands	4	754	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	754
Spain, and Canaries	693	80,637	129	24,021	85	10,270	214	34,291	907	114,928
Cuba and Porto Rico	182	55,380	72	13,946	91	31,169	163	45,115	345	100,495
Philippine Islands	15	11,103	–	–	13	10,366	13	10,366	28	21,469
Fernando Po	9	3,229	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3,229
Sardinia	51	20,039	5	1,284	4	465	9	1,749	60	21,788
Tuscany	84	14,727	4	1,047	35	6,168	39	7,215	123	21,942
Papal States	21	4,580	4	682	23	4,459	27	5,141	48	9,721
Two Sicilies	415	69,213	17	3,999	11	2,229	28	6,228	443	75,441
Austria	73	25,922	28	9,392	54	9,929	82	19,321	155	45,243
Greece	225	46,023	23	6,441	43	8,137	66	14,578	291	60,601
Turkey	347	113,816	1	306	53	12,270	54	12,576	401	126,392
Wallachia and Moldavia	40	7,951	–	–	251	41,819	251	41,819	291	49,770
Syria and Palestine	33	7,237	–	–	1	146	1	146	34	7,383
Egypt	414	145,155	–	–	93	28,676	93	28,676	507	173,831
Tripoli	3	524	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	524
Tunis	2	323	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	323
Morocco	139	16,929	–	–	14	2,252	14	2,252	153	19,181
United States	477	372,488	981	1,024,229	79	34,789	1,060	1,059,018	1,537	1,431,506
Mexico	40	8,531	–	–	10	4,274	10	4,274	50	12,805
Central America	14	4,911	–	–	1	207	1	207	15	5,118
Haïti	43	9,039	–	–	19	4,376	19	4,376	62	13,415
Foreign West Indies (except Haïti, Cuba, and Porto Rico, separately specified)	39	47,836	5	910	6	1,282	11	2,192	50	50,028
New Granada	29	6,740	–	–	9	2,864	9	2,864	38	9,604
Venezuela	5	2,240	–	–	5	1,439	5	1,439	10	3,679
Brazil	223	70,893	3	1,312	51	10,246	54	11,558	277	82,451
Monte Video	44	10,493	3	673	33	8,858	36	9,531	80	20,024
Buenos Ayres	60	14,660	1	200	27	6,778	28	6,978	88	21,638
Patagonia	2	559	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	559
Chili	92	32,146	2	438	6	2,898	8	3,336	100	35,482
Bolivia	1	904	–	–	1	364	1	364	2	1,268
Peru	217	127,362	1	507	22	13,621	23	14,128	240	141,490
Ecuador	1	354	–	–	3	846	3	846	4	1,200
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	99	62,271	–	–	20	17,600	20	17,600	119	79,871
Birman Empire	6	2,139	–	–	2	831	2	831	8	2,970
West Coast of Africa	130	43,565	–	–	14	3,091	14	3,091	144	46,656
East Coast of Africa	1	347	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	347
South Sea Islands	1	254	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	254
Whale Fisheries	58	16,327	–	–	1	316	1	316	59	16,643
Total	13,092	3,213,781	7,338	1,999,963	4,514	832,834	11,852	2,832,797	24,944	6,046,578
British Possessions.										
Channel Islands	1,501	146,318	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,501	146,318
Heligoland	–	–	–	–	2	657	2	657	2	657
Gibraltar	43	20,448	–	–	1	65	1	65	44	20,513
Malta	24	4,941	–	–	3	382	3	382	27	5,323
Ionian Islands	47	6,068	–	–	4	695	4	695	51	6,763
North American Provinces	1,806	834,894	–	–	319	205,667	319	205,667	2,125	1,040,561
West Indies	663	195,140	–	–	28	8,710	28	8,710	691	203,850
Australia and New Zealand	137	98,352	–	–	8	5,481	8	5,481	145	103,833
Hong Kong	1	530	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	530
East Indies and Singapore	611	448,555	–	–	109	93,533	109	93,533	720	542,088
Ceylon	57	24,715	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	24,715
Mauritius	158	60,596	–	–	5	3,892	5	3,892	163	64,488
Cape of Good Hope	83	22,052	–	–	12	3,353	12	3,353	95	25,405
West Coast of Africa	37	9,278	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	9,278
Falkland Islands	1	594	–	–	1	170	1	170	2	764
Total	5,169	1,872,481	–	–	492	322,605	492	322,605	5,661	2,195,086
Total	18,261	5,086,262	7,338	1,999,963	5,006	1,155,439	12,344	3,155,402	30,605	8,241,664

NTERED, with Cargoes, and in Ballast, from VARIOUS COUNTRIES, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

IN BALLAST.									TOTAL.						COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.
British.		Foreign.						Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		Of the Country whence Arrived.		Of Other Countries.		Total.									
Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	
																FOREIGN.
1	31	–	–	1	600	1	600	2	631	1,417	311,802	1,562	258,568	2,979	570,370	Russia, Northern Ports.
39	22,263	–	–	6	2,309	6	2,309	45	24,572	222	78,508	122	33,628	344	112,136	„ Southern Ports.
2	231	6	873	4	901	10	1,774	12	2,005	337	63,520	1,006	209,502	1,343	273,022	Sweden.
5	646	178	43,732	18	2,787	196	46,519	201	47,165	70	10,511	1,564	280,902	1,634	291,413	Norway.
111	21,960	385	35,096	70	7,134	455	42,230	566	64,190	354	95,775	1,676	138,788	2,030	234,563	Denmark.
7	439	3	739	3	488	6	1,227	13	1,686	771	132,064	1,479	276,390	2,253	408,454	Prussia.
–	–	3	831	1	258	4	1,089	4	1,089	8	1,181	90	10,362	98	11,543	Mecklenburg.
169	17,611	372	25,382	61	6,945	433	32,227	602	49,838	204	20,847	803	67,480	1,007	88,327	Hanover.
37	6,521	73	5,085	56	3,592	129	8,677	166	15,198	38	6,583	176	11,513	214	18,096	Oldenburg.
288	268,793	244	53,541	472	72,056	716	125,597	2,004	394,390	2,066	513,355	1,106	211,458	3,172	724,813	Hanse Towns.
086	182,201	315	61,580	370	58,708	715	120,288	1,801	302,489	2,369	472,587	1,442	226,776	3,811	699,363	Holland.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,832	–	–	5	1,832	Java.
311	56,349	96	18,038	311	66,292	407	84,330	718	140,679	947	172,594	629	135,393	1,576	307,987	Belgium.
788	550,317	3,106	304,128	535	166,231	3,641	470,359	7,429	1,020,676	6,195	920,575	4,440	518,991	10,635	1,439,566	France.
12	4,269	–	–	17	6,420	17	6,420	29	10,689	13	4,382	28	7,488	41	11,870	Algeria.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	380	–	–	1	380	Pondicherry.
88	11,730	13	2,806	28	5,728	41	8,534	129	20,273	684	93,074	147	25,316	831	118,390	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	754	–	–	4	754	Cape Verd Islands.
133	29,215	19	9,525	36	9,321	85	18,849	218	48,064	826	109,852	299	53,140	1,125	162,992	Spain, and Canaries.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182	55,380	163	45,115	345	100,495	Cuba and Porto Rico.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	11,103	13	10,366	28	21,469	Philippine Islands.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3,229	–	–	9	3,229	Fernando Po.
21	4,792	21	6,553	14	4,312	35	10,865	56	15,657	72	24,831	44	12,614	116	37,445	Sardinia.
–	–	1	700	–	–	1	700	1	700	84	14,727	40	7,915	124	22,642	Tuscany.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4,580	27	5,141	48	9,721	Papal States.
9	1,582	1	400	3	802	4	1,202	13	2,784	424	70,795	32	7,430	456	78,225	Two Sicilies.
3	847	–	–	1	1,064	1	1,064	4	1,911	76	26,769	83	20,385	159	47,154	Austria.
1	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	139	226	46,162	66	14,578	292	60,740	Greece.
75	32,221	–	–	9	3,701	9	3,701	84	35,922	422	146,037	63	16,277	485	162,314	Turkey.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	7,951	251	41,819	291	49,770	Wallachia and Moldavia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	7,237	1	146	34	7,383	Syria and Palestine.
2	765	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	765	416	145,920	93	28,676	509	174,596	Egypt.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	524	–	–	3	524	Tripoli.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	323	–	–	2	323	Tunis.
5	723	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	723	144	17,652	14	2,252	158	19,904	Morocco.
–	–	2	331	–	–	2	331	2	331	477	372,488	1,062	1,059,349	1,539	1,431,837	United States.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8,531	10	4,274	20	12,805	Mexico.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4,911	1	207	15	5,118	Central America.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	9,039	19	4,376	62	13,415	Haïti.
4	3,850	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3,850	43	51,686	11	2,192	54	53,878	Foreign West Indies (except Haïti, Cuba, and Porto Rico, separately specified).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	6,740	9	2,864	38	9,604	New Granada.
2	617	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	617	7	2,887	5	1,439	12	4,326	Venezuela.
3	672	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	672	226	71,565	54	11,558	280	83,123	Brazil.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	10,493	30	9,531	80	20,024	Monte Video.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	14,660	28	6,978	88	21,638	Buenos Ayres.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	559	–	–	2	559	Patagonia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	32,146	8	3,336	100	35,482	Chili.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	904	1	364	2	1,268	Bolivia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	217	127,362	23	14,128	240	141,490	Peru.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	354	3	846	4	1,200	Ecuador.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	62,271	20	17,600	119	79,871	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2,129	2	831	8	2,970	Birman Empire.
1	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	350	131	43,915	14	3,091	145	47,006	West Coast of Africa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	347	–	–	1	347	East Coast of Africa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	254	–	–	1	254	South Sea Islands.
3	818	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	818	61	17,145	1	316	62	17,461	Whale Fisheries.
206	1,220,011	1,898	569,540	2,016	419,352	6,914	988,892	14,120	2,208,903	20,298	4,133,792	18,766	3,821,689	39,064	8,255,481	Total.
																BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
556	28,508	–	–	93	8,299	93	8,299	449	36,807	1,857	174,826	93	8,299	1,950	183,125	Channel Islands.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	657	2	657	Heligoland.
120	26,242	–	–	4	1,875	4	1,875	133	28,117	171	46,690	5	1,940	177	48,630	Gibraltar.
72	28,258	–	–	16	7,951	16	7,951	88	36,209	96	33,199	19	8,333	115	41,532	Malta.
2	389	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	389	49	6,457	4	695	53	7,152	Ionian Islands.
2	445	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	445	1,808	835,309	319	205,667	2,127	1,040,976	North American Provinces.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	195,140	28	8,710	691	203,850	West Indies.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	98,352	8	5,481	115	103,833	Australia and New Zealand.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	530	–	–	1	530	Hong Kong.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	611	148,555	109	93,533	720	542,088	East Indies and Singapore.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	24,715	–	–	57	24,715	Ceylon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	158	60,596	5	3,892	163	64,488	Mauritius.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	22,052	14	3,353	95	25,405	Cape of Good Hope.
1	630	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	630	38	9,908	–	–	38	9,908	West Coast of Africa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	594	1	170	2	764	Falkland Islands.
562	84,442	–	–	113	18,125	113	18,125	675	102,567	5,731	1,356,923	640	340,730	6,336	2,297,653	Total.
768	1,304,453	1,898	569,540	2,129	437,477	7,027	1,007,017	14,795	2,311,470	26,029	5,490,715	19,371	4,162,419	45,400	10,553,134	TOTAL.

No. 32.

Number and Tonnage of British, and Foreign Vessels (of the Country to which Departed, and of Other Countries,)

Countries to which Departed.	With Cargoes.									
	British.		Foreign.						Total.	
			Of the Country to which Departed.		Of Other Countries.		Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Foreign.										
Russia, Northern Ports	918	226,108	70	13,610	583	77,207	653	90,817	1,571	316,925
„ Southern Ports	53	20,895	2	774	32	7,332	34	8,106	87	29,001
Sweden	265	52,674	336	50,177	268	46,197	604	96,374	869	149,048
Norway	60	15,142	850	117,181	96	10,883	946	128,064	1,006	143,206
Denmark	690	130,484	2,084	178,740	840	110,445	2,924	289,185	3,614	419,669
Prussia	825	142,064	988	222,215	307	35,865	1,295	258,080	2,120	400,144
Mecklenburg	6	944	124	23,219	34	3,916	158	27,135	164	28,079
Hanover	247	24,987	574	51,102	143	10,471	717	61,573	964	86,560
Oldenburg	38	6,624	69	4,931	95	5,647	164	10,578	202	17,202
Hanse Towns	1,888	488,758	381	89,762	658	62,427	1,039	152,189	2,927	640,947
Holland	2,136	402,385	716	110,721	23	2,003	739	112,724	2,875	515,109
Java	13	5,923	10	5,610	8	4,470	18	10,080	31	16,003
Belgium	824	142,339	246	58,297	27	2,832	273	61,129	1,097	203,468
France	6,270	918,194	3,246	280,381	124	32,106	3,370	312,487	9,640	1,230,681
Algeria	16	3,072	19	2,210	105	15,994	124	18,204	140	21,276
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	549	90,151	121	20,341	186	29,314	307	49,655	856	139,806
Cape Verd Islands	23	5,404	8	1,754	12	3,831	20	5,585	43	10,989
Spain, and Canaries	1,082	211,821	164	27,612	373	75,084	537	102,696	1,619	314,517
Cuba and Porto Rico	125	38,609	72	15,191	119	38,798	191	53,989	316	92,598
Philippine Islands	3	1,412	13	5,006	5	2,498	18	7,504	21	8,916
Fernando Po	12	4,562	–	–	2	457	2	457	14	5,019
Sardinia	200	54,494	47	16,859	170	46,576	217	63,435	417	117,929
Tuscany	78	13,453	1	390	21	3,208	22	3,598	100	17,051
Papal States	35	5,895	5	983	19	5,031	24	6,014	59	11,909
Two Sicilies	297	52,996	50	10,154	104	21,349	154	31,503	451	84,499
Austria	168	49,823	28	9,881	101	34,027	129	43,908	297	93,731
Greece	77	18,989	24	6,424	16	5,076	40	11,500	117	30,489
Turkey	546	185,282	4	2,515	275	77,382	279	79,897	825	265,179
Wallachia and Moldavia	30	5,057	–	–	18	2,334	18	2,334	48	7,391
Syria and Palestine	40	11,451	–	–	3	442	3	442	43	11,893
Egypt	264	100,072	–	–	76	22,474	76	22,474	340	122,546
Tunis	4	560	–	–	3	396	3	396	7	956
Morocco	37	4,989	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	4,989
United States	361	291 762	1,171	1,164,383	90	48,034	1,261	1,212,417	1,622	1,504,179
Mexico	35	6,411	–	–	12	4,268	12	4,268	47	10,679
Central America	12	3,410	–	–	7	2,341	7	2,341	19	5,751
Haïti	8	1,571	–	–	22	3,720	22	3,720	30	5,291
Foreign West Indies (except Haïti, Cuba, and Porto Rico, separately specified)	100	68,720	33	5,782	110	30,704	143	36,486	243	105,206
New Granada	26	7,970	–	–	2	443	2	443	28	8,413
Venezuela	18	3,075	–	–	12	2,072	12	2,072	30	5,147
Brazil	270	93,531	5	2,330	206	61,641	211	63,971	181	157,502
Monte Video	40	10,555	–	–	14	5,086	14	5,086	54	15,641
Buenos Ayres	76	20,330	2	494	5	1,288	7	1,782	83	22,112
Chili	156	64,263	4	1,960	20	13,335	24	15,295	180	79,558
Peru	53	25,772	2	1,482	18	15,614	20	17,096	73	42,868
Ecuador	–	–	1	220	1	400	2	620	2	620
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	59	32,804	–	–	5	4,086	5	4,086	64	36,890
Birman Empire	2	1,338	–	–	1	498	1	498	3	1,836
Ternate, Molucca Islands	–	–	–	–	1	604	1	604	1	604
West Coast of Africa	129	43,192	1	90	22	6,281	23	6,371	152	49,563
Red Sea	3	1,326	–	–	2	1,060	2	1,060	5	2,386
South Sea Islands	4	1,102	–	–	2	487	2	487	6	1,589
Whale Fisheries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	19,171	4,112,745	11,471	2,502,781	5,398	998,034	16,869	3,500,815	36,040	7,613,560
British Possessions.										
Channel Islands	1,309	117,131	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,309	117,131
Heligoland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	391	84,780	–	–	42	12,778	42	12,778	433	97,558
Malta	289	77,354	–	–	174	70,353	174	70,353	463	147,707
Ionian Islands	51	12,738	–	–	13	6,291	13	6,291	64	19,029
North American Provinces	795	359,065	–	–	15	7,715	15	7,715	810	366,780
West Indies	576	169,956	–	–	31	10,904	31	10,904	607	180,860
Australia and New Zealand	462	376,187	–	–	43	34,334	43	34,334	505	110,521
Hong Kong	24	12,967	–	–	23	18,673	23	18,673	47	31,640
East Indies and Singapore	563	426,556	–	–	127	96,443	127	96,443	690	522,999
Aden	44	38,707	–	–	5	3,749	5	3,749	49	42,456
Ceylon	56	24,047	–	–	17	8,655	17	8,655	73	32,702
Mauritius	47	21,073	–	–	1	327	1	327	48	21,400
Cape of Good Hope	133	36,927	–	–	4	1,108	4	1,108	137	38,035
West Coast of Africa	48	10,306	–	–	14	3,347	14	3,347	62	13,653
St. Helena and Ascension	11	3,322	–	–	5	1,981	5	1,981	16	5,303
Total	4,799	1,771,116	–	–	514	276,658	514	276,658	5,313	2,047,774
Total	23,970	5,883,861	11,471	2,502,781	5,912	1,274,692	17,383	3,777,473	41,353	9,661,334

No. 32. To Various Countries.

CLEARED, with Cargoes and in Ballast, to VARIOUS COUNTRIES, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

IN BALLAST.									TOTAL.						COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.
British.		Foreign.						Total.							
		Of the Country to which Departed.		Of Other Countries.		Total.			British.		Foreign.		Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
																FOREIGN.
287	62,929	18	3,050	157	37,123	175	40,173	462	103,102	1,205	289,037	828	130,990	2,033	420,027	Russia, Northern Ports.
61	48,138	1	352	3	865	4	1,217	65	49,355	114	69,033	38	9,323	152	78,356	„ Southern Ports.
21	3,779	73	14,637	111	33,089	184	47,726	205	51,505	286	56,453	788	144,100	1,074	200,553	Sweden.
19	2,970	866	206,588	30	3,172	896	209,760	915	212,730	79	18,112	1,842	337,824	1,921	355,936	Norway.
86	21,189	532	52,296	515	112,362	1,047	164,658	1,133	185,847	776	151,673	3,971	453,843	4,747	605,516	Denmark.
43	8,781	75	22,054	10	1,589	85	23,643	128	32,424	868	150,845	1,380	281,723	2,248	432,568	Prussia.
6	529	8	1,460	3	323	11	1,783	17	2,312	12	1,473	169	28,918	181	30,391	Mecklenburg.
11	1,134	40	2,752	5	393	45	3,145	56	4,279	258	26,121	762	64,718	1,020	90,839	Hanover.
–	–	3	374	–	–	3	374	3	374	38	6,624	167	10,952	205	17,576	Oldenburg.
46	6,375	37	16,057	21	2,685	58	18,742	104	25,117	1,934	495,133	1,097	170,931	3,031	666,064	Hanse Towns.
95	6,080	122	8,346	3	440	125	8,786	220	14,866	2,231	408,465	864	121,510	3,095	529,975	Holland.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5,923	18	10,080	31	16,003	Java.
15	868	2	1,529	2	461	4	1,990	19	2,858	839	143,207	277	63,119	1,116	206,326	Belgium.
296	44,448	445	24,787	14	5,526	459	30,313	755	74,761	6,566	962,642	3,829	342,800	10,395	1,305,442	France.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3,072	124	18,204	140	21,276	Algeria.
149	14,619	10	1,702	25	6,362	35	8,064	184	22,683	698	104,770	342	57,719	1,040	162,489	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.
1	297	–	–	2	362	2	362	3	659	24	5,701	22	5,947	46	11,648	Cape Verd Islands.
120	13,177	11	2,270	12	4,268	23	6,538	143	19,715	1,202	224,998	560	109,234	1,762	334,232	Spain, and Canaries.
16	5,305	–	–	10	4,349	10	4,349	26	9,654	141	43,914	201	58,338	342	102,252	Cuba and Porto Rico.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,412	18	7,504	21	8,916	Philippine Islands.
1	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	88	13	4,650	2	457	15	5,107	Fernando Po.
3	717	2	421	1	387	3	808	6	1,525	203	55,211	220	64,243	423	119,454	Sardinia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	13,453	22	3,598	100	17,051	Tuscany.
–	–	2	368	1	344	3	712	3	712	35	5,895	27	6,726	62	12,621	Papal States.
10	1,214	–	–	4	1,224	4	1,224	14	2,438	307	54,210	158	32,727	465	86,937	Two Sicilies.
2	241	4	1,255	–	–	4	1,255	6	1,496	170	50,064	133	45,163	303	95,227	Austria.
1	136	2	502	1	261	3	763	4	899	78	19,125	43	12,263	121	31,388	Greece.
71	54,577	–	–	21	6,709	21	6,709	92	61,286	617	239,859	300	86,606	917	326,465	Turkey.
1	157	1	450	–	–	1	450	2	607	31	5,214	19	2,784	50	7,998	Wallachia and Moldavia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	11,451	3	442	43	11,893	Syria and Palestine.
2	547	–	–	4	1,086	4	1,086	6	1,633	266	100,619	80	23,560	346	124,179	Egypt.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	560	3	396	7	956	Tunis.
1	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	119	38	5,108	–	–	38	5,108	Morocco.
66	50,754	71	63,598	7	4,690	78	68,288	144	119,042	427	342,516	1,339	1,280,705	1,766	1,623,221	United States.
1	183	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	183	36	6,594	12	4,268	48	10,862	Mexico.
1	562	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	562	13	3,972	7	2,341	20	6,313	Central America.
3	756	–	–	1	156	1	156	4	912	11	2,327	23	3,876	34	6,203	Haïti.
6	3,130	2	557	4	1,202	6	1,759	12	4,889	106	71,850	149	38,245	255	110,095	Foreign West Indies (except Haïti, Cuba, and Porto Rico, separately specified).
3	1,198	–	–	1	1,161	1	1,161	4	2,359	29	9,168	3	1,604	32	10,772	New Granada.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	3,075	12	2,072	30	5,147	Venezuela.
5	1,200	3	1,026	2	523	5	1,549	10	2,749	275	94,731	216	65,520	491	160,251	Brazil.
1	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	229	41	10,784	14	5,086	55	15,870	Monte Video.
2	439	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	439	78	20,769	7	1,782	85	22,551	Buenos Ayres.
4	3,271	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3,271	160	67,534	24	15,295	184	82,829	Chili.
33	32,445	–	–	21	25,515	21	25,515	54	57,960	86	58,217	41	42,611	127	100,828	Peru.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	620	2	620	Ecuador.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	32,804	5	4,086	64	36,890	China (exclusive of Hong Kong).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1,338	1	498	3	1,836	Birman Empire.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	604	1	604	Ternate, Molucca Islands.
4	513	–	–	1	727	1	727	5	1,240	133	43,705	24	7,098	157	50,803	West Coast of Africa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,326	2	1,060	5	2,386	Red Sea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1,102	2	487	6	1,589	South Sea Islands.
56	15,979	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	15,979	56	15,979	–	–	56	15,979	Whale Fisheries.
1,549	409,073	2,330	426,431	992	257,354	3,322	683,785	4,871	1,092,858	20,720	4,521,818	20,191	4,184,600	40,911	8,706,418	Total.
																BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
128	6,454	–	–	1	36	1	36	129	6,490	1,437	123,585	1	36	1,438	123,621	Channel Islands.
1	1,130	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,130	1	1,130	–	–	1	1,130	Heligoland.
11	4,312	–	–	1	163	1	163	12	4,475	402	89,092	43	12,941	445	102,033	Gibraltar.
12	4,698	–	–	2	875	2	875	14	5,573	301	82,052	176	71,228	447	153,280	Malta.
3	1,074	–	–	2	636	2	636	5	1,710	54	13,812	15	6,927	69	20,739	Ionian Islands.
372	208,308	1	291	19	8,472	20	8,763	392	217,071	1,167	567,373	35	16,478	1,202	583,851	North American Provinces.
43	14,973	–	–	3	1,236	3	1,236	46	16,209	619	184,929	34	12,140	653	197,069	West Indies.
4	4,252	–	–	3	3,820	3	3,820	7	8,072	466	380,439	46	38,154	512	418,593	Australia and New Zealand.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	12,967	23	18,673	47	31,640	Hong Kong.
8	5,951	–	–	7	4,072	7	4,072	15	10,023	571	432,507	134	100,515	705	533,022	East Indies and Singapore.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	38,707	5	3,749	49	42,456	Aden.
1	115	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	115	57	24,162	17	8,655	74	32,817	Ceylon.
3	1,470	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,470	50	22,543	1	327	51	22,870	Mauritius.
7	8,096	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8,096	140	45,023	4	1,108	144	46,131	Cape of Good Hope.
3	1,289	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,289	51	11,595	14	3,347	65	14,942	West Coast of Africa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3,322	5	1,981	16	5,303	St. Helena and Ascension.
596	262,122	1	291	38	19,310	39	19,601	635	281,723	5,395	2,033,238	553	296,259	5,948	2,329,497	Total.
2,145	671,195	2,331	426,722	1,030	276,664	3,361	703,386	5,506	1,374,581	26,115	6,555,056	20,744	4,480,859	46,859	11,035,915	- - TOTAL.

No. 33.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels, of EACH NATION, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	ENTERED.					
BRITISH.						
United Kingdom and its Dependencies -	18,261	5,086,262	7,768	1,304,453	26,029	6,390,715
FOREIGN.						
Russian - - - - - - -	116	26,841	7	1,903	123	28,744
Swedish - - - - - - -	531	97,870	117	26,789	648	124,659
Norwegian - - - - - -	2,259	468,744	469	106,690	2,728	575,434
Danish - - - - - -	2,055	194,686	707	69,176	2,762	263,862
Prussian - - - - - - -	1,238	296,363	235	55,854	1,473	352,217
Mecklenburg - - - - - -	316	68,806	140	30,127	456	98,933
Hanoverian - - - - - -	933	93,200	710	49,937	1,643	143,137
Oldenburg - - - - - -	169	23,836	164	16,891	333	40,727
Hamburg - - - - - -	339	86,544	198	40,107	537	126,651
Bremen - - - - - - -	57	10,078	85	22,468	142	32,546
Lubeck - - - - - - -	32	4,679	6	1,081	38	5,760
Dutch - - - - - - -	1,210	169,097	470	76,874	1,680	245,971
Belgian - - - - - - -	208	51,082	111	24,187	319	75,269
French - - - - - - -	846	50,136	3,252	316,383	4,098	366,519
Spanish - - - - - - -	220	43,089	63	12,603	283	55,692
Portuguese - - - - - -	121	20,882	25	5,022	146	25,904
Sardinian - - - - - -	38	9,690	33	12,196	71	21,886
Tuscan - - - - - - -	5	1,949	2	1,499	7	3,448
Papal - - - - - - -	6	1,072	4	743	10	1,815
Two Sicilies - - - - -	35	7,812	19	4,000	54	11,812
Austrian - - - - - -	80	26,392	26	8,868	106	35,260
Greek - - - - - - -	60	16,301	1	400	61	16,701
Turkish - - - - - -	1	306	—	—	1	306
American (U.S.) - - - - -	1,447	1,378,631	174	120,645	1,621	1,499,276
Mexican - - - - - -	1	194	—	—	1	194
New Granadian - - - - -	1	373	—	—	1	373
Venezuelan - - - - - -	1	387	—	—	1	387
Brazilian - - - - - - -	3	1,312	1	369	4	1,681
Uruguay - - - - - - -	3	673	2	525	5	1,198
Buenos Ayres - - - - - -	2	406	2	494	4	900
Chilian - - - - - - -	4	1,468	3	979	7	2,447
Peruvian - - - - - - -	6	2,254	1	207	7	2,461
Ecuador - - - - - - -	1	249	—	—	1	249
Total Foreign - -	12,344	3,155,402	7,027	1,007,017	19,371	4,162,419
TOTAL of British and Foreign - -	30,605	8,241,664	14,795	2,311,470	45,400	10,553,134

No. 33—(*Continued.*)

Number and Tonnage of Vessels, of EACH NATION, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	CLEARED.					
British.						
United Kingdom and its Dependencies -	23,970	5,883,861	2,145	671,195	26,115	6,555,056
Foreign.						
Russian - - - - - - - -	98	21,175	21	3,461	119	24,636
Swedish - - - - - - - -	652	125,726	104	21,534	756	147,260
Norwegian - - - - - - -	1,795	339,400	1,152	296,416	2,947	635,816
Danish - - - - -	2,706	258,543	578	57,752	3,284	316,295
Prussian - - - - - - -	1,395	326,163	350	98,438	1,745	424,601
Mecklenburg - - - - - - -	393	86,011	73	16,505	466	102,516
Hanoverian - - - - - -	1,519	125,400	188	13,554	1,707	138,954
Oldenburg - - - - - - -	290	32,738	20	3,754	310	36,492
Hamburg - - - - - - -	506	122,381	54	20,600	560	142,981
Bremen - - - - - - - -	141	37,688	8	3,577	149	41,265
Lubeck - - - - - - - -	28	4,190	1	163	29	4,353
Dutch - - - - - - - -	1,535	230,699	170	13,758	1,705	244,457
Belgian - - - - - - -	315	76,206	4	1,741	319	77,947
French - - - - - - - -	3,682	361,879	445	24,663	4,127	386,542
Spanish - - - - - - - -	268	50,363	25	4,526	293	54,889
Portuguese - - - - - - -	154	26,839	12	1,934	166	28,773
Sardinian - - - - - - -	73	23,900	3	976	76	24,876
Tuscan - - - - - - - -	6	2,808	2	731	8	3,539
Papal - - - - - - -	6	1,060	2	368	8	1,428
Two Sicilies - - - - - -	64	14,234	—	—	64	14,234
Austrian - - - - - - - -	106	34,044	12	4,435	118	38,479
Greek - - - - - - - -	82	22,671	10	2,679	92	25,350
Turkish - - - - - - -	4	2,515	—	—	4	2,515
Wallachian - - -	—	—	1	450	1	450
American (U.S.) - - -	1,541	1,441,664	121	109,055	1,662	1,550,719
Venezuelan - -	—	—	1	369	1	369
Brazilian - - - - - - - -	5	2,115	3	1,026	8	3,141
Uruguay - - - - - - -	3	777	—	—	3	777
Buenos Ayres - - - - - -	4	1,041	—	—	4	1,041
Chilian - - - - - - -	6	2,712	—	—	6	2,712
Peruvian - - - - - - - -	3	1,357	1	921	4	2,278
Ecuador - - - - - - - -	2	890	—	—	2	890
Other Countries - - - - - -	1	284	—	—	1	284
Total Foreign - -	17,383	3,777,473	3,361	703,386	20,744	4,480,859
Total of British and Foreign - -	41,353	9,661,334	5,506	1,374,581	46,859	11,035,915

No. 33—(*Continued*).

Number and Tonnage of Vessels, of EACH NATION, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in the United Kingdom—(*Continued*).

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	TOTAL OF ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.						
United Kingdom and its Dependencies	42,231	10,970,123	9,913	1,975,648	52,144	12,945,771
Foreign.						
Russian	214	48,016	28	5,364	242	53,380
Swedish	1,183	223,596	221	48,323	1,404	271,919
Norwegian	4,054	808,144	1,621	403,106	5,675	1,211,250
Danish	4,761	453,229	1,285	126,928	6,046	580,157
Prussian	2,633	622,526	585	154,292	3,218	776,818
Mecklenburg	709	154,817	213	46,632	922	201,449
Hanoverian	2,452	218,600	898	63,491	3,350	282,091
Oldenburg	459	56,574	184	20,645	643	77,219
Hamburg	845	208,925	252	60,707	1,097	269,632
Bremen	198	47,766	93	26,045	291	73,811
Lubeck	60	8,869	7	1,244	67	10,113
Dutch	2,745	399,796	640	90,632	3,385	490,428
Belgian	523	127,288	115	25,928	638	153,216
French	4,528	412,015	3,697	341,046	8,225	753,061
Spanish	488	93,452	88	17,129	576	110,581
Portuguese	275	47,721	37	6,956	312	54,677
Sardinian	111	33,590	36	13,172	147	46,762
Tuscan	11	4,757	4	2,230	15	6,987
Papal	12	2,132	6	1,111	18	3,243
Two Sicilies	99	22,046	19	4,000	118	26,046
Austrian	186	60,436	38	13,303	224	73,739
Greek	142	38,972	11	3,079	153	42,051
Turkish	5	2,821	—	—	5	2,821
Wallachian	—	—	1	450	1	450
American (U.S.)	2,988	2,820,295	295	229,700	3,283	3,049,995
Mexican	1	194	—	—	1	194
New Grenadian	1	373	—	—	1	373
Venezuelan	1	387	1	369	2	756
Brazilian	8	3,427	4	1,395	12	4,822
Uruguay	6	1,450	2	525	8	1,975
Buenos Ayres	6	1,447	2	494	8	1,941
Chilian	10	4,180	3	979	13	5,159
Peruvian	9	3,611	2	1,128	11	4,739
Ecuador	3	1,139	—	—	3	1,139
Other Countries	1	284	—	—	1	284
Total Foreign	29,727	6,932,875	10,388	1,710,403	40,115	8,643,278
Total of British and Foreign	71,958	17,902,998	20,301	3,686,051	92,259	21,589,049

No. 34.

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the United Kingdom.

No. 34.

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and i

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	Entered.															
		British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
In England.	Foreign.																		
London	Russia : Northern Ports	391	91,591	—	—	391	91,591	499	90,496	—	—	499	90,496	890	182,087	—	—	890	182,0
	Southern Ports	42	13,718	36	21,517	78	35,235	25	5,481	5	1,819	30	7,300	67	19,199	41	23,336	108	42,5
	Sweden	145	21,135	—	—	145	21,135	424	104,792	—	—	424	104,792	569	125,927	—	—	569	125,9
	Norway	8	1,754	—	—	8	1,754	284	89,128	1	50	285	89,178	292	90,882	1	50	293	90,9
	Denmark	128	42,474	2	684	130	43,158	370	29,284	1	69	371	29,353	498	71,758	3	753	501	72,5
	Prussia	230	41,943	—	—	230	41,943	251	55,925	—	—	251	55,925	481	97,868	—	—	481	97,8
	Germany	225	75,677	9	3,580	234	79,257	369	47,517	—	—	369	47,517	594	123,194	9	3,580	603	126,7
	Holland	495	154,620	11	4,421	506	159,041	317	49,773	5	2,351	322	52,124	812	204,393	16	6,772	828	211,1
	Java	4	1,606	—	—	4	1,606	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,606	—	—	4	1,6
	Belgium	339	68,913	19	5,283	358	74,196	124	33,944	1	1,484	125	35,428	463	102,857	20	6,767	483	109,6
	France	780	149,208	79	14,167	859	163,375	247	16,101	6	5,274	253	21,375	1,027	165,309	85	19,441	1,112	184,7
	Pondicherry	1	380	—	—	1	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	380	—	—	1	3
	Portugal, Azores and Madeira	267	36,162	—	—	267	36,162	38	6,855	—	—	38	6,855	305	43,017	—	—	305	43,0
	Spain and Canaries	257	32,177	3	995	260	33,172	52	5,900	1	115	53	6,015	309	38,077	4	1,110	313	39,1
	Philippine Islands	8	6,050	—	—	8	6,050	7	6,148	—	—	7	6,148	15	12,198	—	—	15	12,1
	Fernando Po	7	2,570	—	—	7	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2,570	—	—	7	2,5
	Italian States	175	27,514	1	87	176	27,601	43	8,804	—	—	43	8,804	218	36,318	1	87	219	36,4
	Greece	61	11,984	—	—	61	11,984	11	1,861	—	—	11	1,861	72	13,845	—	—	72	13,8
	Turkey	102	29,692	26	13,601	128	43,293	16	4,783	2	838	18	5,621	118	34,475	28	14,439	146	48,9
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2	279	—	—	2	279	31	5,383	—	—	31	5,383	33	5,662	—	—	33	5,6
	Syria	10	2,076	—	—	10	2,076	1	146	—	—	1	146	11	2,222	—	—	11	2,2
	Egypt	63	18,516	—	—	63	18,516	13	4,922	—	—	13	4,922	76	23,438	—	—	76	23,4
	Tunis	1	167	—	—	1	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	167	—	—	1	1
	Morocco	49	6,622	—	—	49	6,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	6,622	—	—	49	6,6
	United States	33	12,354	—	—	33	12,354	162	128,287	—	—	162	128,287	195	140,641	—	—	195	140,6
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	64	17,011	—	—	64	17,011	100	23,703	—	—	100	23,703	164	40,714	—	—	164	40,7
	Central and Southern America	173	82,902	—	—	173	82,902	77	26,477	—	—	77	26,477	250	109,379	—	—	250	109,3
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	75	51,397	—	—	75	51,397	18	16,557	—	—	18	16,557	93	67,954	—	—	93	67,9
	East Coast of Africa	1	347	—	—	1	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	347	—	—	1	3
	Western Coast of Africa, Foreign Possessions	20	3,779	—	—	20	3,779	12	2,716	—	—	12	2,716	32	6,495	—	—	32	6,4
	South Sea Islands	1	254	—	—	1	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	254	—	—	1	2
	Whale Fisheries	4	1,309	1	349	5	1,658	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,309	1	349	5	1,6
		4,161	1,006,181	187	64,684	4,348	1,070,865	3,491	764,983	22	12,000	3,513	776,983	7,652	1,771,164	209	76,684	7,861	1,847,8
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	610	75,243	4	556	614	75,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	610	75,243	4	556	614	75,7
	Gibraltar and Malta	12	3,059	11	7,285	23	10,344	2	165	—	—	2	165	14	3,224	11	7,285	25	10,5
	Ionian Islands	6	660	—	—	6	660	2	334	—	—	2	334	8	994	—	—	8	9
	Possessions in Africa	194	62,826	1	630	195	63,456	15	5,491	—	—	15	5,491	209	68,317	1	630	210	68,9
	East Indies, Hong Kong, and Australian Colonies	487	311,736	—	—	487	311,736	107	89,578	—	—	107	89,578	594	401,314	—	—	594	401,3
	North American Colonies	132	59,705	1	322	133	60,027	100	66,933	—	—	100	66,938	232	126,643	1	322	233	126,9
	West Indies	357	105,942	—	—	357	105,942	18	6,201	—	—	18	6,201	375	112,143	—	—	375	112,1
	Falkland Islands	1	594	—	—	1	594	1	170	—	—	1	170	2	764	—	—	2	7
		1,799	619,765	17	8,793	1,816	628,558	245	168,877	—	—	245	168,877	2,044	788,642	17	8,793	2,061	797,4
	Total	5,960	1,625,946	204	73,477	6,164	1,699,423	3,736	933,860	22	12,000	3,758	945,860	9,696	2,559,806	226	85,477	9,922	2,645,2

LLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the United Kingdom.

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN NGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia: Northern Ports	48	15,565	80	22,009	128	37,574	56	5,915	90	24,234	146	30,149	104	21,480	170	46,243	274	67,723
	Southern Ports	35	14,448	40	27,977	75	42,425	27	5,990	2	627	29	6,617	62	20,438	42	28,604	104	49,042
	Sweden - -	5	563	6	1,835	11	2,398	89	15,762	126	35,326	215	51,088	94	16,325	132	37,161	226	53,486
	Norway - -	1	290	—	—	1	290	42	9,404	364	116,476	406	125,880	43	9,694	364	116,476	407	126,170
	Denmark - -	43	17,327	6	805	49	18,132	53	5,518	785	118,445	838	123,963	96	22,845	791	119,250	887	142,095
	Prussia - -	69	10,730	7	2,735	76	13,465	155	21,251	28	9,751	183	31,002	224	31,981	35	12,486	259	44,467
	Germany - -	262	80,139	5	1,774	267	81,913	313	49,121	59	16,149	372	65,270	575	129,260	64	17,923	639	147,183
	Holland - -	364	103,169	10	1,066	374	104,235	188	42,641	98	6,050	286	48,691	552	145,810	108	7,116	660	152,926
	Java - -	4	1,755	—	—	4	1,755	6	3,466	—	—	6	3,466	10	5,221	—	—	10	5,221
	Belgium - -	388	76,511	1	370	389	76,881	140	35,697	2	461	142	36,158	528	112,208	3	831	531	113,039
	France - -	825	148,774	4	852	829	149,626	73	7,426	128	11,373	201	18,799	898	156,200	132	12,225	1,030	168,425
	Portugal, Azores and Madeira	90	17,730	42	3,769	132	21,499	31	5,342	6	2,032	37	7,374	121	23,072	48	5,801	169	28,873
	Cape Verd Islands	—	—	1	297	1	297	—	—	2	362	2	362	—	—	3	659	3	659
	Spain and Canaries	114	19,845	16	2,832	130	22,677	68	7,903	11	3,908	79	11,811	182	27,748	27	6,740	209	34,488
	Phillipine Islands	2	825	—	—	2	825	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	825	—	—	2	825
	Fernando Po -	6	2,483	—	—	6	2,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,483	—	—	6	2,483
	Italian States -	95	16,360	—	—	95	16,360	34	9,476	2	667	36	10,143	129	25,836	2	667	131	26,503
	Greece - -	22	2,917	—	—	22	2,917	1	516	—	—	1	516	23	3,433	—	—	23	3,433
	Turkey - -	46	14,673	13	7,445	59	22,118	15	4,936	—	—	15	4,936	61	19,609	13	7,445	74	27,054
	Wallachia and Moldavia -	12	2,088	—	—	12	2,088	7	969	—	—	7	969	19	3,057	—	—	19	3,057
	Syria - -	1	185	—	—	1	185	1	105	—	—	1	105	2	290	—	—	2	290
	Egypt - -	17	3,690	—	—	17	3,690	3	664	—	—	3	664	20	4,354	—	—	20	4,354
	Morocco - -	37	4,989	—	—	37	4,989	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	4,989	—	—	37	4,989
ONDON -	United States -	13	5,177	17	14,852	30	20,029	82	80,648	49	50,396	131	131,044	95	85,825	66	65,248	161	151,073
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies -	12	2,969	7	2,833	19	5,802	8	2,017	10	4,203	18	6,220	20	4,986	17	7,036	37	12,022
	Central and Southern America	63	20,068	13	10,818	76	30,886	39	12,377	19	20,273	58	32,650	102	32,445	32	31,091	134	63,536
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong) -	40	24,776	—	—	40	24,776	4	3,112	—	—	4	3,112	44	27,888	—	—	44	27,888
	Western Coast of Africa, Foreign Possessions -	14	2,466	1	105	15	2,571	3	703	—	—	3	703	17	3,169	1	105	18	3,274
	South Sea Islands -	3	722	—	—	3	722	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	722	—	—	3	722
	Whale Fisheries -	—	—	3	1,117	3	1,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,117	3	1,117
		2,631	611,234	272	103,491	2,903	714,725	1,438	330,959	1,731	420,733	3,219	751,692	4,069	942,193	2,053	524,224	6,122	1,466,417
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Channel Islands -	72	5,564	2	357	74	5,921	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	5,564	2	357	74	5,921
	Heligoland -	—	—	1	1,130	1	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,130	1	1,130
	Gibraltar and Malta	10	2,768	12	4,508	22	7,276	4	1,450	—	—	4	1,450	14	4,218	12	4,508	26	8,726
	Ionian Islands -	7	1,622	—	—	7	1,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,622	—	—	7	1,622
	Possessions in Africa	165	47,353	3	1,636	168	48,989	2	416	—	—	2	416	167	47,769	3	1,636	170	49,405
	East Indies, Hong Kong, and Australian Colonies -	546	397,197	3	1,635	549	398,832	54	49,265	2	868	56	50,133	600	446,462	5	2,503	605	448,965
	North American Colonies -	56	18,534	53	35,886	109	54,420	1	997	9	3,727	10	4,724	57	19,531	62	39,613	119	59,144
	West Indies -	234	66,312	24	8,673	258	74,985	1	255	—	—	1	255	235	66,567	24	8,673	259	75,240
		1,090	539,350	98	53,825	1,188	593,175	62	52,383	11	4,595	73	56,978	1,152	591,733	109	58,420	1,261	650,153
	TOTAL - -	3,721	1,150,584	370	157,316	4,091	1,307,900	1,500	383,342	1,792	425,328	3,292	808,670	5,221	1,533,926	2,162	582,644	7,383	2,116,570

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	Entered.																	
		British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In England.	Foreign.																		
Liverpool	Russia, Northern Ports	23	5,244	—	—	23	5,244	30	9,366	—	—	30	9,366	53	14,610	—	—	53	14,6
	„ Southern Ports	8	2,927	—	—	8	2,927	3	952	—	—	3	952	11	3,879	—	—	11	3,8
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	820	—	—	2	820	2	820	—	—	2	8
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2,555	—	—	19	2,555	19	2,555	—	—	19	2,5
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2,068	14	3,555	33	5,623	19	2,068	14	3,555	33	5,6
	Prussia	9	1,042	—	—	9	1,042	51	19,053	—	—	51	19,053	60	20,095	—	—	60	20,0
	Germany	15	4,033	9	3,028	24	7,061	31	6,484	16	6,142	47	12,626	46	10,517	25	9,170	71	19,6
	Holland	52	14,394	3	2,131	55	16,525	14	3,403	15	5,381	29	8,784	66	17,797	18	7,512	84	25,3
	Java	1	226	—	—	1	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	226	—	—	1	2
	Belgium	9	1,875	1	362	10	2,237	40	6,694	49	10,295	89	16,989	49	8,569	50	10,657	99	19,2
	France	154	39,902	18	13,261	172	53,163	16	5,190	24	8,707	40	13,897	170	45,092	42	21,968	212	67,0
	Algeria	—	—	3	1,440	3	1,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,440	3	1,4
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	122	22,526	1	131	123	22,657	34	5,434	1	192	35	5,626	156	27,960	2	323	158	28,2
	Cape Verd Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Spain and Canaries	143	16,997	12	2,147	155	19,144	115	20,694	30	8,615	145	29,309	258	37,691	42	10,762	300	48,4
	Philippine Islands	5	3,869	—	—	5	3,869	2	1,733	—	—	2	1,733	7	5,602	—	—	7	5,6
	Italian States	141	49,139	1	169	142	49,308	25	4,766	1	132	26	4,898	166	53,905	2	301	168	54,2
	Greece	20	3,845	—	—	20	3,845	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3,845	—	—	20	3,8
	Turkey	84	49,547	6	2,158	90	51,705	4	812	—	—	4	812	88	50,359	6	2,158	94	52,5
	Wallachia and Moldavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1,412	—	—	9	1,412	9	1,412	—	—	9	1,4
	Syria	10	2,103	—	—	10	2,103	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2,103	—	—	10	2,1
	Egypt	132	49,275	2	765	134	50,040	25	8,315	—	—	25	8,315	157	57,590	2	765	159	58,3
	Tripoli	1	177	—	—	1	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177	—	—	1	1
	Morocco	30	3,425	—	—	30	3,425	6	849	—	—	6	849	36	4,274	—	—	36	4,2
	United States	349	309,621	—	—	349	309,621	792	875,919	—	—	792	875,919	1,141	1,185,540	—	—	1,141	1,185,5
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	69	16,266	—	—	69	16,266	53	15,181	—	—	53	15,181	122	31,447	—	—	122	31,4
	Central and Southern America	352	109,789	—	—	352	109,789	69	20,070	—	—	69	20,070	421	129,859	—	—	421	129,8
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	21	9,580	—	—	21	9,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	9,580	—	—	21	9,5
	Birman Empire	6	2,139	—	—	6	2,139	2	831	—	—	2	831	8	2,970	—	—	8	2,9
	West Coast of Africa, Foreign Possessions	75	31,806	—	—	75	31,806	2	375	—	—	2	375	77	32,181	—	—	77	32,1
		1,831	749,747	56	25,592	1,887	775,339	1,363	1,012,976	150	43,019	1,513	1,055,995	3,194	1,762,723	206	68,611	3,400	1,831,3
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	9	1,879	8	1,540	17	3,419	—	—	1	164	1	164	9	1,879	9	1,704	18	3,5
	Gibraltar and Malta	4	422	10	3,441	14	3,863	—	—	2	1,098	2	1,098	4	422	12	4,539	16	4,9
	Ionian Islands	12	1,503	—	—	12	1,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1,503	—	—	12	1,5
	Possessions in Africa	29	8,859	—	—	29	8,859	1	247	—	—	1	247	30	9,106	—	—	30	9,1
	East Indies, Hong Kong, and Australian Colonies	281	238,534	—	—	281	238,534	7	6,818	—	—	7	6,818	288	245,352	—	—	288	245,3
	North American Colonies	439	279,478	—	—	439	279,478	83	76,783	—	—	83	76,783	522	356,261	—	—	522	356,2
	West Indies	111	33,772	—	—	111	33,772	8	1,983	—	—	8	1,983	119	35,755	—	—	119	35,7
		885	564,447	18	4,981	903	569,428	99	85,831	3	1,262	102	87,093	984	650,278	21	6,243	1,005	656,5
	Total	2,716	1,314,194	74	30,573	2,790	1,344,767	1,462	1,098,807	153	44,281	1,615	1,143,088	4,178	2,413,001	227	74,854	4,405	2,487,8

BALLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN ENGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	116	23,196	6	1,064	122	24,260	68	13,220	—	—	68	13,220	184	36,416	6	1,064	190	37,480
	„ Southern Ports	2	967	16	17,696	18	18,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	967	16	17,696	18	18,663
	Sweden	3	921	—	—	3	921	2	645	1	200	3	845	5	1,566	1	200	6	1,766
	Norway	7	1,107	—	—	7	1,107	24	3,862	1	393	25	4,255	31	4,969	1	393	32	5,362
	Denmark	7	1,039	—	—	7	1,039	73	10,432	2	1,008	75	11,440	80	11,471	2	1,008	82	12,479
	Prussia	26	3,997	—	—	26	3,997	71	23,996	—	—	71	23,996	97	27,993	—	—	97	27,993
	Germany	27	4,986	—	—	27	4,986	20	4,922	—	—	20	4,922	47	9,908	—	—	47	9,908
	Holland	143	25,032	—	—	143	25,032	24	3,299	—	—	24	3,299	167	28,331	—	—	167	28,331
	Java	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5,058	—	—	9	5,058	9	5,058	—	—	9	5,058
	Belgium	7	915	—	—	7	915	87	15,439	—	—	87	15,439	94	16,354	—	—	94	16,354
	France	169	36,447	12	8,843	181	45,290	37	6,480	5	5,674	42	12,154	206	42,927	17	14,517	223	57,444
	Algeria	2	309	—	—	2	309	2	155	—	—	2	155	4	464	—	—	4	464
	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	98	21,676	16	2,142	114	23,818	37	5,786	—	—	37	5,786	135	27,462	16	2,142	151	29,604
	Cape Verd Islands	1	218	—	—	1	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	218	—	—	1	218
	Spain and Canaries	84	13,738	5	1,864	89	15,602	93	18,831	—	—	93	18,831	177	32,569	5	1,864	182	34,433
	Philippine Islands	1	587	—	—	1	587	13	5,006	—	—	13	5,006	14	5,593	—	—	14	5,593
	Italian States	188	65,326	—	—	188	65,326	81	33,387	—	—	81	33,387	269	98,713	—	—	269	98,713
	Greece	8	3,576	—	—	8	3,576	3	797	—	—	3	797	11	4,373	—	—	11	4,373
	Turkey	135	69,258	13	10,133	148	79,391	21	7,839	1	721	22	8,560	156	77,097	14	10,854	170	87,951
	Wallachia and Moldavia	6	908	1	157	7	1,065	6	788	—	—	6	788	12	1,696	1	157	13	1,853
	Syria	15	4,545	—	—	15	4,545	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4,545	—	—	15	4,545
	Egypt	48	21,157	—	—	48	21,157	2	705	—	—	2	705	50	21,862	—	—	50	21,862
	Tunis	1	193	—	—	1	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	193	—	—	1	193
LIVERPOOL	United States	223	211,964	2	1,842	225	213,806	786	869,171	10	8,457	796	877,628	1,009	1,081,135	12	10,299	1,021	1,091,434
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	38	9,281	4	830	42	10,111	116	27,752	3	738	119	28,490	154	37,033	7	1,568	161	38,601
	Central and Southern America	401	119,935	28	25,233	429	145,168	97	41,907	7	7,656	104	49,563	498	161,842	35	32,889	533	194,731
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	16	6,907	—	—	16	6,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6,907	—	—	16	6,907
	Birman Empire	1	853	—	—	1	853	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	853	—	—	1	853
	West Coast of Africa, Foreign Possessions	78	32,819	2	292	80	33,111	5	946	1	727	6	1,673	83	33,765	3	1,019	86	34,784
	South Sea Islands	1	380	—	—	1	380	2	487	—	—	2	487	3	867	—	—	3	867
		1,852	682,237	105	70,096	1,957	752,333	1,679	1,100,910	31	25,574	1,710	1,126,484	3,531	1,783,147	136	95,670	3,667	1,878,817
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Channel Islands	31	2,900	—	—	31	2,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	2,900	—	—	31	2,900
	Gibraltar and Malta	95	21,572	1	1,067	96	22,639	24	16,135	1	592	25	16,727	119	37,707	2	1,659	121	39,366
	Ionian Islands	18	6,006	—	—	18	6,006	5	3,747	—	—	5	3,747	23	9,753	—	—	23	9,753
	Possessions in Africa	31	8,291	6	7,267	37	15,558	2	464	—	—	2	464	33	8,755	6	7,907	39	16,022
	East Indies, Hong Kong, and Australian Colonies	376	338,175	2	2,122	378	340,297	61	55,329	6	6,362	67	61,691	437	393,504	8	8,484	445	401,988
	North American Colonies	335	183,814	46	40,140	381	223,954	6	3,804	1	500	7	4,304	341	187,618	47	40,640	388	228,258
	West Indies	105	31,231	3	949	108	32,180	1	197	—	—	1	197	106	31,428	3	949	109	32,377
		991	591,989	58	51,545	1,049	643,534	99	79,676	8	7,424	107	87,100	1,090	671,665	66	58,969	1,156	730,634
	TOTAL	2,843	1,274,226	163	121,641	3,006	1,395,867	1,778	1,180,586	39	32,998	1,817	1,213,584	4,621	2,454,812	202	154,639	4,823	2,609,451

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	Entered.																	
		British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Ton
In England.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	353	93,044	—	—	353	93,044	356	62,800	—	—	356	62,800	709	155,844	—	—	709	155,8
	" Southern Ports	17	5,031	—	—	17	5,031	9	2,809	—	—	9	2,809	26	7,840	—	—	26	7,8
	Sweden	101	27,862	—	—	101	27,862	252	41,401	1	19	253	41,420	353	69,263	1	19	354	69,2
	Norway	16	4,840	1	365	17	5,205	47	12,152	—	—	47	12,152	63	16,992	1	365	64	17,3
	Denmark	24	6,677	1	60	25	6,737	200	15,793	15	933	215	16,726	224	22,470	16	993	240	23,4
	Prussia	101	20,038	—	—	101	20,038	199	35,012	—	—	199	35,012	300	55,050	—	—	300	55,0
	Germany	206	65,398	5	878	211	66,276	202	44,865	19	2,440	221	47,305	408	110,263	24	3,318	432	113,5
	Holland	192	54,707	26	5,316	218	60,023	140	28,090	11	2,463	151	30,553	332	82,797	37	7,779	369	90,5
	Belgium	154	36,052	2	86	156	36,138	22	5,579	—	—	22	5,579	176	41,631	2	86	178	41,7
	France	68	8,809	35	2,896	103	11,705	7	568	2	356	9	924	75	9,377	37	3,252	112	12,6
	Portugal and Azores	35	3,188	—	—	35	3,188	2	223	—	—	2	223	37	3,411	—	—	37	3,4
	Spain	12	1,297	—	—	12	1,297	4	497	—	—	4	497	16	1,794	—	—	16	1,7
	Italian States	36	4,775	—	—	36	4,775	8	1,419	—	—	8	1,419	44	6,194	—	—	44	6,1
	Greece	3	501	—	—	3	501	1	123	—	—	1	123	4	624	—	—	4	6
	Turkey	37	8,626	1	478	38	9,104	4	846	—	—	4	846	41	9,472	1	478	42	9,9
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2	449	—	—	2	449	6	1,026	—	—	6	1,026	8	1,475	—	—	8	1,4
	Syria & Palestine	2	401	—	—	2	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	401	—	—	2	4
Hull	Egypt	34	8,318	—	—	34	8,318	12	2,969	—	—	12	2,969	46	11,287	—	—	46	11,2
	Morocco	2	206	—	—	2	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	206	—	—	2	2
	United States	2	1,000	—	—	2	1,000	2	723	—	—	2	723	4	1,723	—	—	4	1,7
	Central and Southern America	7	1,457	—	—	7	1,457	3	849	—	—	3	849	10	2,306	—	—	10	2,3
	Whale Fisheries	7	1,930	—	—	7	1,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,930	—	—	7	1,9
		1,411	354,606	71	10,079	1,482	364,685	1,476	257,744	48	6,211	1,524	263,955	2,887	612,350	119	16,290	3,006	628,6
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	2	67	—	—	2	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	67	—	—	2	
	Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	657	—	—	2	657	2	657	—	—	2	6
	Gibraltar and Malta	3	841	1	417	4	758	1	92	—	—	1	92	4	433	1	417	5	8
	Ionian Islands	11	1,449	—	—	11	1,449	1	227	—	—	1	227	12	1,676	—	—	12	1,6
	East Indies	8	5,366	—	—	8	5,366	1	1,376	—	—	1	1,376	9	6,742	—	—	9	6,7
	North American Colonies	38	17,016	—	—	38	17,016	23	10,740	—	—	23	10,740	61	27,756	—	—	61	27,7
		62	24,239	1	417	63	24,656	28	13,092	—	—	28	13,092	90	37,331	1	417	91	37,7
	Total	1,473	378,845	72	10,496	1,545	389,341	1,504	270,836	48	6,211	1,552	277,047	2,977	649,681	120	16,707	3,097	666,3

ALLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN ENGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	174	55,609	27	6,212	201	61,821	118	17,722	21	4,198	139	21,920	292	73,331	48	10,410	340	83,741
	" Southern Ports	2	437	—	—	2	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	437	—	—	2	437
	Sweden	61	17,837	—	—	61	17,837	88	11,960	21	4,353	109	16,313	149	29,797	21	4,353	170	34,150
	Norway	27	9,352	—	—	27	9,352	81	17,267	66	18,147	147	35,414	108	26,619	66	18,147	174	44,766
	Denmark	37	7,774	1	184	38	7,958	287	24,172	69	14,692	356	38,864	324	31,946	70	14,876	394	46,822
	Prussia	26	4,660	1	270	27	4,930	86	16,508	3	850	89	17,358	112	21,168	4	1,120	116	22,288
	Germany	221	71,281	1	286	222	71,567	220	51,035	5	907	225	51,942	441	122,316	6	1,193	447	123,509
	Holland	233	62,560	—	—	233	62,560	134	29,534	—	—	134	29,534	367	92,094	—	—	367	92,094
	Belgium	136	34,215	1	270	137	34,485	19	5,063	—	—	19	5,063	155	39,278	1	270	156	39,548
	France	80	10,526	1	143	81	10,669	6	440	1	199	7	639	86	10,966	2	342	88	11,308
	Portugal and Azores	13	1,317	12	1,436	25	2,753	1	109	—	—	1	109	14	1,426	12	1,436	26	2,862
	Spain	9	4,099	—	—	9	4,099	9	1,448	—	—	9	1,448	18	5,547	—	—	18	5,547
	Italian States	10	1,497	—	—	10	1,497	11	2,375	2	1,220	13	3,595	21	3,872	2	1,220	23	5,092
	Greece	6	885	—	—	6	885	1	275	—	—	1	275	7	1,160	—	—	7	1,160
	Turkey	9	2,145	—	—	9	2,145	4	893	—	—	4	893	13	3,038	—	—	13	3,038
HULL	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	172	—	—	1	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	172	—	—	1	172
	Syria & Palestine	1	309	—	—	1	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	309	—	—	1	309
	United States	3	1,167	1	938	4	2,105	7	2,661	—	—	7	2,661	10	3,828	1	938	11	4,766
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	1	149	—	—	1	149	11	2,695	—	—	11	2,695	12	2,844	—	—	12	2,844
	Central and Southern America	1	134	—	—	1	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	134	—	—	1	134
	Whale Fisheries	—	—	6	1,569	6	1,569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,569	6	1,569
		1,051	286,125	51	11,308	1,102	297,433	1,083	184,157	188	44,566	1,271	228,723	2,134	470,282	239	55,874	2,373	526,156
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Channel Islands	9	820	—	—	9	820	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	820	—	—	9	820
	Gibraltar and Malta	28	4,743	—	—	28	4,743	2	471	—	—	2	471	30	5,214	—	—	30	5,214
	Ionian Islands	6	830	—	—	6	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	830	—	—	6	830
	East Indies	6	3,919	—	—	6	3,919	1	1,376	—	—	1	1,376	7	5,295	—	—	7	5,295
	North American Colonies	7	2,533	—	—	7	2,533	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2,533	—	—	7	2,533
		56	12,845	—	—	56	12,845	3	1,847	—	—	3	1,847	59	14,692	—	—	59	14,692
	TOTAL	1,107	298,970	51	11,308	1,158	310,278	1,086	186,004	188	44,566	1,274	230,570	2,193	484,974	239	55,874	2,432	540,848

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

Ports.	Countries whence Arrived.	Entered.																	
		British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
In England.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	26	4,893	—	—	26	4,893	38	10,305	—	—	38	10,305	64	15,198	—	—	64	15,19
	" Southern Ports	9	2,946	—	—	9	2,946	1	170	—	—	1	170	10	3,116	—	—	10	3,11
	Sweden	2	358	—	—	2	358	16	5,138	—	—	16	5,138	18	5,496	—	—	18	5,49
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1,822	—	—	9	1,822	9	1,822	—	—	9	1,82
	Denmark	1	71	—	—	1	71	12	1,178	—	—	12	1,178	13	1,249	—	—	13	1,24
	Prussia	2	227	—	—	2	227	10	2,895	—	—	10	2,895	12	3,122	—	—	12	3,12
	Germany	1	98	—	—	1	98	3	185	—	—	3	185	4	283	—	—	4	28
	Holland	3	258	—	—	3	258	22	3,696	—	—	22	3,696	25	3,954	—	—	25	3,95
	France	23	1,687	3	1,673	26	3,360	9	416	6	1,623	15	2,039	32	2,103	9	3,296	41	5,39
	Portugal and Azores	49	4,212	—	—	49	4,212	9	1,051	—	—	9	1,051	58	5,263	—	—	58	5,26
	Cape Verd Islands	4	754	—	—	4	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	754	—	—	4	75
	Spain	28	2,045	2	418	30	2,463	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	2,045	2	418	30	2,46
	Philippine Islands	2	1,184	—	—	2	1,184	4	2,485	—	—	4	2,485	6	3,669	—	—	6	3,66
	Italian States	38	5,472	—	—	38	5,472	8	1,221	—	—	8	1,221	46	6,693	—	—	46	6,69
	Greece	17	2,378	—	—	17	2,378	6	853	—	—	6	853	23	3,231	—	—	23	3,23
	Turkey	25	4,672	—	—	25	4,672	3	837	—	—	3	837	28	5,509	—	—	28	5,50
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2	467	—	—	2	467	20	3,384	—	—	20	3,384	22	3,851	—	—	22	3,85
	Morocco	5	681	—	—	5	681	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	681	—	—	5	68
Bristol	United States	6	1,816	—	—	6	1,816	14	5,509	—	—	14	5,509	20	7,325	—	—	20	7,32
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	6	1,706	—	—	6	1,706	9	4,341	—	—	9	4,341	15	6,047	—	—	15	6,04
	Central and Southern America	21	8,617	—	—	21	8,617	9	1,381	—	—	9	1,381	30	9,998	—	—	30	9,99
	China, exclusive of Hong Kong	1	411	—	—	1	411	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	411	—	—	1	411
	Western Coast of Africa, Foreign Possessions	31	6,687	—	—	31	6,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6,687	—	—	31	6,68
		302	51,640	5	2,091	307	53,731	202	4,686	6	1,623	208	48,490	504	98,507	11	3,714	515	102,22
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	15	878	1	42	16	920	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	878	1	42	16	92
	Ionian Islands	3	315	—	—	3	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	315	—	—	3	31
	Possessions in Africa	16	5,759	—	—	16	5,759	1	1,507	—	—	1	1,507	17	7,266	—	—	17	7,26
	Australian Colonies	3	2,084	—	—	3	2,084	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2,084	—	—	3	2,08
	North American Colonies	63	36,691	—	—	63	36,691	28	15,006	—	—	28	15,006	91	51,697	—	—	91	51,69
	West Indies	37	9,303	—	—	37	9,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	9,303	—	—	37	9,30
		137	55,030	1	42	138	55,072	29	16,513	—	—	29	16,513	166	71,543	1	42	167	71,58
	Total	439	106,670	6	2,133	445	108,803	231	63,380	6	1,623	237	65,003	670	170,050	12	3,756	682	173,80

LAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED																
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.				
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN NGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	3	643	—	—	3	643	6	879	1	74	7	953	9	1,522	1	74	10	1,596
	„ Southern Ports	5	2,645	—	—	5	2,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,645	—	—	5	2,645
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	427	—	—	1	427	1	427	—	—	1	427
	Norway	—	—	2	661	2	661	—	—	3	857	3	857	—	—	5	1,518	5	1,518
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	941	4	941	—	—	4	941	4	941
	Prussia	1	140	—	—	1	140	5	1,442	7	2,408	12	3,850	6	1,582	7	2,408	13	3,990
	Germany	4	361	—	—	4	361	6	628	—	—	6	628	10	989	—	—	10	989
	Holland	1	202	—	—	1	202	21	3,528	1	176	22	3,704	22	3,730	1	176	23	3,906
	France	11	695	—	—	11	695	5	363	—	—	5	363	16	1,058	—	—	16	1,058
	Portugal and Azores	13	1,370	16	1,140	29	2,510	8	1,045	—	—	8	1,045	21	2,415	16	1,140	37	3,555
	Spain	18	2,462	—	—	18	2,462	1	114	—	—	1	114	19	2,576	—	—	19	2,576
	Italian States	7	1,079	—	—	7	1,079	3	1,015	—	—	3	1,015	10	2,094	—	—	10	2,094
	Turkey	6	7,853	—	—	6	1,853	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,853	—	—	6	1,853
	United States	2	7,101	2	2,107	11	9,208	26	17,179	2	543	28	17,722	35	24,280	4	2,650	39	26,930
	Central and Southern America	2	482	2	1,486	4	1,968	1	270	—	—	1	270	3	752	2	1,486	5	2,238
ISTOL	West Coast of Africa	24	5,271	—	—	24	5,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	5,271	—	—	24	5,271
		104	24,304	22	5,394	126	29,698	83	26,890	18	4,999	101	31,889	187	51,194	40	10,393	227	61,587
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Channel Islands	17	1,076	—	—	17	1,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1,076	—	—	17	1,076
	Malta	1	224	—	—	1	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	224	—	—	1	224
	East Indies, Hong Kong, and Australian Colonies	8	6,427	—	—	8	6,427	1	545	—	—	1	545	9	6,972	—	—	9	6,972
	North American Colonies	19	7,154	9	6,369	28	13,523	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	7,154	9	6,369	28	13,523
	West Indies	24	5,663	—	—	24	5,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	5,663	—	—	24	5,663
		69	20,544	9	6,369	78	26,913	1	545	—	—	1	545	70	21,089	9	6,369	79	27,458
	TOTAL	173	44,848	31	11,763	204	56,611	84	27,435	18	4,999	102	32,434	257	72,283	49	16,762	306	89,045

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	Entered.																	
		British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
In England.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	42	8,844	—	—	42	8,844	30	3,372	1	600	31	3,972	72	12,216	1	600	73	12,8
	" Southern Ports	2	557	—	—	2	557	1	202	—	—	1	202	3	759	—	—	3	7
	Sweden	3	299	—	—	3	299	21	2,753	7	1,503	28	4,256	24	3,052	7	1,503	31	4,5
	Norway	1	74	—	—	1	74	158	17,742	162	40,540	320	58,282	159	17,816	162	40,540	321	58,3
	Denmark	2	348	23	3,692	25	4,040	109	7,767	132	12,549	241	20,316	111	8,115	155	16,241	266	24,3
	Prussia	15	2,266	—	—	15	2,266	38	6,236	5	1,017	43	7,253	53	8,502	5	1,017	58	9,5
	Germany	47	15,113	317	59,413	364	74,526	24	2,665	358	55,308	382	57,973	71	17,778	675	114,721	746	132,4
	Holland	95	17,859	353	58,904	448	76,763	113	10,124	378	52,584	491	62,708	208	27,983	731	111,488	939	139,4
	Belgium	18	2,279	40	8,027	58	10,306	9	828	173	36,124	182	36,952	27	3,107	213	44,151	240	47,2
	France	17	1,965	604	86,598	621	88,563	26	1,303	447	72,732	473	74,035	43	3,268	1,051	159,330	1,094	162,5
	Algeria	—	—	1	340	1	340	—	—	2	564	2	564	—	—	3	904	3	9
	Portugal	8	876	1	39	9	915	—	—	10	1,934	10	1,934	8	876	11	1,973	19	2,8
	Spain	22	5,825	13	4,942	35	10,767	3	305	6	1,007	9	1,312	25	6,130	19	5,949	44	12,0
	Italian States	57	11,548	1	241	58	11,789	6	1,610	5	1,800	11	3,410	63	13,158	6	2,041	69	15,1
	Greece	2	283	—	—	2	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	283	—	—	2	2
Newcastle	Turkey	—	—	5	1,911	5	1,911	—	—	1	377	1	377	—	—	6	2,288	6	2,2
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	196	—	—	1	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	196	—	—	1	1
	Central and Southern America	2	330	—	—	2	330	2	476	—	—	2	476	4	806	—	—	4	8
		334	68,662	1,358	224,107	1,692	292,769	540	55,383	1,687	278,639	2,227	334,022	874	124,045	3,045	502,746	3,919	626,7
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	4	273	30	3,867	34	4,140	—	—	6	717	6	717	4	273	36	4,584	40	4,8
	Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo	1	448	4	1,841	5	2,289	—	—	1	390	1	390	1	448	5	2,231	6	2,6
	North American Colonies	24	7,915	—	—	24	7,915	2	460	—	—	2	460	26	8,375	—	—	26	8,3
	West Indies	1	370	—	—	1	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	370	—	—	1	3
		30	9,006	34	5,708	64	14,714	2	460	7	1,107	9	1,567	32	9,466	41	6,815	73	16,2
	Total	364	77,668	1,392	229,815	1,756	307,483	542	55,843	1,694	279,746	2,236	335,589	906	133,511	3,086	509,561	3,992	643,0

...LAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the United Kingdom.—*Continued.*

...PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...IN NGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	219	52,243	7	2,689	226	54,932	179	21,546	2	75	181	21,621	398	73,789	9	2,764	407	76,553
	„ Southern Ports	1	219	—	—	1	219	3	907	—	—	3	907	4	1,126	—	—	4	1,126
	Sweden	89	14,978	—	—	89	14,978	189	31,717	1	110	190	31,827	278	46,695	1	110	279	46,805
	Norway	9	1,698	—	—	9	1,698	286	33,040	2	65	288	33,105	295	34,738	2	65	297	34,803
	Denmark	178	35,948	—	—	178	35,948	854	100,686	—	—	854	100,686	1,032	136,634	—	—	1,032	136,634
	Prussia	210	43,780	1	422	211	44,202	264	49,015	1	13	265	49,028	474	92,795	2	435	476	93,230
	Germany	497	17,506	—	—	497	117,506	271	27,679	—	—	271	27,679	768	145,185	—	—	768	145,185
	Holland	428	79,427	—	—	428	79,427	201	17,017	—	—	201	17,017	629	96,444	—	—	629	96,444
	Java	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	598	—	—	1	598	1	598	—	—	1	598
	Belgium	42	4,259	—	—	42	4,259	1	58	—	—	1	58	43	4,317	—	—	43	4,317
	France	1,117	177,028	1	12	1,118	177,040	279	31,210	—	—	279	31,210	1,396	208,238	1	12	1,397	208,250
	Algeria	5	1,260	—	—	5	1,260	43	6,282	—	—	43	6,282	48	7,542	—	—	48	7,542
	Portugal and Madeira	67	11,246	—	—	67	11,246	119	20,230	—	—	119	20,230	186	31,476	—	—	186	31,476
	Spain and Canaries	226	71,027	—	—	226	71,027	98	21,064	—	—	98	21,064	324	92,091	—	—	324	92,091
	Italian States	150	36,239	—	—	150	36,239	261	63,034	1	69	262	63,103	411	99,273	1	69	412	99,342
	Greece	8	1,998	—	—	8	1,998	3	1,398	—	—	3	1,398	11	3,396	—	—	11	3,396
	Turkey	107	31,278	2	59	109	31,337	78	18,545	—	—	78	18,545	185	49,823	2	59	187	49,882
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	167	—	—	1	167	1	72	—	—	1	72	2	239	—	—	2	239
	Syria and Palestine	6	1,766	—	—	6	1,766	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,766	—	—	6	1,766
	Egypt	25	7,137	—	—	25	7,137	27	8,446	—	—	27	8,446	52	15,583	—	—	52	15,583
	Tunis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	162	—	—	1	162	1	162	—	—	1	162
	United States	12	4,241	—	—	12	4,241	124	70,544	—	—	124	70,544	136	74,785	—	—	136	74,785
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	20	5,885	—	—	20	5,885	37	10,857	1	156	38	11,013	57	16,742	1	156	58	16,898
...WCASTLE	Central and Southern America	17	6,405	—	—	17	6,405	33	8,568	—	—	33	8,568	50	14,973	—	—	50	14,973
	Eastern Coast of Africa	1	370	—	—	1	370	1	664	—	—	1	664	2	1,034	—	—	2	1,034
	Western Coast of Africa, Foreign Possessions	5	863	—	—	5	863	3	1,053	—	—	3	1,053	8	1,916	—	—	8	1,916
		3,440	706,968	11	3,182	3,451	710,150	3,357	544,392	8	488	3,365	544,880	6,797	1,251,360	19	3,670	6,816	1,255,030
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	179	24,144	1	16	180	24,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	24,144	1	16	180	24,160
	Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo	73	18,998	—	—	73	18,998	22	7,954	—	—	22	7,954	95	26,952	—	—	95	26,952
	Possessions in Africa	1	165	—	—	1	165	2	673	—	—	2	673	3	838	—	—	3	838
	East Indies and Hong Kong	15	9,844	—	—	15	9,844	7	3,275	—	—	7	3,275	22	13,119	—	—	22	13,119
	North American Colonies	26	8,599	—	—	26	8,599	1	227	—	—	1	227	27	8,826	—	—	27	8,826
	West Indies	7	2,258	—	—	7	2,258	3	1,284	—	—	3	1,284	10	3,542	—	—	10	3,542
		301	64,008	1	16	302	64,024	35	13,413	—	—	35	13,413	336	77,421	1	16	337	77,437
	Total	3,741	770,976	12	3,198	3,753	774,174	3,392	557,805	8	488	3,400	558,293	7,133	1,328,781	20	3,686	7,153	1,332,467

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

Ports.	Countries whence Arrived.	Entered.																	
		British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In England.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	2	381	—	—	2	381	2	457	—	—	2	457	4	838	—	—	4	83
	„ Southern Ports	5	1,330	—	—	5	1,330	1	297	—	—	1	297	6	1,627	—	—	6	1,62
	Sweden	3	647	—	—	3	647	11	2,614	—	—	11	2,614	14	3,261	—	—	14	3,26
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1,700	—	—	13	1,700	13	1,700	—	—	13	1,70
	Denmark	1	63	—	—	1	63	3	144	—	—	3	144	4	207	—	—	4	20
	Prussia	3	583	—	—	3	583	8	1,668	—	—	8	1,668	11	2,251	—	—	11	2,25
	Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	13,309	—	—	18	13,309	18	13,309	—	—	18	13,30
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,428	1	493	2	1,921	1	1,428	1	493	2	1,92
	France	221	32,646	12	1,758	233	34,404	114	5,685	1	800	115	6,485	335	38,331	13	2,558	348	40,88
	Portugal	3	760	1	228	4	988	2	370	—	—	2	370	5	1,130	1	228	6	1,35
	Spain	4	322	—	—	4	322	4	1,949	—	—	4	1,949	8	2,271	—	—	8	2,27
	Greece	1	99	—	—	1	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	99	—	—	1	9
	Turkey	3	466	—	—	3	466	2	297	—	—	2	297	5	763	—	—	5	76
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	215	—	—	1	215	3	411	—	—	3	411	4	626	—	—	4	62
Southampton	Egypt	28	27,564	—	—	28	27,564	1	280	—	—	1	280	29	27,844	—	—	29	27,84
	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4,534	—	—	4	4,534	4	4,534	—	—	4	4,53
	Foreign West Indies	24	44,731	4	3,850	28	48,581	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	44,731	4	3,850	28	48,58
	Central and Southern America	19	18,730	1	334	20	19,064	7	2,268	—	—	7	2,268	26	20,998	1	334	27	21,33
		318	128,537	18	6,170	336	134,707	194	37,411	2	1,293	196	38,704	512	165,948	20	7,463	532	173,41
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	282	41,572	20	2,326	302	43,898	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	41,572	20	2,326	302	43,89
	Gibraltar	36	19,005	—	—	36	19,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	19,005	—	—	36	19,00
	Ionian Islands	1	104	—	—	1	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	104	—	—	1	10
	North American Colonies	7	3,430	—	—	7	3,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3,430	—	—	7	3,43
		326	64,111	20	2,326	346	66,437	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	64,111	20	2,326	346	66,43
	Total	644	192,648	38	8,496	682	201,144	194	37,411	2	1,293	196	38,704	838	230,059	40	9,789	878	239,84
In Scotland.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	41	8,418	—	—	41	8,418	154	17,243	—	—	154	17,243	195	25,661	—	—	195	25,66
	„ Southern Ports	2	568	1	226	3	794	3	749	—	—	3	749	5	1,317	1	226	6	1,54
	Sweden	3	277	—	—	3	277	16	3,381	—	—	16	3,381	19	3,658	—	—	19	3,65
	Norway	1	94	—	—	1	94	92	10,087	1	325	93	10,412	93	10,181	1	325	94	10,50
	Denmark	16	1,923	—	—	16	1,923	328	26,348	5	624	333	26,972	344	28,271	5	624	349	28,89
	Prussia	59	12,419	—	—	59	12,419	131	14,339	—	—	131	14,339	190	26,758	—	—	190	26,75
	Germany	64	20,675	1	78	65	20,753	48	4,631	8	1,436	56	6,067	112	25,306	9	1,514	121	26,82
	Holland	66	9,350	3	774	69	10,124	21	1,838	2	167	23	2,005	87	11,188	5	941	92	12,12
	Belgium	33	2,566	1	354	34	2,920	12	1,032	2	48	14	1,080	45	3,598	3	402	48	4,00
	France	10	890	2	527	12	1,417	7	513	1	100	8	613	17	1,403	3	627	20	2,03
	Portugal	6	1,251	—	—	6	1,251	1	87	—	—	1	87	7	1,338	—	—	7	1,33
	Spain	19	2,103	—	—	19	2,103	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2,103	—	—	19	2,10
	Italian States	3	399	—	—	3	399	3	315	—	—	3	315	6	714	—	—	6	71
	Turkey	4	666	1	240	5	906	3	630	—	—	3	630	7	1,296	1	240	8	1,53
	Wallachia and Moldavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	745	—	—	6	745	6	745	—	—	6	74
	Egypt	4	931	—	—	4	931	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	931	—	—	4	93
	United States	2	591	—	—	2	591	2	630	—	—	2	630	4	1,221	—	—	4	1,22
Leith	Cuba	8	1,514	—	—	8	1,514	4	716	—	—	4	716	12	2,230	—	—	12	2,23
	Central and Southern America	18	8,372	—	—	18	8,372	1	233	—	—	1	233	19	8,605	—	—	19	8,60
		359	73,007	9	2,199	368	75,206	832	83,517	19	2,700	851	86,217	1,191	156,524	28	4,899	1,219	161,42
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	—	—	1	40	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	1	40
	Possessions in Africa	1	335	—	—	1	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	335	—	—	1	33
	East Indies and Australian Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North American Colonies	17	8,053	—	—	17	8,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8,053	—	—	17	8,05
	West Indies	2	491	—	—	2	491	1	132	—	—	1	132	3	623	—	—	3	62
		20	8,879	1	40	21	8,919	1	132	—	—	1	132	21	9,011	1	40	22	9,05
	Total	379	81,886	10	2,239	389	84,125	833	83,649	19	2,700	852	86,349	1,212	165,535	29	4,939	1,241	170,47

LLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN NGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	—	—	1	82	1	82	—	—	2	199	2	199	—	—	3	281	3	281
	„ Southern Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	362	—	—	1	362	1	362	—	—	1	362
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	246	1	246	—	—	1	246	1	246
	Norway	—	—	1	82	1	82	1	287	17	3,024	18	3,311	1	287	18	3,106	19	3,393
	Denmark	—	—	1	76	1	76	—	—	10	2,124	10	2,124	—	—	11	2,200	11	2,200
	Prussia	—	—	1	208	1	208	—	—	1	229	1	229	—	—	2	437	2	437
	Germany	—	—	1	1,276	1	1,276	1	486	10	1,536	11	2,022	1	486	11	2,812	12	3,298
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,448	1	1,411	2	2,859	1	1,448	1	1,411	2	2,859
	France	168	29,012	45	3,516	213	32,528	2	91	111	5,739	113	5,830	170	29,103	156	9,255	326	38,358
	Portugal and Azores	1	335	7	882	8	1,217	—	—	4	299	4	299	1	335	11	1,181	12	1,516
	Spain	—	—	1	59	1	59	3	1,449	1	87	4	1,536	3	1,449	2	146	5	1,595
	Turkey	—	—	30	33,268	30	33,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	33,268	30	33,268
	Wallachia and Moldavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	450	1	450	—	—	1	450	1	450
	Egypt	25	26,803	—	—	25	26,803	—	—	3	761	3	761	25	26,803	3	761	28	27,564
OUTH-AMPTON	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20,159	6	2,619	23	22,778	17	20,159	6	2,619	23	22,778
	Foreign West Indies	27	48,735	2	2,544	29	51,279	—	—	2	773	2	773	27	48,735	4	3,317	31	52,052
	Central and Southern America	15	18,531	1	300	16	18,831	1	1,376	1	296	2	1,672	16	19,907	2	596	18	20,503
		236	123,416	91	42,293	327	165,709	27	25,658	171	19,793	198	45,451	263	149,074	262	62,086	525	211,160
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Channel Islands	295	43,673	7	393	302	44,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	43,673	7	393	302	44,066
	Gibraltar	38	19,520	—	—	38	19,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	19,520	—	—	38	19,520
	Possessions in Africa	—	—	1	476	1	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	476	1	476
	East Indies and Australian Colonies	5	5,380	4	2,694	9	8,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5,380	4	2,694	9	8,074
	North American Colonies	1	165	3	1,443	4	1,608	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	165	3	1,443	4	1,608
		339	68,738	15	5,006	354	73,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	68,738	15	5,006	354	73,744
	TOTAL	575	192,154	106	47,299	681	239,453	27	25,658	171	19,793	198	45,451	602	217,812	277	67,092	879	284,904
IN OTLAND	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	12	2,771	4	1,297	16	4,068	3	235	2	378	5	613	15	3,006	6	1,675	21	4,681
	„ Southern Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sweden	1	158	—	—	1	158	1	55	1	252	2	307	2	213	1	252	3	465
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2,082	3	428	22	2,510	19	2,082	3	428	22	2,510
	Denmark	9	1,199	—	—	9	1,199	97	8,250	—	—	97	8,250	106	9,449	—	—	106	9,449
	Prussia	38	10,410	—	—	38	10,410	7	1,038	—	—	7	1,038	40	11,448	—	—	40	11,448
	Germany	60	20,124	—	—	60	20,124	23	2,574	—	—	23	2,574	83	22,698	—	—	83	22,698
	Holland	54	8,413	—	—	54	8,413	17	1,598	—	—	17	1,598	71	10,011	—	—	71	10,011
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	1	28	1	28	—	—	1	28
	France	27	2,436	—	—	27	2,436	3	201	—	—	3	201	30	2,637	—	—	30	2,637
	Spain	11	1,711	—	—	11	1,711	8	1,118	—	—	8	1,118	19	2,829	—	—	19	2,829
	Italian States	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	581	1	171	5	752	4	581	1	171	5	752
	Turkey	3	1,110	—	—	3	1,110	1	365	—	—	1	365	4	1,475	—	—	4	1,475
	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	544	—	—	1	544	1	544	—	—	1	544
ITH	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	4	894	—	—	4	894	4	1,150	—	—	4	1,150	8	2,044	—	—	8	2,044
	Central and Southern America	6	2,303	—	—	6	2,303	4	1,012	—	—	4	1,012	10	3,315	—	—	10	3,315
		220	51,529	4	1,297	224	52,826	193	20,831	7	1,229	200	22,060	413	72,360	11	2,526	424	74,886
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	East Indies and Australian Colonies	11	5,558	—	—	11	5,558	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5,558	—	—	11	5,558
	North American Colonies	11	6,004	—	—	11	6,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6,004	—	—	11	6,004
	West Indies	5	1,693	—	—	5	1,693	2	282	—	—	2	282	7	1,975	—	—	7	1,975
		27	13,255	—	—	27	13,255	2	282	—	—	2	282	29	13,537	—	—	29	13,537
	TOTAL	247	64,784	4	1,297	251	66,081	195	21,113	7	1,229	202	22,342	442	85,897	11	2,526	453	88,423

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

ENTERED.

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	British. With Cargoes. Vessels.	British. With Cargoes. Tons.	British. In Ballast. Vessels.	British. In Ballast. Tons.	British. Total. Vessels.	British. Total. Tons.	Foreign. With Cargoes. Vessels.	Foreign. With Cargoes. Tons.	Foreign. In Ballast. Vessels.	Foreign. In Ballast. Tons.	Foreign. Total. Vessels.	Foreign. Total. Tons.	Total. With Cargoes. Vessels.	Total. With Cargoes. Tons.	Total. In Ballast. Vessels.	Total. In Ballast. Tons.	Total. Total. Vessels.	Total. Total. Tons.
In Scotland.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	13	2,250	—	—	13	2,250	3	458	—	—	3	458	16	2,708	—	—	16	2,708
	" Southern Ports	1	254	—	—	1	254	3	748	—	—	3	748	4	1,002	—	—	4	1,002
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	214	1	214	—	—	1	214	1	214
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	140	1	140	—	—	1	140	1	140
	Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	235	—	—	1	235	1	235	—	—	1	235
	Germany	1	253	1	480	2	733	10	657	1	453	11	1,110	11	910	2	933	13	1,843
	Holland	3	227	1	130	4	357	1	391	—	—	1	391	4	618	1	130	5	748
	Belgium	7	378	—	—	7	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	378	—	—	7	378
	France	29	3,270	4	2,974	33	6,244	16	965	5	426	21	1,391	45	4,235	9	3,400	54	7,635
	Portugal and Azores	38	4,856	1	131	39	4,987	1	197	—	—	1	197	39	5,053	1	131	40	5,184
	Spain	27	2,617	—	—	27	2,617	—	—	2	349	2	349	27	2,617	2	349	29	2,966
	Italian States	57	10,570	—	—	57	10,570	7	1,411	—	—	7	1,411	64	11,981	—	—	64	11,981
	Greece	3	713	—	—	3	713	2	403	—	—	2	403	5	1,116	—	—	5	1,116
	Turkey	7	1,711	—	—	7	1,711	1	264	—	—	1	264	8	1,975	—	—	8	1,975
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2	403	—	—	2	403	2	263	—	—	2	263	4	666	—	—	4	666
	Syria and Palestine	1	404	—	—	1	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	404	—	—	1	404
	Egypt	34	9,016	—	—	34	9,016	1	280	—	—	1	280	35	9,296	—	—	35	9,296
	Morocco	3	455	—	—	3	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	455	—	—	3	455
	United States	42	29,696	—	—	42	29,696	50	29,406	—	—	50	29,406	92	59,102	—	—	92	59,102
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	6	1,465	—	—	6	1,465	2	558	—	—	2	558	8	2,023	—	—	8	2,023
Glasgow	Central and South-ern America	12	5,653	—	—	12	5,653	1	693	—	—	1	693	13	6,346	—	—	13	6,346
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1	495	—	—	1	495	2	1,043	—	—	2	1,043	3	1,538	—	—	3	1,538
	West Coast of Africa, Foreign Possessions	2	358	—	—	2	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	358	—	—	2	358
		289	75,044	7	3,715	296	78,759	103	37,972	10	1,582	113	39,554	392	113,016	17	5,297	409	118,313
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	12	405	—	—	12	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	405	—	—	12	405
	Gibraltar, Malta, and Goza	5	815	1	180	6	995	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	815	1	180	6	995
	Ionian Islands	1	162	—	—	1	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	162	—	—	1	162
	Possessions in Africa	2	607	—	—	2	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	607	—	—	2	607
	East Indies	5	2,248	—	—	5	2,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,248	—	—	5	2,248
	North American Colonies	65	20,953	—	—	65	20,953	3	1,817	—	—	3	1,817	68	22,770	—	—	68	22,770
	West Indies	6	1,678	—	—	6	1,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,678	—	—	6	1,678
		96	26,868	1	180	97	27,048	3	1,817	—	—	3	1,817	99	28,685	1	180	100	28,865
	Total	385	101,912	8	3,895	393	105,807	106	39,789	10	1,582	116	41,371	491	141,701	18	5,477	509	147,178
	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	8	1,284	—	—	8	1,284	1	112	—	—	1	112	9	1,396	—	—	9	1,396
	" Southern Ports	1	404	—	—	1	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	404	—	—	1	404
	Germany	—	—	1	574	1	574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	574	1	574
	France	4	346	3	3,536	7	3,882	3	275	—	—	3	275	7	621	3	3,536	10	4,157
	Egypt	2	647	—	—	2	647	3	1,036	—	—	3	1,036	5	1,683	—	—	5	1,683
	United States	3	2,648	—	—	3	2,648	2	1,517	—	—	2	1,517	5	4,165	—	—	5	4,165
	Central and South-ern America	4	2,529	—	—	4	2,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2,529	—	—	4	2,529
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	38	12,576	—	—	38	12,576	12	2,530	—	—	12	2,530	50	15,106	—	—	50	15,106
	West Coast of Africa	1	317	—	—	1	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	317	—	—	1	317
		61	20,751	4	4,110	65	24,861	21	5,470	—	—	21	5,470	82	26,221	4	4,110	86	30,331
Greenock	British Possessions.																		
	Possessions in Africa	20	7,156	—	—	20	7,156	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7,156	—	—	20	7,156
	East Indies	5	2,807	—	—	5	2,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,807	—	—	5	2,807
	North American Colonies	104	63,528	—	—	104	63,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	63,528	—	—	104	63,528
	West Indies	71	23,676	—	—	71	23,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	23,676	—	—	71	23,676
		200	97,167	—	—	200	97,167	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	97,167	—	—	200	97,167
	Total	261	117,918	4	4,110	265	122,028	21	5,470	—	—	21	5,470	282	123,388	4	4,110	286	127,498

BALLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN SCOTLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	3	269	2	595	5	864	1	227	1	41	2	268	4	496	3	636	7	1,132
	„ Southern Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	278	—	—	1	278	1	278	—	—	1	278
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	423	1	302	3	725	2	423	1	302	3	725
	Denmark	2	236	1	104	3	340	4	660	—	—	4	[illegible]	6	896	1	104	7	[illegible]
	Prussia	16	2,668	—	—	16	2,668	6	1,114	—	—	6	1,114	22	3,782	—	—	22	3,782
	Germany	2	301	—	—	2	301	14	1,326	—	—	14	1,326	16	1,627	—	—	16	1,627
	Holland	11	743	—	—	11	743	4	1,269	—	—	4	1,269	15	2,012	—	—	15	2,012
	Java	9	4,168	—	—	9	4,168	1	391	—	—	1	391	10	4,559	—	—	10	4,559
	France	270	25,053	3	811	273	25,864	23	2,830	4	287	27	3,117	293	27,883	7	1,098	300	28,981
	Algeria	1	134	—	—	1	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	134	—	—	1	134
	Portugal and Azores	47	6,336	7	816	54	7,152	3	848	—	—	3	848	50	7,184	7	816	57	8,000
	Spain	28	3,216	5	526	33	3,742	5	732	—	—	5	732	33	3,948	5	526	38	4,474
	Italian States	34	6,642	—	—	34	6,642	9	2,768	—	—	9	2,768	43	9,410	—	—	43	9,410
	Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	261	1	261	—	—	1	261	1	261
	Turkey	—	—	1	88	1	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	88	1	88
	Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States	41	29,550	2	1,604	43	31,154	56	33,571	2	1,087	58	34,458	97	62,921	4	2,691	101	65,612
GLASGOW	Central and Southern America	42	13,060	—	—	42	13,060	4	931	—	—	4	931	46	13,991	—	—	46	13,991
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	16	4,320	—	—	16	4,320	8	1,838	—	—	8	1,838	24	6,158	—	—	24	6,158
	Birman Empire	1	485	—	—	1	485	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	485	—	—	1	485
	West Coast of Africa	1	547	—	—	1	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	547	—	—	1	547
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	524	97,728	21	4,544	545	102,272	141	49,006	9	1,978	150	50,984	665	146,734	30	6,522	695	153,256
	Channel Islands	10	577	—	—	10	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	577	—	—	10	577
	Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo	27	5,049	—	—	27	5,049	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	5,049	—	—	27	5,049
	Possessions in Africa	6	2,248	1	365	7	2,613	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,248	1	365	7	2,613
	East Indies and Australian Colonies	71	42,693	—	—	71	42,693	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	42,693	—	—	71	42,693
	North American Colonies	72	30,426	1	704	73	31,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	30,426	1	704	73	31,130
	West Indies	62	18,608	—	—	62	18,608	5	1,127	—	—	5	1,127	67	19,735	—	—	67	19,735
		248	99,601	2	1,069	250	100,670	5	1,127	—	—	5	1,127	253	100,728	2	1,069	255	101,797
	TOTAL	772	197,329	23	5,613	795	202,942	146	50,133	9	1,978	155	52,111	918	247,462	32	7,591	950	255,053
	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	1	96	1	352	2	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	96	1	352	2	448
	„ Southern Ports	—	—	1	1,451	1	1,451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,451	1	1,451
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	324	—	—	1	324	1	324	—	—	1	324
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	110	1	110	—	—	1	110	1	110
	Prussia	1	208	2	252	3	460	1	415	—	—	1	415	2	623	2	252	4	875
	Germany	2	520	1	400	3	920	—	—	1	1,376	1	1,376	2	520	2	1,776	4	2,296
	Holland	1	269	—	—	1	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	269	—	—	1	269
	France	1	349	1	210	2	559	7	3,621	1	80	8	3,701	8	3,970	2	290	10	4,260
	Spain	—	—	3	557	3	557	—	—	1	220	1	220	—	—	4	777	4	777
	Fernando Po	—	—	1	88	1	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	88	1	88
	Turkey	—	—	2	588	2	588	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	588	2	588
	Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States	2	1,847	2	616	4	2,463	—	—	1	387	1	387	2	1,847	3	1,003	5	2,850
	Central and Southern America	2	721	—	—	2	721	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	721	—	—	2	721
GREENOCK	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	7	2,263	2	578	9	2,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2,263	2	578	9	2,841
	West Coast of Africa	—	—	1	116	1	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	116	1	116
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	17	6,273	17	5,208	34	11,481	9	4,360	5	2,173	14	6,533	26	10,633	22	7,381	48	18,014
	Ionian Islands	—	—	1	830	1	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	830	1	830
	Possessions in Africa	3	1,481	1	629	4	2,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,481	1	629	4	2,110
	East Indies and Australian Colonies	13	10,431	3	3,752	16	14,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10,431	3	3,752	16	14,183
	North American Colonies	36	16,104	19	12,103	55	28,207	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	16,104	19	12,103	55	28,207
	West Indies	36	14,111	4	1,717	40	15,828	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	14,111	4	1,717	40	15,828
		88	42,127	28	19,031	116	61,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	42,127	28	19,031	116	61,158
	TOTAL	105	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	150	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	164	[illegible]

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and i

ENTERED.

Ports.	Countries whence Arrived.	British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In Ireland.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	4	773	—	—	4	773	2	267	—	—	2	267	6	1,040	—	—	6	1,040
	" Southern Ports	3	800	—	—	3	800	2	479	—	—	2	479	5	1,279	—	—	5	1,279
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	750	—	—	4	750	4	750	—	—	4	750
	Denmark	1	131	—	—	1	131	10	1,503	—	—	10	1,503	11	1,634	—	—	11	1,634
	Prussia	4	477	—	—	4	477	22	7,098	—	—	22	7,098	26	7,575	—	—	26	7,575
	Holland	15	1,382	—	—	15	1,382	2	189	—	—	2	189	17	1,571	—	—	17	1,571
	Belgium	4	354	—	—	4	354	3	364	—	—	3	364	7	718	—	—	7	718
	France	23	2,090	1	454	24	2,544	7	745	—	—	7	745	30	2,835	1	454	31	3,289
	Portugal and Azores	14	1,694	—	—	14	1,694	1	68	—	—	1	68	15	1,762	—	—	15	1,762
	Spain	26	2,779	—	—	26	2,779	1	158	—	—	1	158	27	2,937	—	—	27	2,937
	Italian States	11	1,607	—	—	11	1,607	15	3,177	—	—	15	3,177	26	4,784	—	—	26	4,784
	Greece	8	1,674	—	—	8	1,874	3	814	—	—	3	814	11	2,688	—	—	11	2,688
	Turkey	7	1,517	—	—	7	1,517	1	273	—	—	1	273	8	1,790	—	—	8	1,790
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	113	—	—	1	113	9	1,705	—	—	9	1,705	10	1,818	—	—	10	1,818
	Syria and Palestine	4	739	—	—	4	739	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	739	—	—	4	739
Dublin	Egypt	9	2,446	—	—	9	2,446	9	2,625	—	—	9	2,625	18	5,071	—	—	18	5,071
	Morocco	8	1,008	—	—	8	1,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1,008	—	—	8	1,008
	Cuba and Foreign West Indies	1	270	—	—	1	270	1	215	—	—	1	215	2	485	—	—	2	485
	Central and Southern America	1	465	—	—	1	465	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	465	—	—	1	465
	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1	388	—	—	1	388	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	388	—	—	1	388
	British Possessions.	145	20,907	1	454	146	21,361	92	20,430	—	—	92	20,430	237	41,337	1	454	238	41,791
	Channel Islands	4	144	—	—	4	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	144	—	—	4	144
	Ionian Islands	1	151	—	—	1	151	1	131	—	—	1	134	2	285	—	—	2	285
	North American Colonies	48	22,393	—	—	48	22,393	6	2,011	—	—	6	2,011	54	24,404	—	—	54	24,404
	West Indies	26	6,936	—	—	26	6,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	6,936	—	—	26	6,936
		79	29,624	—	—	79	29,624	7	2,145	—	—	7	2,145	86	31,769	—	—	86	31,769
	Total	224	50,531	1	454	225	50,985	99	22,575	—	—	99	22,575	323	73,106	1	454	324	73,560
Cork	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	4	772	—	—	4	772	5	677	—	—	5	677	9	1,449	—	—	9	1,449
	" Southern Ports	22	6,994	—	—	22	6,994	19	6,519	—	—	19	6,519	41	13,513	—	—	41	13,513
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	554	—	—	2	554	2	554	—	—	2	554
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	220	—	—	1	220	1	220	—	—	1	220
	Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	552	—	—	2	552	2	552	—	—	2	552
	Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	107	—	—	1	107	1	107	—	—	1	107
	Holland	1	73	—	—	1	73	2	307	—	—	2	307	3	380	—	—	3	380
	Belgium	1	86	—	—	1	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	86	—	—	1	86
	France	4	722	—	—	4	722	3	830	—	—	3	830	7	1,552	—	—	7	1,552
	Portugal and Azores	16	1,803	3	182	19	1,985	9	1,249	2	375	11	1,624	25	3,052	5	557	30	3,609
	Spain	6	653	1	159	7	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	653	1	159	7	812
	Italian States	17	3,307	—	—	17	3,307	17	4,608	—	—	17	4,608	34	7,915	—	—	34	7,915
	Greece	33	7,836	—	—	33	7,836	12	3,101	—	—	12	3,101	45	10,937	—	—	45	10,937
	Turkey	17	4,511	—	—	17	4,511	2	440	—	—	2	440	19	4,951	—	—	19	4,951
	Wallachia and Moldavia	6	1,131	—	—	6	1,131	59	9,703	—	—	59	9,703	65	10,834	—	—	65	10,834
	Syria and Palestine	4	961	—	—	4	961	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	961	—	—	4	961
	Egypt	22	6,112	—	—	22	6,112	6	1,806	—	—	6	1,806	28	7,918	—	—	28	7,918
	Tripoli	1	162	—	—	1	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	162	—	—	1	162
	Tunis	1	156	—	—	1	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	156	—	—	1	156
	Morocco	26	2,864	—	—	26	2,864	6	1,093	—	—	6	1,093	32	3,957	—	—	32	3,957
	United States	2	675	—	—	2	675	3	1,302	2	331	5	1,633	5	1,977	2	331	7	2,308
	Central and Southern America	1	228	—	—	1	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	228	—	—	1	228
	British Possessions.	184	39,046	4	341	188	39,387	149	33,068	4	706	153	33,774	333	72,114	8	1,047	341	73,161
	Channel Islands	6	393	2	97	8	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	393	2	97	8	490
	Malta	2	442	—	—	2	442	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	442	—	—	2	442
	Ionian Islands	2	290	—	—	2	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	290	—	—	2	290
	North American Colonies	60	15,338	—	—	60	15,338	2	655	—	—	2	655	62	15,993	—	—	62	15,993
	West Indies	13	2,657	—	—	13	2,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,657	—	—	13	2,657
		83	19,120	2	97	85	19,217	2	655	—	—	2	655	85	19,775	2	97	87	19,872
	Total	267	58,166	6	438	273	58,604	151	33,723	4	706	155	34,429	418	91,889	10	1,144	428	93,033

BALLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the United Kingdom—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.																	
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN RELAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia (Northern Ports)	—	—	1	143	1	143	—	—	2	411	2	411	—	—	3	554	3	554
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	387	1	387	—	—	1	387	1	387
	Norway	—	—	1	64	1	64	—	—	1	142	1	142	—	—	2	206	2	206
	Prussia	1	99	1	270	2	369	1	171	2	881	3	1,052	2	270	3	1,151	5	1,421
	Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	214	1	214	—	—	1	214	1	214
	Belgium	1	379	—	—	1	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	379	—	—	1	379
	France	5	764	1	242	6	1,006	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	764	1	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
	Portugal and Azores	5	442	2	141	7	583	—	—	5	1,759	5	1,759	5	442	7	[illegible]	12	2,342
	Spain	1	163	7	816	8	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	163	7	[illegible]	8	979
	Italian States	—	—	2	223	2	223	—	—	5	1,082	5	1,082	—	—	7	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
	Turkey	—	—	6	1,993	6	1,993	—	—	11	3,334	11	3,334	—	—	17	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
	Egypt	—	—	1	304	1	304	—	—	1	325	1	325	—	—	2	[illegible]	2	629
	United States	1	487	10	6,585	11	7,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	487	10	[illegible]	11	7,072
DUBLIN		14	2,334	32	10,781	46	13,115	1	171	29	8,535	30	8,706	15	2,505	61	19,316	76	21,821
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Gibraltar and Malta	—	—	3	1,239	3	1,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,239	3	1,239
	Ionian Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	262	1	262	—	—	1	262	1	262
	Australian Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	309	—	—	1	309	1	309	—	—	1	309
	North American Colonies	—	—	17	8,570	17	8,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8,570	17	8,570
	West Indies	8	1,936	3	837	11	2,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1,936	3	837	11	2,773
		8	1,936	23	10,646	31	12,582	1	309	1	262	2	571	9	2,245	24	10,908	33	13,153
	TOTAL	22	4,270	55	21,427	77	25,697	2	480	30	8,797	32	9,277	24	4,750	85	30,224	109	34,974
ORK	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	1	234	—	—	1	234	1	96	2	319	3	415	2	330	2	319	4	649
	„ Southern Ports	—	—	1	29	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	1	29
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	160	1	160	—	—	1	[illegible]	1	160
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,733	7	1,733	—	—	7	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
	Belgium	1	69	—	—	1	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	[illegible]	—	—	1	[illegible]
	France	6	363	—	—	6	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	[illegible]	—	—	6	[illegible]
	Portugal and Azores	21	1,879	7	739	28	2,618	14	1,620	10	1,468	24	3,088	35	3,499	17	2,207	52	5,706
	Spain	2	231	2	193	4	424	2	175	1	177	3	352	4	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
	Turkey	—	—	2	631	2	631	—	—	2	778	2	778	—	—	4	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
	United States	—	—	2	827	2	827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	[illegible]	2	827
		31	2,776	14	2,419	45	5,195	17	1,891	23	4,635	40	6,526	48	4,667	37	7,054	85	11,721
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Channel Islands	6	464	—	—	6	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	464	—	—	6	464
	Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo	—	—	2	1,068	2	1,068	—	—	1	163	1	163	—	—	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
	North American Colonies	4	1,375	20	5,698	24	7,073	1	432	1	480	2	912	5	1,807	21	6,178	26	7,985
	West Indies	13	2,932	5	1,334	18	4,266	1	267	—	—	1	267	14	3,199	5	1,334	19	4,533
		23	4,771	27	8,100	50	12,871	2	[illegible]	2	643	4	[illegible]	25	5,470	29	8,743	54	14,213
	TOTAL	54	7,547	41	10,519	95	18,066	19	2,530	25	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	66	15,797	139	25,934

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and i

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	Entered.															
		British.						Foreign.						Total.			
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In Ireland.	Foreign.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	29	4,264	—	—	29	4,264	15	2,096	—	—	15	2,096	44	6,360	—	—	44	6,360
	" Southern Ports	6	1,986	—	—	6	1,986	7	1,852	—	—	7	1,852	13	3,838	—	—	13	3,838
	Prussia	8	1,550	—	—	8	1,550	10	2,347	—	—	10	2,347	18	3,897	—	—	18	3,897
	Holland	3	357	—	—	3	357	6	549	—	—	6	549	9	906	—	—	9	906
	Belgium	2	204	—	—	2	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	204	—	—	2	204
	France	6	550	—	—	6	550	1	270	—	—	1	270	7	820	—	—	7	820
	Portugal and Azores	4	461	—	—	4	461	1	137	—	—	1	137	5	598	—	—	5	598
	Spain and Canaries	11	1,156	—	—	11	1,156	3	323	—	—	3	323	14	1,479	—	—	14	1,479
	Italian States	5	712	—	—	5	712	1	130	—	—	1	130	6	842	—	—	6	842
	Greece	3	1,069	—	—	3	1,069	4	1,214	—	—	4	1,214	7	2,283	—	—	7	2,283
	Turkey	2	316	—	—	2	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	316	—	—	2	316
Belfast	Wallachia and Moldavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1,646	—	—	9	1,646	9	1,646	—	—	9	1,646
	Egypt	21	6,083	—	—	21	6,083	7	1,711	—	—	7	1,711	28	7,794	—	—	28	7,794
	Morocco	1	81	—	—	1	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	81	—	—	1	81
	United States	8	2,582	—	—	8	2,582	8	2,756	—	—	8	2,756	16	5,338	—	—	16	5,338
	Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	484	—	—	1	484	1	484	—	—	1	484
		109	21,371	—	—	109	21,371	73	15,515	—	—	73	15,515	182	36,886	—	—	182	36,886
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	1	22	1	33	2	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	1	33	2	55
	North American Colonies	54	18,639	—	—	54	18,639	10	3,934	—	—	10	3,934	64	22,573	—	—	64	22,573
	West Indies	4	878	—	—	4	878	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	878	—	—	4	878
		59	19,539	1	33	60	19,572	10	3,934	—	—	10	3,934	69	23,473	1	33	70	23,506
	Total	168	40,910	1	33	169	40,943	83	19,449	—	—	83	19,449	251	60,359	1	33	252	60,392

LLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN RELAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia, Northern Ports	2	251	10	1,894	12	2,145	2	402	3	608	5	1,010	4	653	13	2,502	17	3,155
	Sweden	—	—	1	92	1	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	92	1	92
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	229	4	1,570	5	1,799	1	229	4	1,570	5	1,799
	Denmark	3	561	—	—	3	561	5	846	—	—	5	846	8	1,407	—	—	8	1,407
	Prussia	1	90	—	—	1	90	—	—	2	721	2	721	1	90	2	721	3	811
	Germany	1	121	—	—	1	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	121	—	—	1	121
	Holland	1	67	—	—	1	67	5	464	—	—	5	464	6	531	—	—	6	531
	France	1	75	—	—	1	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	75	—	—	1	75
	Portugal and Azores	1	168	—	—	1	168	1	180	—	—	1	180	2	348	—	—	2	348
	Spain	—	—	1	693	1	693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	693	1	693
	Turkey	2	237	—	—	2	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	237	—	—	2	237
BELFAST	Egypt	—	—	1	243	1	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	243	1	243
	United States	1	661	1	786	2	1,447	4	2,140	1	504	5	2,644	5	2,801	2	1,290	7	4,091
	Foreign West Indies	—	—	1	101	1	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	101	1	101
		13	2,231	15	3,809	28	6,040	18	4,261	10	3,403	28	7,664	31	6,492	25	7,212	56	13,704
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Malta	4	526	—	—	4	526	3	276	—	—	3	276	7	802	—	—	7	802
	Ionian Islands	—	—	1	150	1	150	—	—	1	374	1	374	—	—	2	524	2	524
	North American Colonies	2	700	13	5,358	15	6,058	—	—	2	870	2	870	2	700	15	6,228	17	6,928
	West Indies	2	461	2	388	4	849	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	461	2	388	4	849
		8	1,687	16	5,896	24	7,583	3	276	3	1,244	6	1,520	11	1,963	19	7,140	30	9,103
	TOTAL	21	3,918	31	9,705	52	13,623	21	4,537	13	4,647	34	9,184	42	8,455	44	14,352	86	22,807

(Sailing and Steam Vessels.)

At Each Port.

No. 35.

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (distinguishing Sailing and Steam), ENTERED at EACH PORT, in Each Division of the United Kingdom, from the British Colonies and Foreign Countries, respectively.

PORTS.	FROM BRITISH COLONIES.				FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
					SAILING VESSELS.							
In England.												
Aberystwith	12	2,397	–	–	4	314	–	–	16	2,711	–	–
Arundel	2	184	–	–	5	729	11	1,394	7	913	11	1,394
Barnstaple	2	579	–	–	3	376	–	–	5	955	–	–
Beaumaris	12	4,732	–	–	–	–	2	519	12	4,732	2	519
Berwick	3	908	–	–	20	3,783	37	4,325	23	4,691	37	4,325
Bideford	9	2,679	–	–	4	364	–	–	13	3,043	–	–
Boston	2	353	–	–	25	3,337	35	4,952	27	3,690	35	4,952
Bridgewater	13	4,776	–	–	7	944	13	1,615	20	5,720	13	1,615
Bridport	23	718	–	–	15	1,826	10	1,610	38	2,544	10	1,610
Bristol	138	55,072	29	16,513	306	53,581	186	44,794	444	108,653	215	61,307
Caernarvon	17	2,700	–	–	14	1,412	1	589	31	4,112	1	589
Cardiff	166	34,752	25	10,194	320	61,069	1,338	248,994	486	95,821	1,363	259,188
Cardigan	–	–	–	–	1	260	–	–	1	260	–	–
Carlisle	2	505	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	505	–	–
Chepstow	1	130	–	–	8	1,433	1	224	9	1,563	1	224
Chester	–	–	–	–	1	99	3	491	1	99	3	491
Colchester	–	–	–	–	26	1,268	5	628	26	1,268	5	628
Cowes	37	1,815	–	–	45	1,839	4	713	82	3,654	4	713
Dartmouth	42	2,382	1	240	42	2,264	4	628	84	4,646	5	868
Dover	9	688	–	–	61	5,885	13	2,199	70	6,573	13	2,199
Exeter	26	2,573	–	–	45	3,669	20	2,993	71	6,242	20	2,993
Falmouth	21	3,295	–	–	43	3,593	25	3,899	64	6,888	25	3,899
Faversham	4	202	–	–	26	901	2	232	30	1,103	2	232
Fleetwood	15	8,607	1	415	–	–	1	130	15	8,607	2	545
Folkestone	4	194	–	–	1	119	1	93	5	313	1	93
Fowey	26	4,434	2	182	120	9,116	64	7,125	146	13,550	66	7,307
Gainsborough	–	–	–	–	15	1,831	35	3,474	15	1,831	35	3,474
Gloucester	55	25,481	20	11,237	104	20,286	104	24,242	159	45,767	124	35,479
Goole	2	344	–	–	86	6,898	15	1,136	88	7,242	15	1,136
Grimsby	8	3,254	1	190	148	26,503	173	31,221	156	29,757	174	31,411
Hartlepool	23	6,243	5	1,217	784	134,307	935	104,408	807	140,550	940	105,625
Harwich	–	–	1	83	95	8,121	38	2,365	95	8,121	39	2,448
Hull	63	24,656	26	12,435	721	127,376	1,215	177,014	784	152,032	1,241	189,449
Ipswich	2	308	–	–	71	7,635	57	6,480	73	7,943	57	6,480
Lancaster	15	4,241	1	269	2	214	9	1,445	17	4,455	10	1,714
Liverpool	885	551,261	102	87,093	1,502	533,349	1,458	1,009,118	2,387	1,084,610	1,560	1,096,211
Llanelly	45	5,544	–	–	165	22,566	206	13,097	210	28,110	206	13,097
London	1,782	621,612	245	168,877	2,770	564,214	3,078	662,151	4,552	1,185,826	3,323	831,028
Lowestoft	–	–	–	–	44	6,272	40	6,251	44	6,272	40	6,251
Lyme	52	2,053	–	–	10	416	1	40	62	2,469	1	10
Lynn	2	373	1	278	80	9,790	101	8,326	82	10,163	102	8,604
Maldon	2	46	–	–	31	1,285	12	1,169	33	1,331	12	1,169
Maryport	12	2,730	–	–	2	335	–	–	14	3,065	–	–
Milford	20	6,875	1	394	21	2,678	8	3,051	41	9,553	9	3,445
Newcastle	64	14,714	9	1,567	1,589	259,317	2,227	334,022	1,653	274,031	2,236	335,589
Newhaven	20	1,178	–	–	47	3,648	4	479	67	4,826	4	479
Newport	64	14,501	6	2,539	135	20,069	326	76,265	199	34,570	332	78,804
Padstow	11	2,475	–	–	15	1,728	1	244	26	4,203	1	244
Penzance	8	1,587	–	–	20	2,427	31	4,997	28	4,014	31	4,997
Plymouth	154	25,134	1	85	193	19,313	84	20,445	347	44,447	85	20,530
Poole	34	2,808	1	85	159	13,950	24	2,898	193	16,758	25	2,983
Portsmouth	87	10,090	1	490	33	4,798	69	9,531	120	14,888	70	10,021
Preston	–	–	–	–	1	72	1	92	1	72	1	92
Ramsgate	1	14	–	–	24	1,610	4	898	25	1,624	4	898
Rochester	17	2,933	–	–	55	5,836	38	5,323	72	8,769	38	5,323
Rye	1	166	–	–	21	1,063	10	733	22	1,229	10	733
Saint Ives	8	2,124	1	436	9	1,041	30	5,386	17	3,165	31	5,822
Scarborough	1	245	–	–	24	3,482	9	444	25	3,727	9	444
Scilly	2	60	–	–	4	685	–	–	6	745	–	–
Shields	32	11,126	1	88	841	174,809	361	32,918	873	185,935	362	33,006
Shoreham	9	640	–	–	35	2,698	205	8,342	44	3,338	205	8,342
Southampton	79	6,881	–	–	59	8,577	163	16,129	138	15,458	163	16,129
Stockton	18	4,659	3	918	359	47,679	370	36,013	377	52,338	373	36,931
Sunderland	106	27,424	13	4,098	1,254	212,324	1,050	114,273	1,360	239,748	1,063	118,371
Swansea	137	23,455	68	6,466	485	92,720	479	49,425	622	116,175	547	55,891
Teignmouth	33	2,415	–	–	46	3,248	9	1,108	79	5,663	9	1,108
Truro	6	3,898	1	336	30	4,188	45	11,641	36	8,086	46	11,977
Wells	–	–	–	–	34	2,714	22	1,208	34	2,714	22	1,208
Weymouth	20	1,413	–	–	39	3,474	9	997	59	4,887	9	997
Whitby	2	489	–	–	81	7,734	6	474	83	8,223	6	474
Whitehaven	24	5,582	–	–	3	355	2	309	27	5,937	2	309
Wisbeach	2	638	1	233	57	11,089	40	8,547	59	11,727	41	8,780
Woodbridge	–	–	–	–	5	426	6	656	5	426	6	656
Workington	8	1,591	–	–	1	103	–	–	9	1,694	–	–
Yarmouth	1	262	1	251	160	16,335	67	8,251	161	16,597	68	8,502
Total of England	4,503	1,558,198	568	327,209	13,611	2,559,769	14,953	3,135,183	18,114	4,117,967	15,521	3,462,392

No. 35.—*Continued.* AT EACH PORT.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS (distinguishing SAILING and STEAM), ENTERED at EACH PORT in EACH DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM, from the BRITISH COLONIES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES, respectively—*Continued.*

PORTS.	FROM BRITISH COLONIES.				FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
	SAILING VESSELS.											
IN SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	23	7,020	–	–	80	13,807	100	10,072	103	20,827	100	10,072
Ayr	7	1,371	–	–	5	652	2	325	12	2,023	2	325
Alloa	–	–	–	–	19	2,520	116	9,328	19	2,520	116	9,328
Arbroath	2	470	–	–	33	4,488	36	3,340	35	4,958	36	3,340
Banff	2	308	–	–	27	1,853	35	2,850	29	2,161	35	2,850
Borrowstoness	–	–	–	–	46	4,494	152	18,276	46	4,494	152	18,276
Campbeltown	–	–	–	–	1	118	–	–	1	118	–	–
Dumfries	12	2,753	–	–	1	193	1	162	13	2,946	1	162
Dundee	15	4,195	–	–	214	37,655	312	40,235	229	41,850	312	40,235
Glasgow	93	26,412	3	1,817	265	59,577	108	38,641	358	85,989	111	40,458
Grangemouth	8	3,500	–	–	87	9,360	250	31,328	95	12,860	250	31,328
Greenock	200	97,167	–	–	61	19,831	21	5,470	261	116,998	21	5,470
Inverness	3	770	–	–	19	5,120	16	1,503	22	5,890	16	1,503
Irvine	19	8,127	1	529	1	74	4	388	20	8,201	5	917
Kirkaldy	–	–	–	–	70	11,282	123	10,176	70	11,282	123	10,176
Kirkwall	–	–	–	–	3	138	5	794	3	138	5	794
Leith	21	8,919	1	132	222	32,631	847	85,454	243	41,550	848	85,586
Lerwick	1	269	–	–	16	1,038	12	752	17	1,307	12	752
Montrose	7	1,897	–	–	35	5,691	84	12,230	42	7,588	84	12,230
Perth	3	459	–	–	14	1,537	29	2,504	17	1,996	29	2,504
Peterhead	2	503	–	–	52	10,750	36	2,326	54	11,253	36	2,326
Port Glasgow	29	24,448	–	–	7	1,972	3	433	36	26,420	3	433
Stornoway	1	1,175	–	–	9	591	5	398	10	1,766	5	398
Stranraer	2	930	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	930	–	–
Wick	7	339	–	–	20	1,148	113	6,640	27	1,487	'13	6,640
Wigtown	1	262	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	262	–	–
Total of Scotland	458	191,294	5	2,478	1,307	226,520	2,410	283,625	1,765	417,814	2,415	286,103
IN IRELAND.												
Ballina	2	312	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	312	–	–
Belfast	60	19,572	10	3,934	108	21,146	73	15,515	168	40,718	83	19,449
Coleraine	3	852	–	–	4	645	2	425	7	1,497	2	425
Cork	85	19,217	2	655	186	38,908	153	33,774	271	58,125	155	34,429
Drogheda	6	906	–	–	5	714	2	321	11	1,620	2	321
Dublin	79	29,624	7	2,145	138	19,389	92	20,430	217	49,013	99	22,575
Dundalk	12	2,187	2	448	11	2,303	4	447	23	4,490	6	895
Galway	7	1,648	1	264	10	2,279	8	2,401	17	3,927	9	2,665
Limerick	28	10,797	5	1,520	44	10,384	37	8,992	72	21,181	42	10,512
Londonderry	14	6,567	1	347	47	12,939	43	11,127	61	19,506	44	11,474
Newry	14	6,233	2	1,073	7	1,106	8	1,429	21	7,339	10	2,502
Ross	5	2,027	–	–	10	2,425	13	2,978	15	4,452	13	2,978
Skibbereen	3	891	–	–	3	469	2	302	6	1,360	2	
Sligo	10	2,022	–	–	9	2,562	3	388	19	4,584	3	388
Strangford	2	552	–	–	–	–	1	143	2	552	1	143
Tralee	5	1,344	–	–	16	2,408	6	1,276	21	3,752	6	1,276
Waterford	35	8,278	–	–	48	10,751	57	12,589	83	19,029	57	12,589
Westport	2	553	–	–	3	678	3	336	5	1,231	3	336
Wexford	5	891	–	–	3	424	–	–	8	1,315	–	–
Total of Ireland	377	114,473	30	10,386	652	129,530	507	112,873	1,029	244,003	537	123,259
TOTAL OF SAILING VESSELS. UNITED KINGDOM	5,338	1,863,965	603	310,073	15,570	2,915,819	17,870	3,331,684	20,908	4,779,784	18,473	3,641,757
ISLE OF MAN	1	161	–	–	7	873	26	3,037	8	1,034	26	3,037
CHANNEL ISLANDS	28	1,231	–	–	820	15,346	93	8,759	848	16,577	93	8,759

No. 35.—*Continued.*

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (distinguishing Sailing and Steam), ENTERED at EACH PORT, in Each Division of the United Kingdom, from the British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, respectively—*Continued.*

PORTS.	FROM BRITISH COLONIES.				FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	STEAM VESSELS.											
In England.												
Bristol	–	–	–	–	1	150	22	3,696	1	150	22	3,696
Cardiff	1	320	–	–	55	22,476	5	3,315	56	22,796	5	3,315
Dover	–	–	–	–	21	2,679	–	–	21	2,679	–	–
Falmouth	–	–	–	–	1	234	–	–	1	234	–	–
Folkestone	–	–	–	–	592	86,905	–	–	592	86,905	–	–
Goole	–	–	–	–	47	7,665	1	191	47	7,665	1	191
Grimsby	–	–	–	–	116	33,847	1	318	116	33,847	1	318
Hartlepool	–	–	–	–	113	39,958	1	1,815	113	39,958	1	1,815
Harwich	–	–	–	–	4	987	–	–	4	987	–	–
Hull	–	–	2	657	761	237,309	309	86,941	761	237,309	311	87,598
Liverpool	18	18,167	–	–	385	241,990	55	46,877	403	260,157	55	46,877
London	34	6,946	–	–	1,578	506,651	435	114,832	1,612	513,597	435	114,832
Lowestoft	–	–	–	–	38	20,069	1	285	38	20,069	1	285
Lynn	–	–	–	–	1	124	–	–	1	124	–	–
Newcastle	–	–	–	–	103	33,452	–	–	103	33,452	–	–
Newhaven	32	3,416	–	–	328	53,422	–	–	360	56,838	–	–
Newport	1	602	–	–	2	1,200	–	–	3	1,802	–	–
Plymouth	35	3,255	–	–	2	673	–	–	37	3,938	–	–
Portsmouth	–	–	–	–	5	1,344	–	–	5	1,344	–	–
Ramsgate	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	1	12	–	–
Shields	–	–	–	–	1	428	–	–	1	428	–	–
Shoreham	–	–	–	–	1	166	–	–	1	166	–	–
Southampton	267	59,556	–	–	277	126,130	33	22,575	544	185,686	33	22,575
Stockton	–	–	–	–	8	2,144	–	–	8	2,144	–	–
Swansea	–	–	–	–	2	370	–	–	2	370	–	–
Sunderland	–	–	–	–	24	9,560	14	5,093	24	9,560	14	5,093
Truro	–	–	–	–	3	375	–	–	3	375	–	–
Weymouth	1	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	60	–	–
Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	1	407	–	–	1	407	–	–
Total of England	389	92,322	2	657	4,471	1,430,727	877	285,938	4,860	1,523,049	879	286,595
In Scotland.												
Dundee	–	–	–	–	2	750	–	–	2	750	–	–
Glasgow	4	636	–	–	31	19,182	5	913	35	19,818	5	913
Grangemouth	–	–	–	–	63	17,033	10	2,394	63	17,033	10	2,394
Greenock	–	–	–	–	4	5,030	–	–	4	5,030	–	–
Leith	–	–	–	–	146	42,575	4	763	146	42,575	4	763
Total of Scotland	4	636	–	–	246	84,570	19	4,070	250	85,206	19	4,070
In Ireland.												
Belfast	–	–	–	–	1	225	–	–	1	225	–	–
Cork	–	–	–	–	2	479	–	–	2	479	–	–
Dublin	–	–	–	–	8	1,972	–	–	8	1,972	–	–
Total of Ireland	–	–	–	–	11	2,676	–	–	11	2,676	–	–
Total of Steam Vessels. United Kingdom	393	92,958	2	657	4,728	1,517,973	896	290,008	5,121	1,610,931	898	290,665
Total of Steam Vessels. Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of Steam Vessels. Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	88	7,118	39	3,081	88	7,118	39	3,081
Total of Sailing and Steam Vessels. United Kingdom	5,731	1,956,923	605	340,730	20,298	4,433,792	18,766	3,821,689	26,029	6,390,715	19,371	4,162,419
Total of Sailing and Steam Vessels. Isle of Man	1	161	–	–	7	873	26	3,037	8	1,034	26	3,037
Total of Sailing and Steam Vessels. Channel Islands	28	4,231	–	–	908	52,464	132	11,640	936	56,695	132	11,640

NUMBER and TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS (distinguishing SAILING and STEAM), CLEARED at EACH PORT, in EACH DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM, to BRITISH COLONIES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES, respectively.

PORTS.	TO BRITISH COLONIES.				TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	SAILING VESSELS.											
IN ENGLAND.												
Aberystwith	1	212	–	–	2	192	–	–	3	404	–	–
Arundel	1	166	–	–	1	170	4	704	2	336	4	704
Barnstaple	–	–	–	–	1	72	–	–	1	72	–	–
Beaumaris	3	1,106	–	–	10	1,557	1	108	13	2,663	1	108
Berwick	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1,011	–	–	9	1,011
Bideford	2	747	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	747	–	–
Boston	1	65	–	–	25	1,863	9	957	26	1,928	9	957
Bridgewater	4	1,637	–	–	7	383	7	858	11	2,020	7	858
Bridport	25	668	–	–	2	310	10	1,610	27	978	10	1,610
Bristol	78	26,913	1	545	125	29,548	80	28,361	203	56,461	81	28,906
Caernarvon	12	1,934	–	–	91	8,276	1	80	103	10,210	1	80
Cardiff	265	64,032	197	84,458	881	168,161	1,705	347,197	1,146	232,193	1,902	431,655
Carlisle	2	592	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	592	–	–
Chepstow	–	–	–	–	5	1,410	1	277	5	1,410	1	277
Chester	–	–	–	–	1	55	2	340	1	55	2	340
Colchester	–	–	–	–	24	1,233	3	458	24	1,233	3	458
Cowes	27	1,061	–	–	51	2,337	5	601	78	3,398	5	601
Dartmouth	50	3,161	–	–	62	5,538	2	410	112	8,699	2	410
Dover	–	–	–	–	18	338	1	219	18	338	1	219
Exeter	13	752	–	–	4	284	14	2,405	17	1,036	14	2,405
Falmouth	31	4,203	2	859	33	3,635	9	1,591	64	7,838	11	2,450
Faversham	1	49	–	–	29	966	–	–	30	1,015	–	–
Fleetwood	6	2,717	–	–	1	477	2	542	7	3,194	2	542
Folkestone	1	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	49	–	–
Fowey	4	2,633	–	–	126	9,431	78	8,480	130	12,064	78	8,480
Gainsborough	–	–	–	–	1	100	5	387	1	100	5	387
Gloucester	24	7,281	1	375	18	3,558	55	11,879	42	10,839	56	12,254
Goole	–	–	–	–	21	1,545	8	462	21	1,545	8	462
Grimsby	1	176	–	–	98	14,329	95	16,081	99	14,505	95	16,081
Hartlepool	60	10,411	9	5,795	975	186,325	1,421	174,090	1,035	196,736	1,430	179,885
Harwich	5	232	–	–	2	70	137	7,394	7	302	137	7,394
Hull	56	12,845	3	1,847	313	55,641	957	141,076	369	68,486	960	142,923
Ipswich	–	–	–	–	61	4,972	20	2,227	61	4,972	20	2,227
Lancaster	5	1,947	–	–	6	1,464	7	1,109	11	3,411	7	1,109
Liverpool	1,022	613,800	107	87,100	1,544	472,846	1,655	1,076,796	2,566	1,086,646	1,762	1,163,896
Llanelly	38	2,826	–	–	92	6,803	207	12,794	130	9,629	207	12,794
London	1,150	582,115	73	56,978	1,503	264,168	2,783	632,067	2,653	846,283	2,856	689,045
Lowestoft	–	–	–	–	1	53	31	5,587	1	53	31	5,587
Lyme	50	1,855	–	–	3	563	1	81	53	2,418	1	81
Lynn	–	–	–	–	18	1,330	14	1,798	18	1,330	14	1,798
Maldon	–	–	–	–	43	1,259	2	402	43	1,259	2	402
Maryport	11	2,599	–	–	4	776	–	–	15	3,375	–	–
Milford	11	5,410	–	–	3	427	6	2,072	14	5,837	6	2,072
Newcastle	301	64,008	35	13,413	3,339	673,363	3,358	544,326	3,640	737,371	3,393	557,739
Newhaven	16	888	–	–	4	321	3	439	20	1,209	3	439
Newport	106	38,459	45	20,560	486	78,665	412	104,775	592	117,124	457	125,335
Padstow	4	1,184	–	–	2	84	–	–	6	1,268	–	–
Penzance	19	1,836	–	–	26	2,466	26	4,198	45	4,302	26	4,198
Plymouth	172	24,000	3	1,088	87	10,340	38	9,690	259	34,340	41	10,778
Poole	74	7,725	–	–	33	2,908	17	2,103	107	10,633	17	2,103
Portsmouth	26	3,236	1	819	11	4,379	55	7,541	37	7,615	56	8,360
Ramsgate	–	–	–	–	14	685	–	–	14	685	–	–
Rochester	5	1,345	–	–	66	3,455	28	4,818	71	4,800	28	4,818
Rye	–	–	–	–	8	333	1	204	8	333	1	204
St. Ives	2	463	1	460	3	545	22	4,082	5	1,008	23	4,542
Scarborough	–	–	–	–	1	71	2	56	1	71	2	56
Scilly	–	–	–	–	2	166	–	–	2	166	–	–
Shields	28	12,655	1	473	488	81,231	374	31,958	516	93,886	375	32,431
Shoreham	5	651	–	–	24	960	202	7,673	29	1,611	202	7,673
Southampton	76	5,266	–	–	19	1,814	165	17,838	95	7,080	165	17,838
Stockton	2	87	2	364	460	67,065	517	52,491	462	67,152	519	52,855
Sunderland	160	48,205	8	2,793	1,727	326,181	1,243	162,925	1,887	374,386	1,251	165,718
Swansea	173	28,566	36	10,725	655	104,369	601	61,563	828	132,935	637	72,288
Teignmouth	45	2,430	–	–	22	1,586	3	445	67	4,016	3	445
Truro	3	2,069	–	–	11	1,664	42	10,621	14	3,733	42	10,621
Wells	–	–	–	–	6	574	1	90	6	574	1	90
Weymouth	15	1,148	–	–	3	693	7	887	18	1,841	7	887
Whitby	–	–	–	–	1	309	–	–	1	309	–	–
Whitehaven	10	4,305	–	–	7	708	–	–	26	5,013	–	–
Wisbeach	–	–	–	–	18	1,363	25	5,952	18	1,363	25	5,952
Woodbridge	–	–	–	–	4	307	7	708	4	307	7	708
Workington	7	1,677	–	–	1	113	–	–	8	1,790	–	–
Yarmouth	–	–	–	–	98	8,550	39	4,323	98	8,550	39	4,323
Total of England	4,218	1,604,397	525	288,652	13,831	2,627,733	16,535	3,522,357	18,049	4,232,130	17,060	3,811,009

No. 36.—*Continued.*

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (distinguishing Sailing and Steam), CLEARED at EACH PORT, in Each Division of the United Kingdom, to British Colonies and Foreign Countries, respectively—*Continued.*

PORTS.	TO BRITISH COLONIES.				TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British		Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons...
	SAILING VESSELS.											
In Scotland.												
Aberdeen	18	7,523	–	–	43	8,127	6	1,023	61	15,650	6	1,023
Alloa	6	2,352	1	150	100	9,573	395	37,487	106	11,925	396	37,637
Arbroath	–	–	–	–	14	2,021	4	395	14	2,021	4	395
Ayr	1	252	–	–	10	1,060	1	187	11	1,312	1	187
Banff	–	–	–	–	58	3,845	17	1,411	58	3,845	17	1,411
Borrowstoness	2	351	–	–	285	33,828	645	69,851	287	34,179	645	69,851
Campbeltown	–	–	–	–	2	136	–	–	2	136	–	–
Dumfries	7	1,530	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1,530	–	–
Dundee	17	7,508	–	–	156	29,674	206	26,887	173	37,182	206	26,887
Glasgow	236	98,024	5	1,127	491	77,438	134	46,814	727	175,462	139	47,941
Grangemouth	9	3,616	–	–	162	17,606	357	44,333	171	21,222	357	44,333
Greenock	113	58,233	–	–	26	8,239	5	2,478	139	66,472	5	2,478
Inverness	4	1,776	–	–	26	1,980	17	1,407	30	3,756	17	1,407
Irvine	62	25,374	2	783	221	44,559	56	13,062	283	69,933	58	13,845
Kirkaldy	1	95	–	–	77	10,496	272	21,935	78	10,591	272	21,935
Kirkwall	–	–	–	–	1	48	3	214	1	48	3	214
Leith	27	13,255	2	282	84	13,074	197	21,586	111	26,329	199	21,868
Lerwick	–	–	–	–	25	1,468	11	792	25	1,468	11	792
Montrose	7	2,422	–	–	40	7,776	80	11,962	47	10,198	80	11,962
Perth	–	–	–	–	2	187	2	332	2	187	2	332
Peterhead	–	–	–	–	100	14,112	31	2,039	100	14,112	31	2,039
Port Glasgow	25	21,864	1	191	10	7,355	1	144	35	29,219	2	335
Stornoway	–	–	–	–	45	1,913	4	292	45	1,913	4	292
Wick	1	155	–	–	93	6,983	129	8,477	94	7,138	129	8,477
Total of Scotland	536	244,330	11	2,533	2,071	301,498	2,573	313,108	2,607	545,828	2,584	315,641
In Ireland.												
Belfast	24	7,583	6	1,520	28	6,040	28	7,664	52	13,623	34	9,184
Coleraine	2	514	–	–	–	–	1	278	2	514	1	278
Cork	49	11,873	4	1,342	45	5,195	40	6,526	94	17,068	44	7,868
Dublin	31	12,582	2	571	43	11,238	30	8,706	74	23,820	32	9,277
Galway	7	1,805	–	–	2	845	2	561	9	2,650	2	561
Limerick	19	7,589	2	608	7	1,933	9	2,386	26	9,522	11	2,994
Londonderry	9	4,029	2	750	16	6,489	4	1,479	25	10,518	6	2,229
Newry	5	2,401	–	–	2	1,575	2	387	7	3,976	2	387
Ross	7	2,040	–	–	–	–	6	1,483	7	2,040	6	1,483
Skibbereen	2	605	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	605	–	–
Strangford	1	195	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	195	–	–
Tralee	4	1,597	1	283	1	863	5	2,772	5	2,460	6	3,055
Waterford	48	7,454	–	–	9	2,409	8	2,002	57	9,863	8	2,002
Wexford	1	337	–	–	1	219	–	–	2	556	–	–
Total of Ireland	209	60,604	17	5,074	154	36,806	135	34,244	363	97,410	152	39,318
Total of Sailing Vessels. United Kingdom	1,963	1,909,331	553	296,259	16,056	2,966,037	19,243	3,869,709	21,019	4,875,368	19,796	4,165,968
Isle of Man	1	161	–	–	6	623	28	2,938	7	784	28	2,938
Channel Islands	49	7,118	–	–	745	28,354	65	5,241	794	35,472	65	5,241

No. 36.—*Continued.*

NUMBER and TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS (distinguishing SAILING and STEAM), CLEARED at EACH PORT, in EACH DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM, to BRITISH COLONIES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES, respectively.—*Continued.*

PORTS.	TO BRITISH COLONIES.				TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	STEAM VESSELS.											
IN ENGLAND.												
Bristol	–	–	–	–	1	150	21	3,528	1	150	21	3,528
Caernarvon	–	–	–	–	1	92	–	–	1	92	–	–
Cardiff	2	1,034	–	–	60	24,021	5	2,760	62	25,055	5	2,760
Dartmouth	–	–	–	–	2	155	–	–	2	155	–	–
Dover	–	–	–	–	1	115	4	548	1	115	4	548
Folkestone	–	–	–	–	582	86,330	–	–	582	86,330	–	–
Goole	–	–	–	–	48	7,812	2	546	48	7,812	2	546
Grimsby	–	–	–	–	126	40,312	4	1,272	126	40,312	4	1,272
Hartlepool	–	–	–	–	108	38,101	2	1,612	108	38,101	2	1,612
Harwich	–	–	–	–	6	1,217	–	–	6	1,217	–	–
Hull	–	–	–	–	789	241,792	314	87,647	789	241,792	314	87,647
Liverpool	27	29,734	–	–	413	279,487	55	49,688	440	309,221	55	49,688
Llanelly	–	–	–	–	3	375	–	–	3	375	–	–
London	38	11,060	–	–	1,400	450,557	436	119,625	1,438	461,617	436	119,625
Lowestoft	–	–	–	–	41	20,635	1	285	41	20,635	1	285
Newcastle	1	16	–	–	112	36,787	7	554	113	36,803	7	554
Newhaven	31	3,348	–	–	323	52,435	–	–	354	55,783	–	–
Newport	–	–	–	–	5	2,828	–	–	5	2,828	–	–
Plymouth	36	3,348	–	–	3	1,119	–	–	39	4,467	–	–
Portsmouth	–	–	–	–	2	130	–	–	2	130	–	–
Shields	–	–	–	–	7	736	–	–	7	736	–	–
Southampton	278	68,178	–	–	308	163,895	33	27,613	586	232,373	33	27,613
Stockton	–	–	–	–	13	3,770	–	–	13	3,770	–	–
Sunderland	–	–	–	–	38	14,694	18	6,560	38	14,694	18	6,560
Swansea	–	–	–	–	2	579	–	–	2	579	–	–
Wisbeach	–	–	–	–	1	446	–	–	1	446	–	–
Total of England	413	117,018	–	–	4,395	1,468,570	902	302,238	4,808	1,585,588	902	302,238
IN SCOTLAND.												
Aberdeen	1	320	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	320	–	–
Borrowstoness	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	235	–	–	1	235
Dundee	–	–	–	–	1	378	1	57	1	378	1	57
Glasgow	14	2,646	–	–	54	24,834	16	4,170	68	27,480	16	4,170
Grangemouth	–	–	–	–	62	17,097	13	3,058	62	17,097	13	3,058
Greenock	3	2,925	–	–	8	3,242	9	4,055	11	6,167	9	4,055
Leith	–	–	–	–	140	39,752	3	474	140	39,752	3	474
Port Glasgow	–	–	–	–	1	31	3	604	1	31	3	604
Total of Scotland	18	5,891	–	–	266	85,334	46	12,653	284	91,225	46	12,653
IN IRELAND.												
Cork	1	998	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	998	–	–
Dublin	–	–	–	–	3	1,877	–	–	3	1,877	–	–
Total of Ireland	1	998	–	–	3	1,877	–	–	4	2,875	–	–
TOTAL OF STEAM VESSELS. UNITED KINGDOM	432	123,907	–	–	4,664	1,555,781	948	314,891	5,096	1,679,688	948	314,891
ISLE OF MAN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHANNEL ISLANDS	–	–	–	–	85	7,034	39	3,081	85	7,034	39	3,081
TOTAL OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS. UNITED KINGDOM	5,395	2,033,236	553	296,259	20,720	4,521,818	20,191	4,184,600	26,115	6,555,056	20,744	4,480,859
ISLE OF MAN	1	161	–	–	6	623	28	2,938	7	784	28	2,938
CHANNEL ISLANDS	19	7,118	–	–	860	35,388	104	8,322	879	42,506	104	8,322

No. 37.

Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels, British and Foreign, (of the Country whence Arrived, and of

Countries whence Arrived.	With Cargoes.									
	British.		Foreign.						Total.	
			Of the Country whence Arrived.		Of Other Countries.		Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
FOREIGN.										
Russia	157	63,545	–	–	5	901	5	901	162	64,446
Sweden	51	18,854	21	7,459	–	–	21	7,459	72	26,313
Norway	17	5,378	14	7,129	–	–	14	7,129	31	12,507
Denmark	164	66,886	–	–	3	1,033	3	1,033	167	67,919
Prussia	44	15,959	14	3,338	1	200	15	3,538	59	19,497
Mecklenburg	2	629	–	–	1	400	1	400	3	1,029
Hanover	7	744	83	19,575	–	–	83	19,575	90	20,319
Hanse Towns	669	233,464	151	48,376	29	18,246	180	66,622	849	300,086
Oldenburg	–	–	1	285	–	–	1	285	1	285
Holland	844	254,128	298	70,104	1	191	299	70,295	1,143	324,423
Belgium	309	94,233	129	39,447	1	310	130	39,757	439	133,990
France	1,519	298,777	44	5,059	–	–	44	5,059	1,563	303,836
Portugal and Madeira	96	27,526	–	–	1	285	1	285	97	27,811
Spain	15	6,178	31	10,423	–	–	31	10,423	46	16,601
Cuba	–	–	1	1,500	–	–	1	1,500	1	1,500
Fernando Po	8	2,814	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,814
Italy	59	35,756	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	35,756
Greece	7	3,662	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3,662
Turkey	92	56,596	1	306	–	–	1	306	93	56,902
Syria	1	333	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	333
Egypt	59	45,990	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	45,990
United States	75	93,457	28	39,321	–	–	28	39,321	103	132,778
St. Thomas	24	44,731	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	44,731
Brazil	13	17,343	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	17,343
Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Coast of Africa	3	1,212	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,212
Whale Fisheries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4,235	1,388,195	816	252,322	42	21,566	858	273,888	5,093	1,662,083
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.										
Channel Islands	306	48,301	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	48,301
Heligoland	–	–	–	–	2	657	2	657	2	657
Gibraltar	37	19,430	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	19,430
Malta	5	850	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	850
North American Provinces	14	14,670	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14,670
Australia	3	2,595	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2,595
	365	85,846	–	–	2	657	2	657	367	86,503
TOTAL	4,600	1,474,041	816	252,322	44	22,223	860	274,545	5,460	1,748,586

OTHER COUNTRIES), ENTERED with CARGOES and in BALLAST, from VARIOUS COUNTRIES, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

IN BALLAST.										TOTAL.						COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.
BRITISH.		FOREIGN.						TOTAL.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.		
		Of the Country whence Arrived.		Of Other Countries.		Total.										
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
																FOREIGN.
9	5,916	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5,916	166	69,461	5	901	171	70,362	Russia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	18,854	21	7,459	72	26,313	Sweden.
1	365	1	214	–	–	1	214	2	579	18	5,743	15	7,343	33	13,086	Norway.
25	9,030	1	140	–	–	1	140	26	9,170	189	75,916	4	1,173	193	77,089	Denmark.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	15,959	15	3,538	59	19,497	Prussia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	629	1	400	3	1,029	Mecklenburg
1	268	2	483	–	–	2	483	3	751	8	1,012	85	20,058	93	21,070	Hanover.
13	3,724	15	5,403	–	–	15	5,403	28	9,127	682	237,188	195	72,025	877	309,213	Hanse Towns.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	285	1	285	Oldenburg.
19	5,437	9	2,721	1	1,815	10	4,536	29	9,973	863	259,565	309	74,831	1,172	334,396	Holland.
3	1,112	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,112	312	95,345	130	39,757	442	135,102	Belgium.
406	95,262	5	3,721	1	412	6	4,133	412	99,395	1,925	394,039	50	9,192	1,975	403,231	France.
3	815	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	815	99	28,341	1	285	100	28,626	Portugal and Madeira.
3	1,319	3	1,211	–	–	3	1,211	6	2,530	18	7,497	34	11,634	52	19,131	Spain.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,500	1	1,500	Cuba.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2,814	–	–	8	2,814	Fernando Po.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	35,756	–	–	59	35,756	Italy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3,662	–	–	7	3,662	Greece.
4	1,997	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1,997	96	58,593	1	306	97	58,899	Turkey.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	333	–	–	1	333	Syria.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	45,990	–	–	59	45,990	Egypt.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	93,457	28	39,321	103	132,778	United States.
1	3,850	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3,850	28	48,581	–	–	28	48,581	St. Thomas.
1	334	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	334	14	17,677	–	–	14	17,677	Brazil.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chili.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,212	–	–	3	1,212	West Coast of Africa.
1	319	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	319	1	319	–	–	1	319	Whale Fisheries.
493	129,778	36	13,893	2	2,227	38	16,120	531	145,898	4,728	1,517,973	896	290,008	5,624	1,807,981	
																BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
18	2,457	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2,457	324	50,758	–	–	324	50,758	Channel Islands.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	657	2	657	Heligoland.
7	2,012	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2,012	11	21,442	–	–	11	21,442	Gibraltar.
3	2,643	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2,643	8	3,493	–	–	8	3,493	Malta.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	14,670	–	–	14	14,670	North American Provinces.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2,595	–	–	3	2,595	Australia.
28	7,112	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	7,112	393	92,958	2	657	395	93,615	
521	136,890	36	13,893	2	2,227	38	16,120	559	153,010	5,121	1,610,931	898	290,665	6,019	1,901,596	TOTAL.

No. 38.

Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels, British and Foreign (of the Country to which Departed, and of

Countries to which Departed.	With Cargoes.									
	British.		Foreign.						Total.	
			Of the Country to which Departed.		Of Other Countries.		Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
FOREIGN.										
Russia	173	70,353	4	1,216	2	382	6	1,598	179	71,951
Sweden	42	14,505	22	7,701	1	172	23	7,873	65	22,378
Norway	27	9,623	17	8,012	–	–	17	8,012	44	17,635
Denmark	92	36,505	1	57	–	–	1	57	93	36,562
Prussia	44	15,670	19	4,178	–	–	19	4,178	63	19,848
Mecklenburg	1	329	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	329
Hanover	11	1,451	86	20,422	–	–	86	20,422	97	21,873
Hanse Towns	696	244,089	173	56,371	12	3,621	185	59,992	881	304,081
Oldenburg	–	–	1	213	–	–	1	213	1	213
Holland	743	212,073	303	72,014	2	346	305	72,360	1,048	284,433
Belgium	314	95,741	130	40,221	–	–	130	40,221	444	135,962
France	1,683	352,835	51	11,618	1	281	52	11,899	1,735	364,734
Portugal and Madeira	105	30,648	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	30,648
Spain	14	6,630	29	9,974	–	–	29	9,974	43	16,604
Fernando Po	10	3,690	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3,690
Italy	73	44,810	4	4,399	1	285	5	4,684	78	49,494
Greece	1	407	3	735	–	–	3	735	4	1,142
Turkey	72	50,024	3	1,840	–	–	3	1,840	75	51,864
Syria	2	1,610	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1,610
Egypt	45	39,127	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	39,127
United States	83	106,018	36	50,942	3	4,377	39	55,319	122	161,337
St. Thomas	27	48,735	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	48,735
Brazil	15	18,531	1	459	1	1,376	2	1,835	17	20,366
Chili	1	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	42
West Coast of Africa	3	1,799	1	90	–	–	1	90	4	1,889
	4,277	1,405,245	884	290,462	23	10,840	907	301,302	5,184	1,706,547
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.										
Channel Islands	311	49,383	–	–	–	–	–	–	311	49,383
Heligoland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	54	23,932	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	23,932
Malta	7	3,666	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3,666
North American Provinces	14	17,853	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	17,853
West Indies	1	346	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	346
Australia	5	7,101	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7,101
East Indies	9	6,026	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6,026
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape of Good Hope	2	717	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	717
	403	109,024	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	109,024
TOTAL	4,680	1,514,269	884	290,462	23	10,840	907	301,302	5,587	1,815,571

OTHER COUNTRIES), CLEARED, with CARGOES and in BALLAST, to VARIOUS COUNTRIES, from PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM

IN BALLAST.									TOTAL.						COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.
BRITISH.		FOREIGN.						TOTAL.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.		
		Of the Country to which Departed.		Of Other Countries.		Total.									
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
																FOREIGN.
56	37,712	5	511	–	–	5	511	61	38,223	229	108,065	11	2,109	240	110,174	Russia.
–	–	1	110	–	–	1	110	1	110	42	14,505	24	7,983	66	22,488	Sweden.
–	–	2	65	–	–	2	65	2	65	27	9,623	19	8,077	46	17,700	Norway.
23	12,616	2	123	–	–	2	123	25	12,739	115	49,121	3	180	118	49,301	Denmark.
3	935	2	426	–	–	2	426	5	1,361	47	16,605	21	4,604	68	21,209	Prussia.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	329	–	–	1	329	Mecklenburg.
–	–	1	112	–	–	1	112	1	112	11	1,451	87	20,534	98	21,985	Hanover.
3	1,893	1	1,376	–	–	1	1,376	4	3,269	699	245,982	186	61,368	885	307,350	Hanse Towns.
–	–	1	285	–	–	1	285	1	285	–	–	2	498	2	498	Oldenburg.
9	2,666	3	648	–	–	3	648	12	3,314	752	214,739	308	73,008	1,060	287,747	Holland.
1	270	1	1,411	1	285	2	1,696	3	1,966	315	96,011	132	41,917	447	137,928	Belgium.
227	38,206	14	6,106	–	–	14	6,106	241	44,312	1,910	391,041	66	18,005	1,976	409,046	France.
1	839	1	226	1	285	2	511	3	1,350	106	31,487	2	511	108	31,998	Portugal and Madeira.
11	2,782	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2,782	25	9,412	29	9,974	54	19,386	Spain.
1	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	88	11	3,778	–	–	11	3,778	Fernando Po.
–	–	2	605	1	171	3	776	3	776	73	44,810	8	5,460	81	50,270	Italy.
–	–	1	190	–	–	1	190	1	190	1	407	4	925	5	1,332	Greece.
47	47,547	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	47,547	119	97,571	3	1,840	122	99,411	Turkey.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1,610	–	–	2	1,610	Syria.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	39,127	–	–	45	39,127	Egypt.
1	1,008	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,008	84	107,026	39	55,319	123	162,345	United States.
2	2,544	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2,544	29	51,279	–	–	29	51,279	St. Thomas.
1	300	1	654	–	–	1	654	2	954	16	18,831	3	2,489	19	21,320	Brazil.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	42	–	–	1	42	Chili.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1,799	1	90	4	1,889	West Coast of Africa.
386	119,406	38	12,848	3	741	41	13,589	427	162,995	4,663	1,554,651	948	314,891	5,611	1,869,542	
																BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
12	1,125	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1,125	323	50,508	–	–	323	50,508	Channel Islands.
1	1,130	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,130	1	1,130	–	–	1	1,130	Heligoland.
1	1,067	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,067	55	24,999	–	–	55	24,999	Gibraltar.
1	998	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	998	8	4,664	–	–	8	4,664	Malta.
1	428	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	428	15	18,281	–	–	15	18,281	North American Provinces.
1	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	77	2	423	–	–	2	423	West Indies.
2	2,848	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2,848	7	9,949	–	–	7	9,949	Australia.
5	2,918	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2,918	14	8,944	–	–	14	8,944	East Indies.
2	841	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	841	2	841	–	–	2	841	Mauritius.
1	4,581	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4,581	6	5,298	–	–	6	5,298	Cape of Good Hope.
30	16,013	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	16,013	433	125,037	–	–	433	125,037	
416	165,419	38	12,848	3	741	41	13,589	457	179,008	5,096	1,679,688	948	314,891	6,044	1,994,579	TOTAL.

No. 39.

Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels, of EACH NATION, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in the United Kingdom.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	With Cargoes.		In Ballast, or with Passengers only.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	ENTERED.					
British United Kingdom and its Dependencies	4,600	1,474,041	521	136,890	5,121	1,610,931
Russian	1	200	–	–	1	200
Swedish	21	7,459	–	–	21	7,459
Norwegian	14	7,129	1	214	15	7,343
Danish	–	–	1	140	1	140
Prussian	9	2,301	–	–	9	2,301
Mecklenburg	9	2,060	–	–	9	2,060
Hanoverian	83	19,575	2	483	85	20,058
Oldenburg	16	4,560	–	–	16	4,560
Hamburg	158	50,776	15	5,403	173	56,179
Dutch	300	70,636	10	3,133	310	73,769
Belgian	130	39,368	1	1,815	131	41,183
French	44	5,059	5	3,721	49	8,780
Spanish	35	13,395	3	1,211	38	14,606
Turkish	1	306	–	–	1	306
American (U.S.)	39	51,721	–	–	39	51,721
Total	5,460	1,748,586	559	153,010	6,019	1,901,596
	CLEARED.					
British: United Kingdom and its Dependencies	4,680	1,514,269	416	165,419	5,096	1,679,688
Russian	3	989	6	682	9	1,671
Swedish	22	7,701	1	110	23	7,811
Norwegian	17	8,012	2	65	19	8,077
Danish	1	57	2	123	3	180
Prussian	23	4,959	2	426	25	5,385
Mecklenburg	1	155	–	–	1	155
Hanoverian	86	20,422	1	112	87	20,534
Oldenburg	13	3,633	3	855	16	4,488
Hamburg	174	57,747	1	1,376	175	59,123
Dutch	303	72,014	3	648	306	72,662
Belgian	134	44,789	1	1,411	135	46,200
French	53	11,989	14	6,106	67	18,095
Spanish	30	10,460	–	–	30	10,460
Portuguese	–	–	2	295	2	295
Sardinian	3	3,758	–	–	3	3,758
Austrian	1	641	1	536	2	1,177
Greek	3	735	1	190	4	925
Turkish	3	1,840	–	–	3	1,840
American (U.S.)	36	50,942	–	–	36	50,942
Brazilian	1	459	1	654	2	1,113
Total	5,587	1,815,571	457	179,008	6,044	1,994,579
	TOTAL.					
British: United Kingdom and its Dependencies	9,280	2,988,310	937	302,309	10,217	3,290,619
Russian	4	1,189	6	682	10	1,871
Swedish	43	15,160	1	110	44	15,270
Norwegian	31	15,141	3	279	34	15,420
Danish	1	57	3	263	4	320
Prussian	32	7,260	2	426	34	7,686
Mecklenburg	10	2,215	–	–	10	2,215
Hanoverian	169	39,997	3	595	172	40,592
Oldenburg	29	8,193	3	855	32	9,048
Hamburg	332	108,523	16	6,779	348	115,302
Dutch	603	142,650	13	3,781	616	146,431
Belgian	264	84,157	2	3,226	266	87,383
French	97	17,048	19	9,827	116	26,875
Spanish	65	23,855	3	1,211	68	25,066
Portuguese	–	–	2	295	2	295
Sardinian	3	3,758	–	–	3	3,758
Austrian	1	641	1	536	2	1,177
Greek	3	735	1	190	4	925
Turkish	4	2,146	–	–	4	2,146
American (U.S.)	75	102,663	–	–	75	102,663
Brazilian	1	459	1	654	2	1,113
Total	11,047	3,564,157	1,016	332,018	12,063	3,896,175

No. 40.

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Steam Vessels, Entered and Cleared.

No. 40.

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Steam Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	Entered.																
		British.						Foreign.						Total.				
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In England.	Foreign.																		
London	Russia:																		
	Northern Ports	34	14,385	—	—	34	14,385	3	573	—	—	3	573	37	14,958	—	—	37	14,95
	Southern Ports	3	1,725	8	5,690	11	7,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,725	8	5,690	11	7,41
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4,871	—	—	12	4,871	12	4,871	—	—	12	4,87
	Norway	2	624	—	—	2	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	624	—	—	2	62
	Denmark	104	40,118	2	684	106	40,802	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	40,118	2	684	106	40,80
	Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	382	—	—	2	382	2	382	—	—	2	38
	Mecklenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	400	—	—	1	400	1	400	—	—	1	40
	Hanover	5	424	—	—	5	424	43	9,939	—	—	43	9,939	48	10,363	—	—	48	10,36
	Hanse Towns	182	71,708	1	423	183	72,131	76	21,498	—	—	76	21,498	258	93,206	1	423	259	93,62
	Holland	443	149,778	2	473	445	150,251	153	39,219	—	—	153	39,219	596	188,997	2	473	598	189,47
	Belgium	177	58,841	—	—	177	58,841	109	32,946	—	—	109	32,946	286	91,787	—	—	286	91,78
	France	524	124,626	9	3,488	533	128,114	34	3,698	1	1,000	35	4,698	558	128,324	10	4,488	568	132,81
	Portugal	21	7,821	—	—	21	7,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	7,821	—	—	21	7,82
	Spain	7	3,416	2	666	9	4,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3,416	2	666	9	4,08
	Fernando Po	7	2,570	—	—	7	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2,570	—	—	7	2,57
	Sardinia	3	1,127	—	—	3	1,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,127	—	—	3	1,12
	Tuscany	1	349	—	—	1	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	349	—	—	1	34
	Greece	6	2,886	—	—	6	2,886	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,886	—	—	6	2,88
	Turkey	30	12,373	3	1,757	33	14,130	1	306	—	—	1	306	31	12,679	3	1,757	34	14,43
	Egypt	1	350	—	—	1	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	350	—	—	1	35
	Whale Fisheries	—	—	1	349	1	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	349	1	34
	Total	1,550	493,121	28	13,530	1,578	506,651	434	113,832	1	1,000	435	114,832	1,984	606,953	29	14,530	2,013	621,48
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	26	3,536	—	—	26	3,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	3,536	—	—	26	3,536
	Gibraltar	1	425	1	365	2	790	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	425	1	365	2	790
	Malta	2	394	1	1,354	3	1,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	394	1	1,354	3	1,748
	North American Colonies	1	441	—	—	1	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	441	—	—	1	441
	Australian Colonies	2	431	—	—	2	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	431	—	—	2	431
	Total	32	5,227	2	1,719	34	6,946	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	5,227	2	1,719	34	6,946
	Total	1,582	498,348	30	15,249	1,612	513,597	434	113,832	1	1,000	435	114,832	2,016	612,180	31	16,249	2,047	628,429

No. 40.

BALLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM.

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN ENGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia:																		
	Northern Ports -	26	11,039	2	1,693	28	12,732	3	597	1	352	4	949	29	11,636	3	2,045	32	13,681
	Southern Ports -	16	8,598	26	17,886	42	26,484	1	412	—	—	1	412	17	9,010	26	17,886	43	26,896
	Sweden - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5,371	—	—	14	5,371	14	5,371	—	—	14	5,371
	Norway - -	1	290	—	—	1	290	1	245	—	—	1	245	2	535	—	—	2	535
	Denmark - -	39	16,803	—	—	39	16,803	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	16,803	—	—	39	16,803
	Prussia - -	2	850	—	—	2	850	4	717	1	191	5	908	6	1,567	1	191	7	1,758
	Hanover - -	7	595	—	—	7	595	42	9,819	1	112	43	9,931	49	10,414	1	112	50	10,526
	Hanse Towns -	183	71,768	—	—	183	71,768	72	20,615	—	—	72	20,615	255	92,383	—	—	255	92,383
	Holland - -	309	99,205	1	365	310	99,570	143	37,127	3	648	146	37,775	452	136,332	4	1,013	456	137,345
	Belgium - -	182	60,287	—	—	182	60,287	105	31,722	1	285	106	32,007	287	92,009	1	285	288	92,294
	France - -	534	128,374	2	506	536	128,880	33	3,595	—	—	33	3,595	567	131,969	2	506	569	132,475
	Portugal - -	30	10,834	—	—	30	10,834	—	—	1	285	1	285	30	10,834	1	285	31	11,119
	Spain - -	7	3,599	3	920	10	4,519	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3,599	3	920	10	4,519
	Fernando Po -	6	2,483	—	—	6	2,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,483	—	—	6	2,483
	Sardinia - -	2	958	—	—	2	958	4	4,043	—	—	4	4,043	6	5,001	—	—	6	5,001
	Tuscany - -	1	349	—	—	1	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	349	—	—	1	349
LONDON -	Austrian Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	536	1	536	—	—	1	536	1	536
	Turkey - -	9	5,314	10	6,669	19	11,983	3	1,840	—	—	3	1,840	12	7,154	10	6,669	22	13,823
	Brazil - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	459	1	654	2	1,113	1	459	1	654	2	1,113
	Chili - -	1	42	—	—	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	—	—	1	42
	TOTAL - -	1,355	421,388	44	28,039	1,399	449,427	426	116,562	10	3,063	436	119,625	1,781	537 950	54	31,102	1,835	569,052
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Channel Islands -	24	3,264	—	—	24	3,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3,264	—	—	24	3,264
	Heligoland - -	—	—	1	1,130	1	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,130	1	1,130
	Gibraltar - -	2	809	—	—	2	809	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	809	—	—	2	809
	Malta - -	1	379	—	—	1	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	379	—	—	1	379
	North American Colonies -	1	404	—	—	1	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	404	—	—	1	404
	Cape of Good Hope	1	397	—	—	1	397	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	397	—	—	1	397
	East Indies - -	7	4,672	1	224	8	4,896	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4,672	1	224	8	4,896
	Australian Colonies	1	911	—	—	1	911	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	911	—	—	1	911
	TOTAL - -	37	10,836	2	1,354	39	12,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	10,836	2	1,354	39	12,190
	TOTAL - -	1,392	432,224	46	29,393	1,438	461,617	426	116,562	10	3,063	436	119,625	1,818	548,786	56	32,456	1,874	581,242

(Steam Vessels.)

At Principal Ports.

No. 40.—*Continued.*

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Steam Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in

Ports.	Countries whence Arrived.	Entered.																
		British.						Foreign.						Total.				
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In England.	Foreign.																		
Liverpool	Hanse Towns	8	2,654	—	—	8	2,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2,654	—	—	8	2,654
	Holland	30	11,673	—	—	30	11,373	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	11,673	—	—	30	11,673
	Belgium	2	856	—	—	2	856	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	856	—	—	2	856
	France	67	28,630	7	5,258	74	33,888	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	28,630	7	5,258	74	33,888
	Portugal	53	14,801	—	—	53	14,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	14,801	—	—	53	14,801
	Spain	3	1,379	—	—	3	1,379	27	8,474	2	992	29	9,466	30	9,853	2	992	32	10,845
	Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,500	—	—	1	1,500	1	1,500	—	—	1	1,500
	Sardinia	29	15,829	—	—	29	15,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	15,829	—	—	29	15,829
	Tuscany	3	1,605	—	—	3	1,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,605	—	—	3	1,605
	Papal Territories	1	702	—	—	1	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	702	—	—	1	702
	Naples	3	1,839	—	—	3	1,839	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,839	—	—	3	1,839
	Austrian Territories	19	14,305	—	—	19	14,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	14,305	—	—	19	14,305
	Greece	1	776	—	—	1	776	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	776	—	—	1	776
	Turkey	60	43,182	—	—	60	43,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	43,182	—	—	60	43,182
	Syria	1	333	—	—	1	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	333	—	—	1	333
	Egypt	31	18,325	—	—	31	18,325	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	18,325	—	—	31	18,325
	United States	63	78,215	—	—	63	78,215	25	35,911	—	—	25	35,911	88	114,126	—	—	88	114,126
	Brazil	1	416	—	—	1	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	416	—	—	1	416
	West Coast of Africa	3	1,212	—	—	3	1,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,212	—	—	3	1,212
		378	236,732	7	5,258	385	241,990	53	45,885	2	992	55	46,877	431	282,617	9	6,250	440	288,867
	British Possessions.																		
	Gibraltar	—	—	3	1,087	3	1,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,087	3	1,087
	Malta	—	—	1	687	1	687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	687	1	687
	North American Colonies	13	14,229	—	—	13	14,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14,229	—	—	13	14,229
	Australian Colonies	1	2,164	—	—	1	2,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,164	—	—	1	2,164
		14	16,393	4	1,774	18	18,167	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	16,393	4	1,774	18	18,167
	Total	392	253,125	11	7,032	403	260,157	53	45,885	2	992	55	46,877	445	299,010	13	8,024	458	307,034
Hull	Foreign.																		
	Russia (Northern Ports)	90	35,909	—	—	90	35,909	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	35,909	—	—	90	35,909
	Sweden	51	18,854	—	—	51	18,854	9	2,588	—	—	9	2,588	60	21,442	—	—	60	21,442
	Norway	15	4,754	1	365	16	5,119	14	7,129	—	—	14	7,129	29	11,883	1	365	30	12,248
	Denmark	21	6,401	—	—	21	6,401	3	1,033	—	—	3	1,033	24	7,434	—	—	24	7,434
	Prussia	13	5,228	—	—	13	5,228	2	606	—	—	2	606	15	5,834	—	—	15	5,834
	Hanover	2	320	—	—	2	320	40	9,636	2	483	42	10,119	42	9,956	2	483	44	10,439
	Hanse Towns	201	64,874	3	689	204	65,563	89	30,877	1	310	90	31,187	290	95,751	4	999	294	96,750
	Holland	181	53,893	12	3,637	193	57,530	121	26,675	8	2,221	129	28,896	302	80,568	20	5,858	322	86,426
	Belgium	130	34,536	—	—	130	34,536	20	5,383	—	—	20	5,383	150	39,919	—	—	150	39,919
	France	37	6,456	3	900	40	7,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	6,456	3	900	40	7,356
	Turkey	1	493	—	—	1	493	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	493	—	—	1	493
		742	231,718	19	5,591	761	237,309	298	83,927	11	3,014	309	86,941	1,040	315,645	30	8,605	1,070	324,250
	British Possessions.																		
	Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	657	—	—	2	657	2	657	—	—	2	657
		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	657	—	—	2	657	2	657	—	—	2	657
	Total	742	231,718	19	5,591	761	237,309	300	84,584	11	3,014	311	87,598	1,042	316,302	30	8,605	1,072	324,907
Bristol	Foreign.																		
	Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3,696	—	—	22	3,696	22	3,696	—	—	22	3,696
	Spain	1	150	—	—	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150	—	—	1	150
	Total	1	150	—	—	1	150	22	3,696	—	—	22	3,696	23	3,846	—	—	23	3,846

No. 40.—*Continued.*

ALLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN ENGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia (Southern Ports)	—	—	11	12,150	11	12,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12,150	11	12,150
	Hanse Towns	8	3,016	—	—	8	3,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3,016	—	—	8	3,016
	Holland	31	12,130	—	—	31	12,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	12,130	—	—	31	12,130
	Belgium	1	428	—	—	1	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	428	—	—	1	428
	France	61	25,780	8	7,074	69	32,854	1	800	4	4,924	5	5,724	62	26,580	12	11,998	74	38,578
	Portugal and Madeira	51	15,228	1	839	52	16,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	15,228	1	839	52	16,067
	Spain	5	2,516	4	1,621	9	4,137	26	8,525	—	—	26	8,525	31	11,041	4	1,621	35	12,662
	Sardinia	34	18,456	—	—	34	18,456	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	18,456	—	—	34	18,456
	Naples	11	5,999	—	—	11	5,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5,999	—	—	11	5,999
	Austrian Territories	25	19,048	—	—	25	19,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	19,048	—	—	25	19,048
	Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	189	—	—	1	189	1	189	—	—	1	189
	Turkey	62	44,361	6	6,177	68	50,538	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	44,361	6	6,177	68	50,538
	Syria	2	1,610	—	—	2	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,610	—	—	2	1,610
	Egypt	20	12,324	—	—	20	12,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12,324	—	—	20	12,324
	United States	68	87,923	1	1,008	69	88,931	22	35,160	—	—	22	35,160	90	123,083	1	1,008	91	124,091
	West Coast of Africa	3	1,799	—	—	3	1,799	1	90	—	—	1	90	4	1,889	—	—	4	1,889
LIVERPOOL		382	250,618	31	28,869	413	279,487	51	44,764	4	4,924	55	49,688	433	295,382	35	33,793	468	329,175
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Gibraltar	2	1,446	1	1,067	3	2,513	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,446	1	1,067	3	2,513
	Malta	4	2,253	—	—	4	2,253	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2,253	—	—	4	2,253
	North American Colonies	13	17,449	1	428	14	17,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	17,449	1	428	14	17,877
	West Indies	1	346	—	—	1	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	346	—	—	1	346
	Australian Colonies	1	2,164	—	—	1	2,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,164	—	—	1	2,164
	Cape of Good Hope	—	—	4	4,581	4	4,581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4,581	4	4,581
		21	23,658	6	6,076	27	29,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	23,658	6	6,076	27	29,734
	TOTAL	403	274,276	37	34,945	440	309,221	51	44,764	4	4,924	55	49,688	454	319,040	41	39,869	495	358,909
HULL	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia (Northern Ports)	91	35,671	1	374	92	36,045	—	—	2	102	2	102	91	35,671	3	476	94	36,147
	Sweden	42	14,505	—	—	42	14,505	8	2,330	—	—	8	2,330	50	16,835	—	—	50	16,835
	Norway	26	9,333	—	—	26	9,333	14	7,182	—	—	14	7,182	40	16,515	—	—	40	16,515
	Denmark	16	4,735	—	—	16	4,735	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4,735	—	—	16	4,735
	Prussia	7	2,616	—	—	7	2,616	2	612	—	—	2	612	9	3,228	—	—	9	3,228
	Mecklenburg	1	329	—	—	1	329	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	329	—	—	1	329
	Hanover	2	320	—	—	2	320	44	10,603	—	—	44	10,603	46	10,923	—	—	46	10,923
	Hanse Towns	215	70,222	—	—	215	70,222	95	32,689	—	—	95	32,689	310	102,911	—	—	310	102,911
	Holland	219	61,955	1	347	220	62,302	130	29,066	—	—	130	29,066	349	91,021	1	347	350	91,368
	Belgium	128	34,088	1	270	129	34,358	19	5,063	—	—	19	5,063	147	39,151	1	270	148	39,421
	France	38	6,557	—	—	38	6,557	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	6,557	—	—	38	6,557
	Portugal	1	470	—	—	1	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	470	—	—	1	470
	TOTAL	786	240,801	3	991	789	241,792	312	87,545	2	102	314	87,647	1,098	328,346	5	1,093	1,103	329,439
BRISTOL	FOREIGN.																		
	Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3,528	—	—	21	3,528	21	3,528	—	—	21	3,528
	Spain	1	150	—	—	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150	—	—	1	150
	TOTAL	1	150	—	—	1	150	21	3,528	—	—	21	3,528	22	3,678	—	—	22	3,678

No. 40.—*Continued.*

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Steam Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in

ENTERED.

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In England.	**Foreign.**																		
Newcastle	Russia (Northern Ports)	10	3,470	—	—	10	3,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3,470	—	—	10	3,470
	Denmark	—	—	1	145	1	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	145	1	145
	Prussia	1	321	—	—	1	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	321	—	—	1	321
	Hanse Towns	44	14,631	—	—	44	14,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	14,631	—	—	44	14,631
	Holland	41	12,310	—	—	41	12,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	12,310	—	—	41	12,310
	France	—	—	6	2,575	6	2,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,575	6	2,575
	Total	96	30,732	7	2,720	103	33,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	30,732	7	2,720	103	33,452
Southampton	**Foreign.**																		
	Hanse Towns	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14,247	—	—	15	14,247	15	14,247	—	—	15	14,247
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,428	—	—	1	1,428	1	1,428	—	—	1	1,428
	France	205	31,819	3	719	208	32,538	9	1,256	—	—	9	1,256	214	33,075	3	719	217	33,794
	Portugal	2	669	—	—	2	669	1	285	—	—	1	285	3	954	—	—	3	954
	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,949	—	—	4	1,949	4	1,949	—	—	4	1,949
	Egypt	26	27,081	—	—	26	27,081	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	27,081	—	—	26	27,081
	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3,410	—	—	3	3,410	3	3,410	—	—	3	3,410
	St. Thomas*	24	44,731	4	3,850	28	48,581	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	44,731	4	3,850	28	48,581
	Brazil	12	16,927	1	334	13	17,261	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16,927	1	334	13	17,261
		269	121,227	8	4,903	277	126,130	33	22,575	—	—	33	22,575	302	143,802	8	4,903	310	148,705
	British Possessions.																		
	Channel Islands	219	38,652	12	1,899	231	40,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	38,652	12	1,899	231	40,551
	Gibraltar	36	19,005	—	—	36	19,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	19,005	—	—	36	19,005
		255	57,657	12	1,899	267	59,556	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	57,657	12	1,899	267	59,556
	Total	524	178,884	20	6,802	544	185,686	33	22,575	—	—	33	22,575	557	201,459	20	6,802	577	208,261
In Scotland.	**Foreign.**																		
Leith	Russia, Northern Ports	7	2,811	—	—	7	2,811	2	328	—	—	2	328	9	3,139	—	—	9	3,139
	" Southern Ports	—	—	1	226	1	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	226	1	226
	Denmark	2	713	—	—	2	713	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	713	—	—	2	713
	Prussia	26	9,004	—	—	26	9,004	2	435	—	—	2	435	28	9,439	—	—	28	9,439
	Mecklenburg	2	629	—	—	2	629	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	629	—	—	2	629
	Hanse Towns	56	19,547	—	—	56	19,547	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	19,547	—	—	56	19,547
	Holland	47	7,471	—	—	47	7,471	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	7,471	—	—	47	7,471
	Belgium	—	—	1	354	1	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	354	1	354
	France	—	—	1	486	1	486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	486	1	486
	Portugal	1	547	—	—	1	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	547	—	—	1	547
	Spain	1	547	—	—	1	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	547	—	—	1	547
	Turkey	—	—	1	240	1	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240	1	240
	Total	142	41,269	4	1,306	146	42,575	4	763	—	—	4	763	146	42,032	4	1,306	150	43,338

West India Mail Steam Vessels are "Entered" from St. Thomas.

No. 40.—*Continued.*

BALLAST, from and to various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.															
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN ENGLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
NEWCASTLE	Russia (Northern Ports)	10	3,436	6	2,547	16	5,983	—	—	1	16	1	16	10	3,436	7	2,563	17	5,999
	Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	110	1	110	—	—	1	110	1	110
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	65	2	65	—	—	2	65	2	65
	Denmark	2	766	—	—	2	766	—	—	1	13	1	13	2	766	1	13	3	779
	Prussia	—	—	1	422	1	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	422	1	422
	Hanse Towns	46	15,985	—	—	46	15,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	15,985	—	—	46	15,985
	Holland	41	12,298	—	—	41	12,298	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	12,298	—	—	41	12,298
	France	3	1,262	1	12	4	1,274	1	281	—	—	1	281	4	1,543	1	12	5	1,555
	Sardinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	69	1	69	—	—	1	69	1	69
	Turkey	—	—	2	59	2	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	59	2	59
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	102	33,747	10	3,040	112	36,787	1	281	6	273	7	554	103	34,028	16	3,318	119	37,341
	Channel Islands	—	—	1	16	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	1	16
		—	—	1	16	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	1	16
	TOTAL	102	33,747	11	3,056	113	36,803	1	281	6	273	7	554	103	34,028	17	3,329	120	37,357
SOUTHAMPTON	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia (Southern Ports)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	362	—	—	1	362	1	362	—	—	1	362
	Hanse Towns	—	—	1	1,276	1	1,276	1	486	—	—	1	486	1	486	1	1,276	2	1,762
	Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,448	1	1,411	2	2,859	1	1,448	1	1,411	2	2,859
	France	165	28,886	45	3,516	210	32,402	—	—	8	922	8	922	165	28,886	53	4,438	218	33,324
	Portugal	1	335	—	—	1	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	335	—	—	1	335
	Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,449	—	—	3	1,449	3	1,449	—	—	3	1,449
	Turkey	—	—	26	32,969	26	32,969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	32,969	26	32,969
	Egypt	25	26,803	—	—	25	26,803	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	26,803	—	—	25	26,803
	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20,159	—	—	17	20,159	17	20,159	—	—	17	20,159
	St. Thomas*	27	48,735	2	2,544	29	51,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	48,735	2	2,544	29	51,279
	Brazil	15	18,531	1	300	16	18,831	1	1,376	—	—	1	1,376	16	19,907	1	300	17	20,207
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	233	123,290	75	40,605	308	163,895	24	25,280	9	2,333	33	27,613	257	148,570	84	42,938	341	191,508
	Channel Islands	230	40,353	1	179	231	40,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	40,353	1	179	231	40,532
	Gibraltar	37	19,396	—	—	37	19,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	19,396	—	—	37	19,396
	East Indies	2	1,354	4	2,694	6	4,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,354	4	2,694	6	4,048
	Australian Colonies	3	4,026	—	—	3	4,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4,026	—	—	3	4,026
	Mauritius	—	—	1	476	1	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	476	1	476
		272	65,129	6	3,349	278	68,478	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	65,129	6	3,349	278	68,478
	TOTAL	505	188,419	81	43,954	586	232,373	24	25,280	9	2,333	33	27,613	529	213,699	90	46,287	619	259,986
IN SCOTLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
LEITH	Russia (Northern Ports)	3	1,202	2	697	5	1,899	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,202	2	697	5	1,899
	Denmark	1	313	—	—	1	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	313	—	—	1	313
	Prussia	28	9,804	—	—	28	9,804	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	9,804	—	—	28	9,804
	Hanse Towns	57	19,723	—	—	57	19,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	19,723	—	—	57	19,723
	Holland	48	7,648	—	—	48	7,648	2	303	—	—	2	303	50	7,951	—	—	50	7,951
	Spain	1	365	—	—	1	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	365	—	—	1	365
	Naples and Sicily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	171	1	171	—	—	1	171	1	171
	TOTAL	138	39,055	2	697	140	39,752	2	303	1	171	3	474	140	39,358	3	868	143	40,226

* The West India Mail Steam Vessels "Clear" for St. Thomas.

No. 40.—*Continued.*

Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Steam Vessels, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and

ENTERED.

Ports.	Countries whence arrived.	British.						Foreign.						Total.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Ves. sels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
In Scotland.	Foreign.																		
Glasgow	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	214	1	214	—	—	1	214	1	21
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	140	1	140	—	—	1	140	1	14
	Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	235	—	—	1	235	1	235	—	—	1	23
	Hanse Towns	1	253	—	—	1	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	253	—	—	1	25
	Holland	—	—	1	130	1	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	130	1	13
	France	2	355	2	5,163	4	2,518	1	105	—	—	1	105	3	460	2	2,163	5	2,62
	Portugal	12	2,162	1	131	13	2,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2,162	1	131	13	2,29
	Spain	1	240	—	—	1	240	—	—	1	219	1	219	1	240	1	219	2	45
	United States	11	13,748	—	—	11	13,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13,748	—	—	11	13,74
	——	27	16,758	4	2,424	31	19,182	2	340	3	573	5	913	29	17,098	7	2,997	36	20,09
	British Possessions.																		
	Gibraltar	—	—	1	180	1	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	180	1	18
	Malta	3	456	—	—	3	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	456	—	—	3	45
		3	456	1	180	4	636	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	456	1	180	4	63
	Total	30	17,214	5	2,604	35	19,818	2	340	3	573	5	913	32	17,554	8	3,177	40	20,73
Greenock	Foreign.																		
	France	—	—	3	3,536	3	3,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3,536	3	3,53
	United States	1	1,494	—	—	1	1,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,494	—	—	1	1,49
	Total	1	1,494	3	3,536	4	5,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,494	3	3,536	4	5,03
In Ireland.	Foreign.																		
Cork	Russia (Southern Ports)	1	349	—	—	1	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	349	—	—	1	34
	Portugal	1	130	—	—	1	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	130	—	—	1	13
	Total	2	479	—	—	2	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	479	—	—	2	47
Dublin	Foreign.																		
	France	2	486	1	454	3	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	486	1	454	3	94
	Portugal	4	742	—	—	4	742	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	742	—	—	4	74
	Spain	1	290	—	—	1	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	290	—	—	1	29
	Total	7	1,518	1	454	8	1,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,518	1	454	8	1,97
Belfast	Foreign.																		
	Portugal	1	225	—	—	1	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	225	—	—	1	22

No. 40.—*Continued.*

BALLAST, from and to the various COUNTRIES, at EACH of the PRINCIPAL PORTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued.*

PORTS.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	CLEARED.																	
		BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
IN SCOTLAND.	FOREIGN.																		
GLASGOW	Russia (Northern Ports)	1	88	—	—	1	88	1	227	1	41	2	268	2	315	1	41	3	356
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	261	—	—	1	261	1	261	—	—	1	261
	Denmark	—	—	1	104	1	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	104	1	104
	Prussia	2	606	—	—	2	606	3	499	—	—	3	499	5	1,105	—	—	5	1,105
	Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	213	—	—	1	213	1	213	—	—	1	213
	Holland	1	44	—	—	1	44	4	1,269	—	—	4	1,269	5	1,313	—	—	5	1,313
	France	10	1,620	2	697	12	2,317	3	839	1	180	4	1,019	13	2,459	3	877	16	3,336
	Portugal	21	3,525	—	—	21	3,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3,525	—	—	21	3,525
	Spain	—	—	1	55	1	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55	1	55
	Austrian Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	641	—	—	1	641	1	641	—	—	1	641
	United States	15	18,095	—	—	15	18,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18,095	—	—	15	18,095
		50	23,978	4	856	54	24,834	14	3,949	2	221	16	4,170	64	27,927	6	1,077	70	29,004
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	Gibraltar	13	2,281	—	—	13	2,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,281	—	—	13	2,281
	Mauritius	—	—	1	365	1	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	365	1	365
		13	2,281	1	365	14	2,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,281	1	365	14	2,646
	TOTAL	63	26,259	5	1,221	68	27,480	14	3,949	2	221	16	4,170	77	30,208	7	1,442	84	31,650
GREENOCK	FOREIGN.																		
	Russia (Southern Ports)	—	—	1	1,451	1	1,451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,451	1	1,451
	Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	324	—	—	1	324	1	324	—	—	1	324
	Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	110	1	110	—	—	1	110	1	110
	Prussia	—	—	1	67	1	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	67	1	67
	Hanse Towns	1	368	1	400	2	768	—	—	1	1,376	1	1,376	1	368	2	1,776	3	2,144
	Holland	1	269	—	—	1	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	269	—	—	1	269
	France	1	349	—	—	1	349	5	2,165	1	80	6	2,245	6	2,514	1	80	7	2,594
	Turkey	—	—	1	250	1	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	250	1	250
	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fernando Po	—	—	1	88	1	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	88	1	88
		3	986	5	2,256	8	3,242	6	2,489	3	1,566	9	4,055	9	3,475	8	3,822	17	7,297
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
	West Indies	—	—	1	77	1	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	77	1	77
	Australian Colonies	—	—	2	2,848	2	2,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2,848	2	2,848
		—	—	3	2,925	3	2,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2,925	3	2,925
	TOTAL	3	986	8	5,181	11	6,167	6	2,489	3	1,566	9	4,055	9	3,475	11	6,747	20	10,222
IN IRELAND.	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.																		
CORK	Malta	1	998	—	—	1	998	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	998	—	—	1	998
DUBLIN	FOREIGN.																		
	France	1	454	—	—	1	454	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	454	—	—	1	454
	Turkey	2	1,423	—	—	2	1,423	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,423	—	—	2	1,423
	TOTAL	3	1,877	—	—	3	1,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,877	—	—	3	1,877
BELFAST	Nil.																		

Nos. 41 to 54.

APPENDIX

OF

SHIPPING.

IN THE YEAR

1856.

No. 41.

NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of REGISTERED VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) which BELONGED to the UNITED KINGDOM, and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, respectively, on the 31st December 1856.

	VESSELS.	TONS.	CREWS.
UNITED KINGDOM			
ENGLAND	19,778	3,461,031	156,913
SCOTLAND	3,354	592,974	29,987
IRELAND	2,203	250,455	13,403
	25,335	4,304,460	200,303
ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN	842	62,496	5,424
BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND OTHER POSSESSIONS	9,835	945,480	61,846
TOTAL	36,012	5,312,436	267,573

No. 42.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of the REGISTERED VESSELS (distinguishing SAILING and STEAM), OF and UNDER, and ABOVE 50 TONS, which BELONGED to EACH of the PORTS of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, and to the ISLE OF MAN, and to the CHANNEL ISLANDS, on the 31st December 1856.

PORTS.	SAILING VESSELS.				STEAM VESSELS.			
	OF AND UNDER 50 TONS.		ABOVE 50 TONS.		OF AND UNDER 50 TONS.		ABOVE 50 TONS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ENGLAND.								
Aberystwith	122	4,107	159	14,812	–	–	–	–
Arundel	41	1,124	47	6,294	–	–	–	–
Barnstaple	39	1,349	25	2,458	–	–	–	–
Beaumaris	134	4,290	118	11,595	–	–	–	–
Berwick	19	621	24	2,442	–	–	–	–
Bideford	58	1,855	74	8,364	–	–	1	74
Boston	95	3,512	46	3,186	1	18	–	–
Bridgwater	69	2,521	64	11,563	2	21	–	–
Bridport	1	25	13	1,440	–	–	–	–
Bristol	173	5,140	234	69,214	14	359	21	3,204
Caernarvon	173	5,559	261	23,378	1	11	1	88
Cardiff	18	470	51	13,259	7	181	2	129
Cardigan	123	3,733	80	7,445	–	–	–	–
Carlisle	12	402	15	1,248	1	38	1	199
Chepstow	40	1,113	13	1,039	1	17	2	168
Chester	57	2,095	55	3,992		87	8	1,479
Colchester	192	3,672	84	10,625	1	23	–	–
Cowes	122	3,099	46	4,584	–	–	–	–
Dartmouth	155	4,443	240	30,471	3	73	–	–
Deal	18	299	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dover	33	998	20	2,402	–	–	2	153
Exeter	31	794	141	20,752	–	–	–	–
Falmouth	39	1,167	77	9,602	1	13	–	–
Faversham	208	4,933	98	12,727	1	9	–	–
Fleetwood	23	719	28	4,747	1	26	3	944
Folkstone	9	198	12	1,851	–	–	–	–
Fowey	35	1,210	119	10,912	–	–	1	52
Gainsborough	9	366	2	171	1	24	4	307
Gloucester	279	7,235	67	10,768	1	46	–	–
Goole	198	8,295	285	22,017	4	83	6	997
Grimsby	79	2,198	26	2,969	5	81	11	3,447
Hartlepool	4	105	170	36,791	4	87	8	3,037
Harwich	63	1,846	57	5,262	–	–	–	–
Hull	252	8,940	180	41,133	15	376	47	13,720
Ipswich	47	1,405	119	12,653	4	184	1	94
Lancaster	32	1,089	71	9,006	3	81	5	793
Liverpool	245	8,636	1,795	820,331	30	1,187	150	57,104
Llanelly	37	1,044	45	3,952	2	36	–	–
London	650	22,336	1,822	663,882	111	3,637	369	152,838
Lowestoft	84	1,832	37	3,033	3	50	5	1,400
Lyme	7	180	14	1,625	–	–	–	–
Lynn	60	1,998	105	15,355	1	13	1	201
Maldon	82	2,513	57	5,855	–	–	–	–
Maryport	17	439	89	15,522	3	65	1	210
Milford	73	1,976	79	10,068	–	–	–	–
Newcastle	110	3,083	452	124,830	81	1,364	23	7,621
Newhaven	9	187	19	3,334	–	–	–	–
Newport	19	723	70	15,230	2	55	1	272
Padstow	66	2,481	69	9,833	–	–	–	–
Penzance	20	565	54	5,927	–	–	–	–
Plymouth	201	5,948	188	34,053	5	164	2	226
Poole	32	823	82	15,119	1	22	–	–
Portsmouth	153	3,843	76	8,926	5	141	3	180
Preston	74	2,824	33	2,659	2	60	3	629
Ramsgate	68	1,780	34	3,307	1	10	–	–
Rochester	340	11,018	58	7,215	6	248	–	–
Rye	69	1,688	51	5,461	1	21	–	–
St. Ives	56	1,206	111	11,947	–	–	3	452
Scarborough	60	1,802	129	32,033	–	–	–	–
Scilly	15	383	44	6,865	–	–	–	–
Shields	25	712	906	251,498	98	1,847	9	915
Shoreham	46	880	81	14,442	2	31	–	–
Southampton	132	3,525	97	13,421	10	341	20	4,169
Stockton	13	385	128	28,555	20	414	3	546
Sunderland	105	3,162	867	231,057	44	711	11	4,405
Swansea	57	1,784	89	13,452	8	192	5	361
Teignmouth	6	151	48	5,697	1	19	–	–
Truro	10	330	54	5,699	–	–	–	–
Wells	99	2,149	81	7,081	2	29	–	–
Weymouth	19	569	58	6,854	4	142	–	–
Whitby	49	1,648	364	65,871	3	66	–	–
Whitehaven	9	214	165	26,979	1	37	2	527
Wisbeach	21	791	65	10,608	1	18	3	1,184
Woodbridge	30	949	38	2,627	–	–	–	–
Workington	3	89	95	19,818	1	17	–	–
Yarmouth	306	8,702	257	27,928	6	109	5	626
TOTAL	6,479	196,275	12,027	2,989,121	529	12,884	743	262,751

No. 42.—*Continued.*

NUMBER and TONNAGE of the REGISTERED VESSELS (distinguishing SAILING and STEAM), OF and UNDER, and ABOVE 50 TONS, which BELONGED to EACH of the PORTS of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, and to the ISLE OF MAN, and to the CHANNEL ISLANDS, on the 31st December 1856—*Continued.*

PORTS.	SAILING VESSELS.				STEAM VESSELS.			
	OF AND UNDER 50 TONS.		ABOVE 50 TONS.		OF AND UNDER 50 TONS.		ABOVE 50 TONS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
SCOTLAND.								
Aberdeen	12	367	219	56,500	1	41	13	4,638
Ayr	14	424	18	3,225	–	–	2	216
Alloa	26	852	42	11,465	–	–	3	236
Arbroath	12	506	90	13,214	–	–	–	–
Banff	43	1,373	106	13,593	–	–	–	–
Borrowstoness	23	699	38	4,870	–	–	–	–
Campbeltown	38	1,145	4	878	–	–	2	259
Dumfries	63	1,971	67	14,268	–	–	–	–
Dundee	18	596	265	52,529	1	33	6	1,498
Glasgow	96	3,396	317	147,225	14	386	131	52,653
Grangemouth	7	258	33	7,395	3	54	6	1,517
Greenock	190	5,481	182	67,522	11	205	13	1,634
Inverness	155	3,686	90	7,426	2	24	2	567
Irvine	43	1,290	78	17,158	1	40	3	475
Kirkaldy	55	1,835	41	6,566	2	79	1	86
Kirkwall	21	500	26	2,513	1	26	–	–
Leith	69	2,068	84	18 439	13	267	26	7,100
Lerwick	47	1,060	8	625	–	–	–	–
Montrose	4	176	92	15,116	–	–	–	–
Perth	6	154	47	4,142	1	19	4	675
Peterhead	7	218	58	12,247	–	–	–	–
Port Glasgow	28	1,016	25	4,508	1	14	6	476
Stornoway	36	921	13	1,398	–	–	–	–
Stranraer	24	799	7	650	–	–	–	–
Wick	21	622	25	2,131	–	–	–	–
Wigtown	39	1,340	12	1,084	–	–	1	316
TOTAL	1,097	32,753	1,987	486,687	51	1,188	219	72,346
IRELAND.								
Ballina	2	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast	151	5,153	297	64,864	5	99	16	4,487
Coleraine	10	233	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork	168	3,965	211	40,993	9	285	18	5,501
Drogheda	3	114	46	4,577	–	–	5	1,327
Dublin	309	9,044	145	23,235	7	191	40	9,230
Dundalk	4	144	20	1,636	1	24	4	1,614
Galway	8	251	6	878	–	–	–	–
Limerick	48	1,454	24	6,976	–	–	6	2,406
Londonderry	6	142	16	4,913	1	49	5	1,698
Newry	71	2,183	41	4,271	–	–	2	194
Ross	2	69	12	4,191	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen	91	2,207	1	51	–	–	–	–
Sligo	11	310	22	3,964	2	78	–	–
Strangford	28	903	30	3,021	–	–	–	–
Tralee	11	297	1	107	–	–	–	–
Waterford	55	1,379	105	14,419	–	–	24	8,686
Westport	5	139	1	99	–	–	–	–
Wexford	27	926	70	7,442	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	1,010	28,949	1,048	185,637	25	726	120	35,143
UNITED KINGDOM	8,586	257,977	15,062	3,661,445	605	14,798	1,082	370,240
	Vessels – 23,648		Tons – 3,919,422		Vessels – 1,687		Tons – 385,038	
ISLE OF MAN	293	6,961	45	3,459	–	–	6	1,192
CHANNEL ISLANDS	196	5,131	298	45,521	1	16	3	216

No. 43.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED VESSELS (distinguishing SAILING and STEAM), Of and Under, and Above 50 Tons, which BELONGED to each of the BRITISH COLONIES on the 31st December 1856.

COLONIES.	SAILING VESSELS.				STEAM VESSELS.			
	OF AND UNDER 50 TONS.		ABOVE 50 TONS.		OF AND UNDER 50 TONS.		ABOVE 50 TONS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
AFRICA.								
Sierra Leone	15	347	14	1,392	—	—	—	—
Bathurst	58	968	14	1,093	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	13	407	43	7,424	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	62	1,929	44	5,979	—	—	1	89
AUSTRALIA.								
Sydney	196	5,021	249	40,612	17	399	38	8,658
Melbourne	143	3,853	315	51,713	11	329	12	1,120
Hobart Town	75	2,047	102	17,946	—	—	6	970
Launceston	22	565	18	3,014	2	64	6	992
Adelaide	30	649	41	6,188	—	—	2	252
New Zealand	154	3,306	22	3,266	—	—	1	103
AMERICA.								
(BRITISH NORTHERN COLONIES.)								
Newfoundland	540	15,612	560	57,635	1	39	—	—
Canada	279	9,285	528	84,672	32	1,105	95	15,020
New Brunswick	429	14,704	429	148,396	13	352	9	1,208
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	1,723	48,115	1,371	173,593	4	144	2	334
Prince Edward Island	227	6,830	162	25,588	—	—	1	77
BRITISH WEST INDIES.								
Antigua	62	998	7	776	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	11	327	9	706	—	—	—	—
Dominica	13	184	1	59	—	—	—	—
Grenada	29	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	75	1,821	7	704	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	—	—	1	59	—	—	—	—
Nevis	8	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher	16	282	1	118	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	12	327	1	264	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent	32	504	7	660	—	—	—	—
Tobago	8	228	1	97	—	—	—	—
Tortola	23	172	2	181	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	48	772	4	323	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	154	3,419	46	3,969	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	16	455	29	3,096	—	—	—	—
Demerara	36	987	11	978	—	—	—	—
Berbice	17	300	2	133	—	—	—	—

No. 44.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of the REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS (exclusive of River Steamers and Transports) of the UNITED KINGDOM, which were EMPLOYED, in the HOME and FOREIGN TRADE respectively, and the NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED therein.

	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men Employed (exclusive of Masters).
IN THE HOME TRADE	9,390	719,860	33,879	317	67,616	4,786	9,707	787,476	38,665
PARTLY IN THE HOME AND PARTLY IN THE FOREIGN TRADE	970	162,488	6,483	42	16,102	965	1,012	178,590	7,448
IN THE FOREIGN TRADE	8,059	2,942,674	110,718	192	247,337	17,087	8,251	3,190,011	128,805
TOTAL	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	851	331,055	22,838	19,270	4,156,077	173,918

NOTE.—The Home Trade signifies on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, or to Ports between the Limits of the Inner and Outer Dock.
The Foreign Trade signifies to Ports beyond such Limits.
Vessels employed by Government as Transports are not included.

No. 45.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS (exclusive of River Steamers) of the UNITED KINGDOM, CLASSED according to their TONNAGE, which were EMPLOYED in the HOME and FOREIGN TRADES respectively, and the NUMBER of MEN EMPLOYED therein.

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE.	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men (exclusive of Masters).
IN THE HOME TRADE.									
Under 50 - Tons -	3,794	128,071	8,469	25	700	80	3,819	128,771	8,549
Of 50 and under 100 „ -	3,383	237,362	11,657	64	4,740	408	3,447	242,102	12,065
„ 100 „ 200 „ -	1,759	245,382	10,090	69	10,843	1,023	1,828	256,225	11,113
„ 200 „ 300 „ -	423	96,741	3,256	74	18,790	1,373	497	115,531	4,629
„ 300 „ 400 „ -	22	7,426	226	55	19,315	1,218	77	26,741	1,444
„ 400 „ 500 „ -	3	1,411	52	27	11,547	595	30	12,958	647
„ 500 „ 600 „ -	4	2,205	88	3	1,681	89	7	3,886	177
„ 600 „ 700 „ -	2	1,262	41	–	–	–	2	1,262	41
Total -	9,390	719,860	33,879	317	67,616	4,786	9,707	787,476	38,665
PARTLY HOME AND PARTLY FOREIGN TRADE.									
Under 50 - Tons -	59	2,289	191	–	–	–	59	2,289	191
Of 50 and under 100 „ -	325	25,347	1,380	3	226	16	328	25,573	1,396
„ 100 „ 200 „ -	315	47,914	1,990	4	509	39	319	48,423	2,029
„ 200 „ 300 „ -	223	56,719	1,871	8	2,078	137	231	58,797	2,008
„ 300 „ 400 „ -	18	6,173	217	12	4,214	240	30	10,387	457
„ 400 „ 500 „ -	4	1,773	88	11	4,792	267	15	6,565	355
„ 500 „ 600 „ -	6	3,576	123	1	510	16	7	4,086	139
„ 600 „ 700 „ -	5	3,358	114	1	663	46	6	4,021	160
„ 700 „ 800 „ -	3	2,217	86	–	–	–	3	2,217	86
„ 800 „ 900 „ -	2	1,755	76	–	–	–	2	1,755	76
„ 900 „ 1,000 „ -	2	1,905	56	–	–	–	2	1,905	56
„ 1,000 „ 1,100 „ -	2	2,064	51	1	1,019	55	3	3,083	106
„ 1,100 „ 1,200 „ -	2	2,222	72	–	–	–	2	2,222	72
„ 1,200 „ 1,300 „ -	2	2,560	77	–	–	–	2	2,560	77
„ 1,300 „ 1,400 „ -	2	2,616	91	–	–	–	2	2,616	91
Of and Over 2,000 „ -	–	–	–	1	2,091	149	1	2,091	149
Total -	970	162,488	6,483	42	16,102	965	1,012	178,590	7,448
IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.									
Under 50 - Tons -	81	3,123	320	23	856	190	104	3,979	510
Of 50 and under 100 „ -	633	51,599	2,972	48	3,540	494	681	55,139	3,466
„ 100 „ 200 „ -	1,833	279,085	13,047	56	8,708	757	1,889	287,793	13,804
„ 200 „ 300 „ -	1,756	433,453	17,586	39	9,837	762	1,795	443,290	18,348
„ 300 „ 400 „ -	1,317	459,666	18,061	84	29,912	1,992	1,401	489,578	20,053
„ 400 „ 500 „ -	701	311,329	11,600	73	32,145	1,841	774	343,474	13,441
„ 500 „ 600 „ -	464	255,328	8,845	35	19,196	1,284	499	274,524	10,129
„ 600 „ 700 „ -	294	190,017	6,397	14	8,946	518	308	198,963	6,915
„ 700 „ 800 „ -	258	192,859	6,421	27	20,503	1,265	285	213,362	7,686
„ 800 „ 900 „ -	215	183,549	5,969	11	9,081	565	226	192,630	6,534
„ 900 „ 1,000 „ -	156	148,527	5,083	13	12,346	765	169	160,873	5,848
„ 1,000 „ 1,100 „ -	112	116,945	3,783	13	13,469	948	125	130,414	4,731
„ 1,100 „ 1,200 „ -	82	93,811	3,150	11	12,650	918	93	106,461	4,068
„ 1,200 „ 1,300 „ -	55	68,791	2,270	20	24,762	2,042	75	93,553	4,312
„ 1,300 „ 1,400 „ -	48	64,642	2,007	8	10,643	790	56	75,285	2,797
„ 1,400 „ 1,500 „ -	20	28,952	954	5	7,355	487	25	36,307	1,441
„ 1,500 „ 1,600 „ -	9	14,005	475	2	3,030	167	11	17,035	642
„ 1,600 „ 1,700 „ -	7	11,608	376	–	–	–	7	11,608	376
„ 1,700 „ 1,800 „ -	3	5,275	190	1	1,788	103	4	7,063	293
„ 1,800 „ 1,900 „ -	5	9,085	337	3	5,654	354	8	14,739	691
„ 1,900 „ 2,000 „ -	3	5,899	149	1	1,985	129	4	7,884	278
Of and Over 2,000 - „ -	7	15,126	726	5	10,931	716	12	26,057	1,442
Total - -	8,059	2,942,674	110,718	492	247,337	17,087	8,551	3,190,011	127,805

TOTAL.—See next Page.

No. 45.—*Continued.*

NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS (exclusive of River Steamers) of the UNITED KINGDOM, CLASSED according to their TONNAGE, which were EMPLOYED in the HOME and FOREIGN TRADES respectively, and the NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED therein—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE.	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men (exclusive of Masters).	Vessels.	Tons.	Men (exclusive of Masters).
	TOTAL.								
Under 50 - Tons -	3,934	133,483	8,980	48	1,556	270	3,982	135,039	9,250
Of 50 and under 100 „ -	4,341	314,308	16,009	115	8,506	918	4,456	322,814	16,927
„ 100 „ 200 „ -	3,907	572,381	25,127	129	20,060	1,819	4,036	592,441	26,946
„ 200 „ 300 „ -	2,402	586,913	22,713	121	30,705	2,272	2,523	617,618	24,985
„ 300 „ 400 „ -	1,357	473,265	18,504	151	53,441	3,450	1,508	526,706	21,954
„ 400 „ 500 „ -	708	314,513	11,740	111	48,484	2,703	819	362,997	14,443
„ 500 „ 600 „ -	474	261,109	9,056	39	21,387	1,389	513	282,496	10,445
„ 600 „ 700 „ -	301	194,637	6,552	15	9,609	564	316	204,246	7,116
„ 700 „ 800 „ -	261	195,076	6,507	27	20,503	1,265	288	215,579	7,772
„ 800 „ 900 „ -	217	185,304	6,045	11	9,081	565	228	194,385	6,610
„ 900 „ 1,000 „ -	158	150,432	5,139	13	12,346	765	171	162,778	5,904
„ 1,000 „ 1,100 „ -	114	119,009	3,834	14	14,488	1,003	128	133,497	4,837
„ 1,100 „ 1,200 „ -	84	96,033	3,222	11	12,650	918	95	108,683	4,140
„ 1,200 „ 1,300 „ -	57	71,351	2,347	20	24,762	2,042	77	96,113	4,389
„ 1,300 „ 1,400 „ -	50	67,258	2,098	8	10,643	790	58	77,901	2,888
„ 1,400 „ 1,500 „ -	20	28,952	954	5	7,355	487	25	36,307	1,441
„ 1,500 „ 1,600 „ -	9	14,005	475	2	3,030	167	11	17,035	642
„ 1,600 „ 1,700 „ -	7	11,608	376	–	–	–	7	11,608	376
„ 1,700 „ 1,800 „ -	3	5,275	190	1	1,788	103	4	7,063	293
„ 1,800 „ 1,900 „ -	5	9,085	337	3	5,654	354	8	14,739	691
„ 1,900 „ 2,000 „ -	3	5,899	149	1	1,985	129	4	7,884	278
Of and Over 2,000 - „ -	7	15,126	726	6	13,022	865	13	28,148	1,591
TOTAL - -	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	851	331,055	22,838	19,270	4,156,077	173,918

No. 46.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) BUILT and REGISTERED in the UNITED KINGDOM and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, respectively.

	VESSELS.	TONS.
UNITED KINGDOM		
England - - - -	901	192,851
Scotland - - - -	205	44,163
Ireland - - - -	44	7,564
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM - - -	1,150	244,578
TOTAL FOR ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN -	32	3,398
TOTAL FOR BRITISH COLONIAL AND OTHER POSSESSIONS -	694	175,620
TOTAL FOR BRITISH EMPIRE - -	1,876	423,596

No. 47.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (distinguishing Sailing and Steam), BUILT of TIMBER and IRON respectively, and REGISTERED in the UNITED KINGDOM (exclusive of the ISLANDS of GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and MAN).

	TIMBER.		IRON.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
SAILING VESSELS - -	888	175,359	33	11,646	921	187,005
STEAM VESSELS - -	54	2,753	175	54,820	229	57,573
TOTAL - -	942	178,112	208	66,466	1,150	244,578

No. 48.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS BUILT in the UNITED KINGDOM for FOREIGNERS, in each of the Years 1855 and 1856.

PORTS WHERE BUILT.	1855.				1856.			
	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Cowes - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	356
Dundee - -	—	—	—	—	1	220	—	—
Glasgow - -	—	—	5	1,684	—	—	14	6,357
Greenock - -	—	—	7	2,070	—	—	8	4,634
Hull - -	2	410	—	—	—	—	6	1,290
Ipswich - -	1	95	—	—	1	60	—	—
Leith - -	—	—	—	—	1	244	—	—
Liverpool - -	—	—	10	12,132	—	—	6	8,046
London - -	—	—	15	8,081	—	—	17	9,177
Newcastle - -	—	—	4	920	3	561	9	1,746
Port Glasgow -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,322
Shields - -	—	—	3	710	—	—	2	48
Stockton - -	—	—	1	257	—	—	—	—
TOTAL -	3	505	45	25,854	6	1,085	69	32,976
	Vessels 48 | Tons 26,359				Vessels 75 | Tons 34,061			

Note to No. 48.—These Vessels are not Registered in the United Kingdom. This is a new Account, and the particulars have been obtained for Two Years.

No. 49.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of COLONIAL-BUILT VESSELS, REGISTERED at VARIOUS PORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

PORTS AT WHICH REGISTERED.	BUILT									
	IN CANADA.		IN NEW BRUNSWICK.		IN NOVA SCOTIA.		IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
London - - -	—	—	3	1,605	2	74	—	—	5	1,679
Bristol - - -	—	—	1	963	—	—	—	—	1	963
Hull - - -	1	406	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	406
Liverpool - - -	—	—	3	4,133	—	—	—	—	3	4,133
Newcastle - - -	—	—	—	—	1	844	—	—	1	844
Plymouth - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,196	7	1,196
Leith - - -	1	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	245
Belfast - - -	—	—	1	968	—	—	—	—	1	968
Dublin - -	—	—	1	59	—	—	—	—	1	59
Waterford - - -	—	—	1	113	—	—	—	—	1	113
Wexford - - -	—	—	4	592	—	—	—	—	4	592
TOTAL - -	2	651	14	8,433	3	918	7	1,196	26	11,198

No. 50.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS, REGISTERED at VARIOUS PORTS in EACH DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM.

PORTS AT WHICH REGISTERED.	VESSELS.	TONS.	PORTS AT WHICH REGISTERED.	VESSELS.	TONS.	PORTS AT WHICH REGISTERED.	VESSELS.	TONS.
IN ENGLAND.			IN ENGLAND—*cont.*			IN SCOTLAND.		
London	10	3,402	Lowestoft	1	72	Aberdeen	1	276
Beaumaris	1	69	Lynn	1	45	Dundee	1	49
Bristol	1	214	Milford	1	73	Greenock	1	193
Cardiff	1	707	Newcastle	2	211	Kirkaldy	1	367
Carnarvon	1	33	Plymouth	1	360	Leith	1	395
Dartmouth	1	228	Portsmouth	1	146	Stranraer	1	65
Falmouth	1	377	Ramsgate	1	149	Wick	1	34
Faversham	1	88	Rochester	2	106	TOTAL	7	1,379
Folkstone	1	224	St. Ives	2	163	IN IRELAND.		
Grimsby	2	535	Shields	1	146	Dublin	1	77
Hartlepool	4	480	Sunderland	3	330	Sligo	1	18
Hull	2	419	Yarmouth	1	94	Wexford	1	82
Ipswich	1	154	TOTAL	47	10,094	TOTAL	3	177
Liverpool	3	1,269				TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM	57	11,650

No. 51.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of REGISTERED SAILING and STEAM VESSELS belonging to the UNITED KINGDOM, (exclusive of the ISLANDS of GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and MAN,) WRECKED, BROKEN UP, and SOLD to FOREIGNERS.

	WRECKED.		BROKEN UP.		SOLD to FOREIGNERS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
SAILING VESSELS	719	186,785	91	7,878	—	—
STEAM VESSELS	35	8,940	19	1,621	—	—
TOTAL	754	195,725	110	9,499	149	44,235

Note to No. 51.—Vessels Sold and Transferred in the United Kingdom, hitherto included in this Account, are no longer stated, as a change of Ownership was only indicated, and not any alteration in the Vessels on the Register.

No. 52

TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS (Sailing and Steam) ENTERED and CLEARED, COASTWISE, with CARGOES only, at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing the VESSELS EMPLOYED between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
EMPLOYED between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND*	31,257	4,627,260	77	15,045	31,334	4,642,305	30,827	4,583,895	101	18,904	30,928	4,602,799
OTHER COASTING VESSELS	119,341	10,536,495	230	38,444	119,571	10,574,939	124,179	10,664,434	269	46,451	124,448	10,710,885
TOTAL	150,598	15,163,755	307	53,489	150,905	15,217,244	155,006	15,248,329	370	65,355	155,376	15,313,684

* Vessels Employed between Great Britain and Ireland have, in former Years, been returned as Entered and Cleared only for Ports in Great Britain. The corresponding Entries and Clearances at Irish Ports are included this Year.

No. 53.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS, (distinguishing Sailing and Steam,) ENTERED and CLEARED, COASTWISE, with CARGOES ONLY, at EACH PORT in EACH DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM, and in the ISLE OF MAN.

PORTS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.						PORTS.
	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
ENGLAND.													ENGLAND.
Aberystwith	614	21,925	40	4,225	654	26,150	327	12,853	30	3,141	357	15,994	Aberystwith.
Arundel	335	27,711	–	–	335	27,711	232	12,938	–	–	232	12,938	Arundel.
Barnstaple	914	33,053	189	17,796	1,103	50,849	303	10,166	107	10,729	410	20,895	Barnstaple.
Beaumaris	1,507	72,598	778	221,513	2,285	294,111	373	16,895	641	186,033	1,014	202,928	Beaumaris.
Berwick	375	19,294	1	19	376	19,313	221	11,958	–	–	221	11,958	Berwick.
Bideford	748	29,618	102	8,259	850	37,877	217	7,787	102	8,259	319	16,046	Bideford.
Boston	713	32,507	–	–	713	32,507	267	13,021	–	–	267	13,021	Boston.
Bridgwater	2,864	125,146	–	–	2,864	125,146	1,355	56,931	–	–	1,355	56,931	Bridgwater.
Bridport	203	14,815	–	–	203	14,815	78	3,615	–	–	78	3,615	Bridport.
Bristol	3,902	173,924	1,227	199,759	5,129	373,683	2,482	99,528	1,586	223,563	4,068	323,091	Bristol.
Caernarvon	1,323	53,408	59	11,563	1,382	64,971	323	10,628	15	1,695	338	12,323	Caernarvon.
Cardiff	1,491	71,434	473	42,370	1,964	113,804	5,329	369,592	689	76,850	6,018	446,442	Cardiff.
Cardigan	518	13,198	–	–	518	13,198	44	1,474	–	–	44	1,474	Cardigan.
Carlisle	58	3,350	89	11,294	147	14,644	289	13,209	84	10,877	373	24,086	Carlisle.
Chepstow	600	18,015	–	–	600	18,015	291	13,811	–	–	291	13,811	Chepstow.
Chester	1,384	66,488	106	8,577	1,490	75,065	1,705	75,673	64	5,347	1,769	81,020	Chester.
Colchester	628	47,117	–	–	628	47,117	303	14,555	–	–	303	14,555	Colchester.
Cowes	1,348	50,429	20	7,252	1,368	57,681	436	9,756	–	–	436	9,756	Cowes.
Dartmouth	668	34,455	–	–	668	34,455	275	9,762	–	–	275	9,762	Dartmouth.
Deal	72	5,335	–	–	72	5,335	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deal.
Dover	390	34,715	–	–	390	34,715	102	4,555	–	–	102	4,555	Dover.
Exeter	547	54,940	–	–	547	54,940	185	9,510	–	–	185	9,510	Exeter.
Falmouth	684	38,963	166	35,986	850	74,949	201	9,020	63	6,209	264	15,229	Falmouth.
Faversham	1,615	114,760	–	–	1,615	114,760	1,357	47,290	–	–	1,357	47,290	Faversham.
Fleetwood	518	33,772	642	132,600	1,160	166,372	494	30,801	625	129,818	1,119	160,619	Fleetwood.
Folkestone	335	35,234	1	96	336	35,330	1	38	–	–	1	38	Folkestone.
Fowey	1,031	60,732	95	4,940	1,126	65,672	677	42,017	17	884	694	42,901	Fowey.
Gainsborough	282	13,083	–	–	282	13,083	294	14,723	–	–	294	14,723	Gainsborough.
Gloucester	1,027	48,849	–	–	1,027	48,849	2,651	105,266	–	–	2,651	105,266	Gloucester.
Goole	1,684	93,080	6	1,143	1,690	94,223	1,946	101,533	46	7,298	1,992	108,831	Goole.
Grimsby	237	15,294	54	14,848	291	30,142	260	28,130	6	1,316	266	29,446	Grimsby.
Hartlepool	366	26,311	7	301	373	26,612	5,481	721,287	116	44,900	5,597	766,187	Hartlepool.
Harwich	477	38,761	–	–	477	38,761	260	13,839	–	–	260	13,839	Harwich.
Hull	760	47,302	553	97,377	1,313	144,679	1,167	109,755	556	98,542	1,723	208,297	Hull.
Ipswich	1,338	96,837	–	–	1,338	96,837	926	45,001	–	–	926	45,001	Ipswich.
Lancaster	1,645	81,722	260	51,464	1,905	133,186	1,476	82,895	259	51,838	1,735	134,733	Lancaster.
Liverpool	6,092	471,041	3,477	984,111	9,569	1,455,152	6,874	434,366	3,374	939,545	10,248	1,373,911	Liverpool.
Llanelly	1,505	78,548	70	10,108	1,575	88,656	2,814	200,585	65	9,697	2,879	210,282	Llanelly.
London	17,253	2,351,544	1,736	572,006	18,989	2,923,550	7,601	515,364	1,458	460,868	9,059	976,232	London.
Lowestoft	976	79,862	23	6,573	999	86,435	232	12,484	–	–	232	12,484	Lowestoft.
Lyme	113	6,934	–	–	113	6,934	46	2,335	–	–	46	2,335	Lyme.
Lynn	1,423	119,845	53	5,883	1,476	125,728	473	30,083	52	5,772	525	35,855	Lynn.
Maldon	1,126	71,520	–	–	1,126	71,520	1,022	49,682	–	–	1,022	49,682	Maldon.
Maryport	241	13,137	104	21,840	345	34,977	2,712	201,667	104	21,840	2,816	223,507	Maryport.
Milford	732	27,509	176	50,690	908	78,199	1,135	39,214	64	20,500	1,199	59,714	Milford.
Newcastle	2,172	179,281	525	112,325	2,697	291,606	9,860	1,262,076	782	196,713	10,642	1,458,789	Newcastle.
Newhaven	236	28,544	–	–	236	28,544	56	5,812	–	–	56	5,812	Newhaven.
Newport	1,544	86,246	468	34,298	2,012	120,544	6,777	414,002	269	17,259	7,046	431,261	Newport.
Padstow	695	30,020	53	6,078	748	36,098	223	10,704	3	303	226	11,007	Padstow.
Penzance	740	48,284	35	11,041	775	59,325	243	15,928	–	–	243	15,928	Penzance.
Plymouth	2,880	210,425	424	140,966	3,304	351,391	1,527	84,867	478	130,376	2,005	215,243	Plymouth.
Poole	603	45,753	–	–	603	45,753	508	24,447	–	–	508	24,447	Poole.
Portsmouth	1,523	138,334	38	13,360	1,561	151,694	855	32,472	58	21,866	913	54,338	Portsmouth.
Preston	329	17,076	16	2,362	345	19,438	529	24,584	8	804	537	25,388	Preston.
Ramsgate	484	39,285	–	–	484	39,285	120	8,649	–	–	120	8,649	Ramsgate.
Rochester	2,529	215,011	23	2,877	2,552	217,888	940	32,427	5	645	945	33,072	Rochester.
Rye	478	41,424	–	–	478	41,424	134	8,138	–	–	134	8,138	Rye.
St. Ives	1,304	105,894	112	20,145	1,416	126,039	888	71,327	161	25,456	1,049	96,783	St. Ives.
Scarborough	272	15,479	–	–	272	15,479	39	2,435	–	–	39	2,435	Scarborough.
Scilly	126	5,969	–	–	126	5,969	48	1,418	–	–	48	1,418	Scilly.
Shields	442	51,861	3	333	445	52,194	1,070	105,912	14	1,066	1,084	106,978	Shields.
Shoreham	557	60,473	–	–	557	60,473	92	5,974	–	–	92	5,974	Shoreham.
Southampton	1,672	165,287	121	38,343	1,793	203,630	965	48,678	90	7,434	1,055	56,112	Southampton.
Stockton	451	37,199	59	11,406	510	48,605	1,692	141,894	57	11,536	1,749	153,430	Stockton.
Sunderland	1,423	118,370	13	166	1,436	118,536	10,860	1,322,134	187	62,648	11,047	1,384,782	Sunderland.
Swansea	4,084	276,570	253	31,466	4,337	308,036	7,016	463,539	235	33,047	7,251	496,586	Swansea.
Teignmouth	188	41,264	1	19	489	41,283	185	10,884	1	59	186	10,943	Teignmouth.
Truro	676	50,334	7	875	683	51,209	624	46,464	8	1,000	632	47,464	Truro.
Wells	582	30,277	–	–	582	30,277	413	21,436	–	–	413	21,436	Wells.
Weymouth	317	24,602	–	–	317	24,602	48	2,075	–	–	8	2,075	Weymouth.
Whitby	725	29,814	–	–	725	29,814	101	4,955	–	–	101	4,955	Whitby.
Whitehaven	741	26,554	271	60,764	1,012	87,318	3,402	227,627	306	72,751	3,708	300,378	Whitehaven.
Wisbeach	555	43,268	25	4,926	580	48,194	214	11,135	–	–	214	11,135	Wisbeach.
Woodbridge	586	31,411	–	–	586	31,411	460	21,001	–	–	460	21,001	Woodbridge.
Workington	93	4,880	–	–	93	4,880	1,247	98,968	–	–	1,247	98,968	Workington.
Yarmouth	1,621	132,205	208	35,294	1,829	167,499	608	38,049	208	35,294	816	73,343	Yarmouth.
TOTAL for ENGLAND	93,590	7,299,509	13,162	3,049,637	106,752	10,349,146	106,981	8,185,603	12,993	2,943,778	119,974	11,129,381	TOTAL for ENGLAND.

No. 53.—*Continued.*

NUMBER and TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS (distinguishing Sailing and Steam), ENTERED and CLEARED, COASTWISE (with CARGOES only) at EACH PORT in EACH DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM, and in the ISLE of MAN—*Continued.*

PORTS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.						PORTS.
	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		SAILING VESSELS.		STEAM VESSELS.		TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
SCOTLAND.													SCOTLAND.
Aberdeen	1,236	114,031	516	148,973	1,752	263,004	606	47,844	504	146,405	1,110	194,249	Aberdeen.
Ayr	293	14,309	286	26,216	579	40,525	1,276	70,892	304	28,855	1,580	99,747	Ayr.
Alloa	96	5,243	–	–	96	5,243	355	19,003	–	–	355	19,003	Alloa.
Arbroath	560	33,827	17	969	577	34,796	208	11,824	16	912	224	12,736	Arbroath.
Banff	539	30,173	–	–	539	30,173	329	15,197	–	–	329	15,197	Banff.
Borrowstoness	71	3,451	–	–	71	3,451	611	35,871	–	–	611	35,871	Borrowstoness.
Campbeltown	1,054	37,740	672	97,089	1,726	134,829	523	19,600	590	80,516	1,113	100,116	Campbeltown.
Dumfries	945	26,995	74	15,535	1,019	42,530	391	13,727	88	16,211	479	29,938	Dumfries.
Dundee	1,677	135,961	103	28,929	1,780	164,890	410	30,854	104	29,343	514	60,197	Dundee.
Glasgow	1,112	99,981	1,656	385,544	2,768	485,525	2,378	151,478	1,612	384,622	3,990	536,100	Glasgow.
Grangemouth	328	22,653	111	28,275	439	50,928	158	10,201	107	27,031	265	37,232	Grangemouth.
Greenock	317	26,363	47	13,323	364	39,686	85	5,561	10	3,334	95	8,895	Greenock.
Inverness	1,932	95,051	476	53,906	2,408	148,957	1,931	91,827	471	55,740	2,402	147,567	Inverness.
Irvine	254	15,008	130	25,524	384	40,532	3,042	201,724	232	35,980	3,274	237,704	Irvine.
Kirkaldy	558	26,483	105	7,655	663	34,138	851	43,723	105	7,605	956	51,328	Kirkaldy.
Kirkwall	230	13,630	83	13,566	313	27,196	241	13,929	108	15,348	349	29,277	Kirkwall.
Leith	988	59,570	542	173,643	1,530	233,213	678	45,228	559	179,908	1,237	225,136	Leith.
Lerwick	103	8,853	27	7,140	130	15,993	88	7,955	27	7,140	115	15,095	Lerwick.
Montrose	570	41,772	–	–	570	41,772	288	18,868	–	–	288	18,868	Montrose.
Perth	279	16,686	18	4,968	297	21,654	268	15,862	1	256	269	16,118	Perth.
Peterhead	529	28,270	22	3,366	551	31,636	445	20,234	23	3,519	468	23,753	Peterhead.
Port Glasgow	75	4,762	–	–	75	4,762	4	333	6	4,637	10	4,970	Port Glasgow.
Stornoway	131	5,784	93	19,673	224	25,457	42	1,797	93	19,673	135	21,470	Stornoway.
Stranraer	290	8,770	237	26,442	527	35,212	143	4,570	240	26,548	383	31,118	Stranraer.
Wick	653	32,083	172	29,746	825	61,829	448	20,297	180	30,771	628	51,068	Wick.
Wigtown	532	14,957	55	16,502	587	31,459	360	11,315	78	22,022	438	33,337	Wigtown.
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	15,352	922,406	5,442	1,126,984	20,794	2,049,390	16,159	929,714	5,458	1,126,376	21,617	2,056,090	TOTAL for SCOTLAND.
IRELAND.													IRELAND.
Ballina	67	4,235	2	384	69	4,619	115	8,565	1	192	116	8,757	Ballina.
Belfast	4,198	275,460	1,717	457,059	5,915	732,519	868	48,945	1,531	453,105	2,399	502,050	Belfast.
Coleraine	120	6,080	121	29,966	241	36,046	44	1,365	51	11,365	95	12,730	Coleraine.
Cork	2,007	165,218	314	116,668	2,321	281,886	1,509	104,521	319	118,558	1,828	223,079	Cork.
Drogheda	550	39,631	241	65,551	791	105,182	282	18,134	352	92,197	634	110,331	Drogheda.
Dublin	5,003	407,715	1,601	431,787	6,604	839,502	1,962	111,091	1,800	489,586	3,762	600,677	Dublin.
Dundalk	547	36,926	179	72,434	726	109,360	152	9,920	184	74,157	336	84,077	Dundalk.
Galway	88	8,394	–	–	88	8,394	61	6,135	–	–	61	6,135	Galway.
Limerick	294	27,994	80	25,885	374	53,879	317	28,255	81	25,742	398	53,997	Limerick.
Londonderry	542	37,883	559	166,956	1,101	204,839	266	16,266	556	166,692	822	182,958	Londonderry.
Newry	793	47,495	254	42,115	1,047	89,610	278	15,111	250	42,945	528	58,056	Newry.
Ross	251	17,272	328	27,552	579	44,824	30	2,039	328	27,552	358	29,591	Ross.
Skibbereen	236	11,245	–	–	236	11,245	191	10,003	–	–	191	10,003	Skibbereen.
Sligo	168	12,664	111	27,950	279	40,614	116	8,713	107	27,458	223	36,171	Sligo.
Strangford	540	24,818	–	–	540	24,818	200	8,360	–	–	200	8,360	Strangford.
Tralee	226	12,160	–	–	226	12,160	191	11,092	–	–	191	11,092	Tralee.
Waterford	1,107	82,949	262	72,957	1,369	155,906	735	49,597	312	90,264	1,047	139,861	Waterford.
Westport	95	4,880	25	3,116	120	7,996	112	8,727	28	3,318	140	12,045	Westport.
Wexford	638	36,037	95	19,272	733	55,309	360	19,028	96	19,215	456	38,243	Wexford.
TOTAL for IRELAND	17,470	1,259,056	5,889	1,559,652	23,359	2,818,708	7,789	485,867	5,996	1,642,346	13,785	2,128,213	TOTAL for IRELAND.
TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM	126,412	9,480,971	24,493	5,736,273	150,905	15,217,244	130,929	9,601,184	24,447	5,712,500	155,376	15,313,684	TOTAL for UNITED KINGDOM.
THE ISLE OF MAN	1,525	53,850	259	53,214	1,784	107,064	775	23,042	288	60,233	1,063	83,275	THE ISLE OF MAN.

No. 54.

NUMBER and TONNAGE of FOREIGN SAILING and STEAM VESSELS, of EACH NATION, ENTERED and CLEARED COASTWISE (with CARGOES only) at PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each of the Years 1854, 1855, and 1856.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.						NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.
	1854.		1855.		1856.		1854.		1855.		1856.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
	SAILING VESSELS.						SAILING VESSELS.						
Russian	–	–	–	–	4	1,241	–	–	–	–	4	1,241	Russian.
Swedish	37	5,091	20	2,408	33	5,879	47	6,412	23	2,758	35	6,578	Swedish.
Norwegian	28	3,138	33	5,670	36	7,397	26	4,064	38	6,686	42	8,524	Norwegian.
Danish	74	6,859	30	3,063	53	8,031	81	7,850	37	3,521	53	5,397	Danish.
Prussian	70	10,766	44	9,311	53	11,191	74	11,666	47	10,285	67	15,394	Prussian.
Mecklenburg Schwerin	25	5,624	22	4,226	25	5,360	25	5,001	24	5,095	25	5,375	Mecklenburg Schwerin.
Hanoverian	22	1,729	18	1,641	18	1,448	28	2,140	25	2,027	17	1,367	Hanoverian.
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	2	193	2	286	2	198	1	141	3	449	3	460	Oldenburg and Kniphausen.
Hamburg	5	829	6	1,386	4	266	8	1,054	4	615	2	215	Hamburg.
Bremen	1	57	2	127	1	116	–	–	3	183	–	–	Bremen.
Lubech	1	170	–	–	3	427	1	170	2	413	2	375	Lubeck.
Dutch	30	2,783	40	3,993	37	3,820	34	3,335	44	4,070	41	4,569	Dutch.
Belgian	–	–	2	273	–	–	2	233	3	347	–	–	Belgian.
French	24	1,962	21	1,677	6	447	21	1,629	23	1,976	6	660	French.
Spanish	7	1,326	1	62	4	780	3	728	4	423	4	1,017	Spanish.
Portuguese	1	194	3	481	–	–	1	191	7	832	1	159	Portuguese.
Sardinian	2	373	–	–	–	–	4	716	–	–	1	149	Sardinian.
Tuscan	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	175	–	–	1	175	Tuscan.
Two Sicilies	4	775	6	1,318	3	472	4	775	7	1,595	3	473	Two Sicilies.
Austrian	9	2,826	16	3,489	1	349	10	3,331	11	3,377	1	350	Austrian.
Greek	–	–	–	–	1	381	1	220	–	–	1	381	Greek.
American (U. S.)	8	3,187	12	7,489	4	1,661	4	1,805	13	5,380	6	2,385	American (U.S.)
TOTAL OF SAILING VESSELS	350	47,882	278	48,900	288	49,464	376	51,636	318	50,032	315	55,244	TOTAL OF SAILING VESSELS.
	STEAM VESSELS.						STEAM VESSELS.						
Danish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2,483	Danish.
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	–	–	–	–	1	217	–	–	–	–	–	–	Oldenburg and Kniphausen.
Belgian	–	–	9	1,259	17	3,247	–	–	13	2,279	16	3,056	Belgian.
Turkish	–	–	–	–	1	561	–	–	–	–	–	–	Turkish.
TOTAL OF STEAM VESSELS	–	–	9	1,259	19	4,025	–	–	13	2,279	29	5,539	TOTAL OF STEAM VESSELS.
TOTAL OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS	350	47,882	287	50,159	307	53,489	376	51,636	331	52,311	344	60,783	TOTAL OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS.

Note to No. 54.—This is a new Account, and the particulars have been obtained for Three Years.

No. 55.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (Subject to Duty).

1856.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT. YEAR 1856.

No. 55. - - - - - - - -

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of IMPORTED MERCHANDISE (subject to CUSTOMS DUTY) REMAINING in the BONDED

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		TOTAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	PORTS AT WHICH WAREHOUSED. IN ENGLAND.						
			LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.	BRISTOL.	HULL.	NEWCASTLE.	OTHER PORTS.	TOTAL.
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	408,314	374,617	16,746	11,868	16	249	3,644	407,140
Coffee	„	25,545,768	20,649,827	2,537,465	144,508	50,996	312,513	866,082	24,561,391
Fruit:									
Currants	*Cwts.*	177,573	86,109	77,948	6,988	116	581	2,750	174,492
Raisins	„	59,359	34,118	18,398	1,404	149	592	1,923	56,584
Rice, not in the Husk	„	1,994,221	1,121,847	871,503	255	18	9	—	1,993,632
Silk: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	*Pieces*	603,923	600,041	3,130	20	—	—	—	603,191
Spices:									
Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	1,210,323	1,133,700	56,183	18,490	—	—	—	1,208,373
Cinnamon	„	411,676	410,945	731	—	—	—	—	411,676
Cloves	„	1,204,062	1,168,024	17,399	1,692	138	127	807	1,188,187
Nutmegs	„	338,331	333,835	2,271	285	164	203	646	337,404
Pepper	„	6,190,593	5,395,329	434,281	18,847	3,169	5,517	43,448	5,900,591
Pimento	*Cwts.*	7,647	6,993	270	73	—	12	—	7,348
Spirits:									
Rum	*Proof Gallons*	4,496,235	2,777,480	815,210	196,685	71,759	74,696	392,893	4,328,723
Brandy	„	2,024,584	1,008,227	312,453	109,539	90,624	25,890	234,284	1,781,017
Geneva	„	56,414	9,837	21,816	2,185	653	1,025	6,664	42,180
Sugar:									
Refined, and Sugar Candy	*Cwts.*	36,621	17,925	6,070	726	275	624	158	25,778
Raw:—Equal to White Clayed	„	33,285	16,186	16,950	10	—	14	—	33,160
„ Not equal to White Clayed	„	608,752	427,481	122,901	8,598	153	437	6,809	566,379
„ Not equal to Brown Clayed	„	685,419	443,782	125,713	51,961	—	—	9,805	631,261
Total	„	1,327,456	887,449	265,564	60,569	153	451	16,614	1,230,800
Molasses	„	112,421	27,529	30,127	164	4	—	132	57,956
Tallow	„	286,394	284,888	643	—	863	—	—	286,394
Tea	*Lbs.*	91,773,513	70,496,210	10,385,118	1,175,376	115,024	397,234	2,280,829	84,849,791
Tobacco:									
Unmanufactured	„	40,099,086	19,211,861	14,854,728	1,569,385	42,145	256,730	514,151	36,449,000
Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	„	1,469,085	1,165,027	153,322	5,104	2,884	4,225	46,701	1,377,263
Wine:									
Imported from— British Possessions in South Africa	*Gallons*	375,946	163,421	100,440	32,104	6,274	1,645	12,657	316,541
Other British Possessions	„	2,263	2,192	18	—	—	—	—	2,210
Holland	„	44,128	27,428	7,536	1,152	648	190	2,491	39,445
France	„	576,491	349,649	72,555	22,783	8,070	7,619	44,823	505,499
Portugal	„	5,767,142	3,220,122	542,108	354,386	192,904	66,940	629,413	5,005,873
Madeira	„	43,180	26,831	6,902	4,392	159	351	2,498	41,133
Spain	„	4,286,315	2,427,206	447,353	158,372	76,686	32,396	373,874	3,515,887
Canaries	„	8,491	3,651	623	—	—	—	1,048	5,322
Two Sicilies	„	211,851	51,922	18,702	47,995	10,005	2,237	63,638	194,499
Other Countries	„	507,553	324,301	17,702	29,155	29,801	1,912	93,295	496,166
Mixed, in Bond	„	486,061	319,390	24,486	10,388	5,013	5,124	23,331	387,732
Total	„	12,309,421	6,916,113	1,238,425	660,727	329,560	118,414	1,247,068	10,510,307
Wood: (Foreign)									
Timber or Wood, Hewn	*Loads*	102,690	40,277	2,893	2,197	21,235	426	29,231	96,259
Battens, Deals, &c., Sawn or Split	„	276,274	111,055	4,174	10,684	85,385	1,262	52,374	264,934

No. 55.

WAREHOUSES at the PRINCIPAL and OTHER PORTS in each DIVISION of the UNITED KINGDOM on the 31st December 1856.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		PORTS AT WHICH WAREHOUSED.									
		IN SCOTLAND.					IN IRELAND.				
		LEITH.	GLASGOW.	GREENOCK.	OTHER PORTS.	TOTAL.	DUBLIN.	CORK.	BELFAST.	OTHER PORTS.	TOTAL.
Cocoa	*Lbs.*	—	—	848	326	1,174	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	„	308,268	260,937	14,735	104,769	688,709	178,657	45,385	21,097	50,529	295,668
Fruit:											
Currants	*Cwts.*	326	2,388	14	19	2,747	235	2	97	—	334
Raisins	„	434	2,028	25	37	2,524	89	6	156	—	251
Rice, not in the Husk	„	—	589	—	—	589	—	—	—	—	—
Silk: Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	*Pieces*	—	732	—	—	732	—	—	—	—	—
Spices:											
Cassia Lignea	*Lbs.*	—	1,950	—	—	1,950	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloves	„	4,308	9,504	—	—	13,812	—	—	1,531	532	2,063
Nutmegs	„	216	711	—	—	927	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	„	7,699	118,960	—	100,160	226,819	33,781	1,800	18,965	8,637	63,183
Pimento	*Cwts.*	28	270	—	1	299	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits:											
Rum	*Proof Gallons*	34,464	43,775	37,804	18,072	134,115	13,398	4,155	8,084	7,760	33,397
Brandy	„	41,468	129,431	5,605	11,705	188,209	39,655	2,918	7,295	5,490	55,358
Geneva	„	1,728	9,054	231	2,021	13,034	—	55	752	393	1,200
Sugar:											
Refined, and Sugar Candy	*Cwts.*	5,031	2,218	16	151	7,416	2,989	—	167	271	3,427
Raw:—Equal to White Clayed	„	—	98	27	—	125	—	—	—	—	—
„ Not equal to White Clayed	„	602	6,539	16,152	410	23,703	12,994	1,855	294	3,527	18,670
„ Not equal to Brown Clayed	„	649	855	41,087	60	42,651	4,338	1,114	707	5,348	11,507
Total	„	1,251	7,492	57,266	470	66,479	17,332	2,969	1,001	8,875	30,177
Molasses	„	8,385	125	44,863	1,084	54,457	—	—	8	—	8
Tallow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	*Lbs.*	1,117,960	2,701,642	17,097	831,634	4,668,333	383,229	282,897	774,388	814,875	2,255,389
Tobacco:											
Unmanufactured	„	557,989	1,428,425	—	94,334	2,080,748	182,187	83,435	440,366	563,050	1,569,338
Manufactured, Cigars and Snuff	„	3,609	48,207	4,057	15,932	71,805	5,565	8,971	1,508	3,973	20,017
Wine:											
Imported from— British Possessions in South Africa	*Gallons*	7,519	11,810	637	3,062	23,028	19,115	4,304	8,463	4,495	36,377
Other British Possessions	„	—	—	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	„	1,225	1,998	46	145	3,414	857	12	384	16	1,269
France	„	24,522	19,293	450	2,071	46,336	18,433	1,216	3,653	1,354	24,656
Portugal	„	166,315	208,252	7,448	41,715	423,730	236,011	21,868	30,616	49,044	337,539
Madeira	„	265	550	—	91	906	1,120	—	—	21	1,141
Spain	„	171,506	163,377	10,991	42,892	388,766	260,294	23,229	49,605	48,534	381,662
Canaries	„	—	433	—	23	456	294	1,924	472	23	2,713
Two Sicilies	„	4,846	2,189	83	1,126	8,544	5,188	626	2,135	859	8,808
Other Countries	„	2,949	4,606	183	750	8,488	1,890	477	189	343	2,899
Mixed, in Bond	„	16,308	13,874	82	2,230	32,494	51,804	281	10,613	3,137	65,835
Total	„	395,455	426,682	19,920	94,158	936,215	595,006	53,937	106,130	107,826	862,899
Wood: (Foreign)											
Timber or Wood, Hewn	*Loads*	1,706	—	—	4,411	6,117	314	—	—	—	314
Battens, Deals, &c., Sawn or Split	„	5,651	7	54	5,347	11,059	281	—	—	—	281